

# GLOBAL X

by Mirae Asset

**Global X Social Media ETF**

NASDAQ: SOCL

**Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF**

NYSE Arca: LIT

**Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF**

NASDAQ: RNRG

**Global X Disruptive Materials ETF**

NASDAQ: DMAT

**Global X E-commerce ETF**

NASDAQ: EBIZ

**Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF**

NASDAQ: EWEB

**Global X SuperDividend® ETF**

NYSE Arca: SDIV

**Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF**

NYSE Arca: DIV

**Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF**

NASDAQ: EFAS

**Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF**

NYSE Arca: SDEM

**Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF**

NASDAQ: SRET

**Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF**

NYSE Arca: SPFF

**Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF**

NASDAQ: QYLD

**Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF**

NYSE Arca: XYLD

**Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF**

Cboe BZX: RYLD

**Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF**

NYSE Arca: DJIA

**Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF**

NASDAQ: QYLG

**Global X S&P 500® Covered Call & Growth ETF**

NYSE Arca: XYLG

**Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF**

NYSE Arca: RYLG

**Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF**

NYSE Arca: FYLG

**Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF**

NASDAQ: RNRG

**Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF**

NASDAQ: CATH

**Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF**

NASDAQ: CEFA

**Global X Guru® Index ETF**

NYSE Arca: GURU

**Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF**

NYSE Arca: XTR

**Global X S&P 500® Risk Managed Income ETF**

NYSE Arca: XRMI

**Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF**

NYSE Arca: XCLR

**Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF**

NASDAQ: QTR

**Global X NASDAQ 100® Risk Managed Income ETF**

NASDAQ: QRMI

**Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF**

NASDAQ: QCLR

**Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF\***

NASDAQ: CAGG

## Prospecto

1º de março de 2023

\*Não aberto para investimento.

A Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") não aprovou ou desaprova esses títulos ou repassou a adequação deste Prospecto. Qualquer representação em contrário é uma ofensa criminal.

As ações de um Fundo (definido abaixo) não são garantidas ou seguradas pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência do governo dos EUA, nem depósitos de ações ou obrigações de qualquer banco. Essas ações de um Fundo envolvem riscos de investimento, incluindo a perda do principal.

Conforme permitido pelos regulamentos adotados pela SEC, cópias em papel dos relatórios de acionistas dos Fundos não serão mais enviadas pelo correio, a menos que você solicite especificamente cópias em papel dos relatórios de seu intermediário financeiro (como uma corretora ou banco). Em vez disso, os relatórios dos acionistas estarão disponíveis no site dos Fundos ([www.globalxetfs.com/explore](http://www.globalxetfs.com/explore)), e você será notificado por correio sempre que um relatório for publicado, e receberá um link do site para acessar o relatório. Se você já optou por receber relatórios de acionistas eletronicamente, não será afetado por essa alteração e não precisará tomar nenhuma medida. Você pode optar por receber relatórios de acionistas e outras comunicações dos Fundos eletronicamente a qualquer momento, entrando em contato com seu intermediário financeiro. Você pode optar por receber gratuitamente todos os futuros relatórios de acionistas do Fundo em papel. Entre em contato com seu intermediário financeiro para informá-lo de que deseja continuar recebendo cópias impressas dos relatórios de acionistas do Fundo e para obter detalhes se a sua opção de receber relatórios em papel se aplicará a todos os fundos mantidos com seu intermediário

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## **RESUMOS DO FUNDO**

### **Global X Social Media ETF**

Denominação abreviada do título: SOCL Bolsa: NASDAQ

#### **OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO**

O Global X Social Media ETF procura fornecer resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do Solactive Social Media Total Return Index ("Índice Subjacente").

#### **TAXAS E DESPESAS**

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,65%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,00%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,65%</b>

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

<b>Um ano</b>	<b>Três anos</b>	<b>Cinco anos</b>	<b>Dez anos</b>
US\$ 66	US\$ 208	US\$ 362	US\$ 810

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 30,89% do valor médio da carteira.

#### **PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO**

O Fundo investirá pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos do Solactive Social Media Total Return Index ("Índice Subjacente") e em American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") e Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") com base em os títulos do Índice Subjacente. A política de investimento de 80% do Fundo não é fundamental e requer 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possa ser alterada. O Fundo pode emprestar títulos que representem até um terço do valor dos ativos totais do Fundo (incluindo o valor da garantia recebida).

O Índice Subjacente acompanha o desempenho patrimonial das maiores e mais líquidas empresas envolvidas no setor de mídia social, incluindo empresas que fornecem redes sociais, compartilhamento de arquivos e outros aplicativos de mídia baseados na web, conforme definido pela Solactive AG, o fornecedor do Índice Subjacente ("Fornecedor de Índice"). Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha 42 constituintes, 16 dos quais são empresas estrangeiras. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice, que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial ou desvantajosa para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para replicar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente estava concentrado no setor de mídia e serviços interativos e tinha exposição significativa ao setor de serviços de comunicação.

## RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais ("SAI"). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de mídia social:** O Fundo investe em títulos de empresas de mídia social, incluindo empresas que fornecem redes sociais, compartilhamento de arquivos e outros aplicativos de mídia baseados na web. Os riscos relacionados ao investimento em tais empresas incluem interrupção no serviço causada por falha de hardware ou software, interrupções ou atrasos no serviço por instalações de hospedagem de centro de dados de terceiros e provedores de manutenção, violações de segurança envolvendo certas informações privadas, confidenciais, proprietárias e confidenciais gerenciadas e transmitidas por empresas de mídia social e preocupações e leis de privacidade, regulamentação da Internet em evolução e outras regulamentações estrangeiras ou domésticas que podem limitar ou afetar as operações de tais empresas. Além disso, a coleta de dados de consumidores e outras fontes pode enfrentar um maior escrutínio à medida que os reguladores consideram como os dados são coletados, armazenados, protegidos e usados. Além disso, os modelos de negócios empregados pelas empresas do setor de mídia social podem não ser bem-sucedidos. Por meio dos clientes e fornecedores das empresas em carteira, o Fundo está exposto ao **Risco Econômico Asiático e Risco Econômico Europeu**.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização:** As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

**Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização:** As empresas de média capitalização podem ter maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume negociado e menos liquidez do que empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais restritas, menos profundidade e experiência de gerenciamento, participações menores em seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

**Risco de Empresas de Pequena Capitalização:** Em comparação com empresas de média e grande capitalização, as empresas de pequena capitalização podem ser menos estáveis e mais suscetíveis a desenvolvimentos adversos, e seus títulos podem ser mais voláteis e menos líquidos.

**Risco de moeda:** O Fundo pode investir em títulos denominados em moedas estrangeiras. Como o NAV do Fundo é determinado em dólares americanos, o NAV do Fundo pode diminuir se as moedas dos títulos subjacentes se desvalorizarem em relação ao dólar americano ou se houver atrasos ou limites na repatriação de tais moedas. As taxas de câmbio podem ser muito voláteis e podem mudar de forma rápida e imprevisível. Como resultado, o NAV do Fundo pode mudar rapidamente e sem aviso prévio, o que pode ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo.

**Risco de custódia:** O Fundo pode deter valores mobiliários estrangeiros e dinheiro em bancos estrangeiros, agentes e depositários de valores mobiliários indicados pelo custodiante do Fundo. Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a riscos de custódia ainda maiores do que os investimentos em mercados mais desenvolvidos. Os mercados menos desenvolvidos são mais propensos a enfrentar problemas com a compensação e liquidação de negócios e a detenção de títulos por bancos, agentes e depositários locais.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Serviços de Comunicação:** As empresas do setor de comunicações podem ser afetadas pela concorrência da indústria, requisitos de capital substanciais, regulamentação governamental, ciclicidade de receitas e lucros, obsolescência de produtos e serviços de comunicações devido ao avanço tecnológico, uma diminuição potencial na renda discricionária de indivíduos-alvo e mudanças nos gostos dos consumidores e interesses.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de mídia interativa e serviços:** O sucesso da indústria de mídia e serviços interativos pode estar intimamente ligado ao desempenho geral da economia doméstica e global, taxas de juros, concorrência e confiança do consumidor. O sucesso depende muito da renda familiar disponível e dos gastos do consumidor. Além disso, as empresas do setor de mídia interativa e serviços podem estar sujeitas a uma forte concorrência, o que pode ter um impacto adverso em sua respectiva lucratividade. Mudanças na demografia e nos gostos dos consumidores também podem afetar a demanda e o sucesso de mídia e serviços interativos no mercado.

**Risco de títulos estrangeiros:** O Fundo pode investir, dentro dos regulamentos dos EUA, em títulos estrangeiros. Os investimentos do Fundo em títulos estrangeiros podem ser mais arriscados do que os investimentos em títulos dos EUA. Os investimentos em títulos de emissores estrangeiros (incluindo investimentos em ADRs e GDRs) estão sujeitos aos riscos associados ao investimento nesses mercados estrangeiros, como riscos elevados de inflação ou nacionalização. Os preços dos títulos estrangeiros e os preços dos títulos dos EUA, às vezes, se moveram em direções opostas. Além disso, títulos de emissores estrangeiros podem perder valor devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro. Durante períodos de instabilidade social, política ou econômica em um país ou região, o valor de um título estrangeiro negociado nas bolsas dos EUA pode ser afetado, entre outras coisas, pelo aumento da volatilidade dos preços, iliquidez ou pelo fechamento do mercado primário no qual o (ou o título subjacente ao ADR ou GDR) é negociado. Você pode perder dinheiro devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro. Quando a totalidade ou parte dos valores mobiliários subjacentes do Fundo forem negociados em um mercado fechado quando o mercado no qual as ações do Fundo estiverem listadas e a negociação estiver aberta, pode haver diferenças entre a última cotação do mercado externo fechado do valor mobiliário e o valor de o valor mobiliário durante o dia de negociação doméstica do Fundo. Isso, por sua vez, pode levar a diferenças entre o preço de mercado das ações do Fundo e o valor subjacente dessas ações.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investimento na China:** A exposição do investimento à China que submete o Fundo a riscos específicos da China.

#### Risco Econômico, Político e Social

A China pode estar sujeita a graus consideráveis de instabilidade econômica, política e social. Preocupações com o aumento dos níveis de endividamento do governo e das famílias podem afetar a estabilidade da economia chinesa. A China é um mercado emergente e demonstra uma volatilidade significativamente maior de tempos em tempos em comparação com os mercados desenvolvidos. Nas últimas décadas, o governo chinês realizou reformas nas práticas econômicas e de mercado, incluindo reformas recentes para liberalizar seus mercados de capitais e expandir a esfera de propriedade privada das propriedades na China. No entanto, os mercados chineses geralmente continuam a experimentar ineficiência, volatilidade e anomalias de preços resultantes da influência governamental, falta de informações publicamente disponíveis e/ou instabilidade política e social. As empresas chinesas também estão sujeitas ao risco de que as autoridades chinesas possam intervir em suas operações e estrutura. Agitação social interna ou confrontos com outros países vizinhos, incluindo conflitos militares em resposta a tais eventos, também podem atrapalhar o desenvolvimento econômico na China e resultar em um maior risco de flutuações da moeda, conversibilidade da moeda, flutuações das taxas de juros e taxas mais altas de inflação.

A China passou por grandes crises sanitárias. Essas crises sanitárias incluem, mas não se limitam à disseminação rápida e pandêmica de novos vírus comumente conhecidos como SARS, MERS e COVID-19 (Coronavírus). Tais crises sanitárias podem exacerbar os riscos políticos, sociais e econômicos mencionados anteriormente.

O crescimento das exportações continua a ser um dos principais impulsionadores do rápido crescimento econômico da China. As tensões comerciais elevadas entre a China e seus parceiros comerciais, incluindo a imposição de tarifas dos EUA sobre certos produtos chineses e o aumento da pressão internacional relacionada à política comercial chinesa e transferências forçadas de tecnologia e proteções de propriedade intelectual, podem ter um impacto substancial na economia chinesa. Redução de gastos com produtos e serviços chineses, instituição de tarifas adicionais ou outras barreiras comerciais (inclusive como resultado de tensões comerciais aumentadas entre a China e os EUA ou em resposta a atividade cibernética chinesa real ou alegada) ou uma desaceleração em qualquer uma das economias dos principais parceiros comerciais da China podem ter um impacto adverso na economia chinesa. A continuação ou agravamento do atual clima político entre a China e os EUA pode resultar na contemplação ou imposição de restrições regulatórias adicionais nos EUA ou na China que podem afetar a capacidade do Fundo de investir em determinadas empresas.

#### Risco de segurança

A China passou por preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Além disso, a China é acusada de ter participado de ataques cibernéticos patrocinados pelo Estado contra empresas estrangeiras e governos estrangeiros. As respostas reais e ameaçadas a tal atividade, incluindo restrições de compra, sanções, tarifas ou ataques cibernéticos ao governo chinês ou empresas chinesas, podem afetar a economia da China e os emissores chineses de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança da China ou da região, incluindo o contágio de vírus ou doenças infecciosas, podem causar incerteza nos mercados chineses e afetar negativamente a economia chinesa e os investimentos do Fundo.

#### Controle e Regulamentação Pesados do Governo

As empresas chinesas, incluindo as empresas chinesas listadas nas bolsas dos EUA, não estão sujeitas ao mesmo grau de requisitos regulamentares, normas contábilísticas ou supervisão do auditor que as empresas dos países mais desenvolvidos e, como resultado, as informações sobre os títulos chineses em que o Fundo de investimentos podem ser menos confiáveis ou completos. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas chinesas e os acionistas podem ter recursos legais limitados. Os investimentos na China podem estar sujeitos a perdas por expropriação ou nacionalização de bens e propriedades ou imposição de restrições a investimentos estrangeiros e repatriação de capital.

#### Risco Fiscal

A China implementou uma série de reformas tributárias nos últimos anos e pode alterar ou revisar suas leis e/ou procedimentos tributários existentes no futuro, possivelmente com efeito retroativo. Alterações na legislação fiscal chinesa aplicável podem reduzir os lucros após impostos do Fundo, direta ou indiretamente, inclusive reduzindo os lucros após impostos de empresas na China nas quais o Fundo investe. Incertezas nas regras fiscais chinesas podem resultar em obrigações fiscais inesperadas para o Fundo. Caso a legislação limite a capacidade dos investidores dos EUA de investir em empresas chinesas específicas por meio de ações A ou outras listagens de classes de ações que fazem parte das participações subjacentes, essas ações podem ser excluídas das participações do Fundo.

#### Considerações de risco especial de investir na China – Investimentos em Entidades de Participação Variável

Para fins de levantamento de capital no exterior em bolsas fora da China, inclusive nas bolsas dos EUA, muitas empresas operacionais com sede na China são estruturadas como Entidades de Participação Variável (“VIEs”). Nessa estrutura, a empresa operacional com sede na China é a VIE e estabelece uma empresa de fachada em uma jurisdição estrangeira, como as Ilhas Cayman. A empresa de fachada é listada em uma bolsa de valores e celebra acordos contratuais com a VIE. Essa estrutura permite que empresas chinesas nas quais o governo chinês restringe a propriedade estrangeira levantem capital de investidores estrangeiros. Embora a empresa de fachada não tenha participação acionária da VIE, esses acordos contratuais permitem que a empresa de fachada consolide as demonstrações financeiras da VIE com as suas próprias para fins contábeis e forneça exposição econômica ao desempenho da empresa operacional chinesa subjacente. Portanto, um investidor na empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, terá exposição à empresa operacional com sede na China apenas por meio de acordos contratuais e não possui participação na empresa operacional com sede na China. Além disso, como a empresa de fachada possui apenas direitos específicos previstos nesses contratos de serviço com a VIE, suas habilidades para controlar as atividades na empresa operacional chinesa são limitadas e a empresa operacional pode se envolver em atividades que impactam negativamente o valor do investimento.

Embora a estrutura das VIEs tenha sido amplamente adotada, não é formalmente reconhecida pela lei chinesa e, portanto, existe o risco do governo chinês proibir a existência de tais estruturas ou impactar negativamente os acordos contratuais da VIE com a empresa de fachada listada, tornando-os inválidos. Se esses contratos forem considerados inexecutáveis sob a lei chinesa, os investidores da empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, poderão sofrer perdas



significativas com pouco ou nenhum recurso disponível. Se o governo chinês determinar que os acordos que estabelecem as estruturas das VIE's não estão em conformidade com as leis e regulamentos chineses, incluindo aqueles relacionados a restrições à propriedade estrangeira, ele poderá sujeitar um emissor com sede na China a penalidades, revogação de licenças comerciais e operacionais ou confisco de participação acionária. Além disso, o controle da empresa de fachada listada sobre uma VIE também pode ser prejudicado se uma pessoa física que detenha a participação acionária na VIE violar os termos do contrato, estiver sujeita a processos judiciais ou se quaisquer instrumentos físicos para autenticar documentação, como carimbos e selos, são usados sem a autorização do emissor com sede na China para celebrar acordos contratuais na China. Carimbos e selos, que são carimbos gravados usados para assinar documentos, representam um compromisso juridicamente vinculativo da empresa. Além disso, qualquer ação regulatória futura pode proibir a capacidade da empresa de fachada de receber os benefícios econômicos da empresa operacional com sede na China, o que pode causar uma perda significativa no valor do investimento do Fundo na empresa de fachada listada. Por exemplo, em 2021, o governo chinês proibiu o uso da estrutura VIE para investimento em empresas de reforço escolar. Não há garantia de que o governo chinês não imponha restrições semelhantes a outras indústrias.

Ações chinesas que utilizam a estrutura VIE para listar nos EUA. já que os ADRs enfrentam o risco de ação regulatória dos EUA. autoridades, incluindo o risco de exclusão. Isso dependerá em parte se os EUA reguladores estão satisfeitos com o seu acesso à China Continental e Hong Kong com o objetivo de realizar inspeções sobre a qualidade das auditorias para essas autoridades. Embora os E.U.A. e a China chegaram a um acordo em setembro de 2022 para conceder aos EUA acesso para tais inspeções, não há garantia de que o acordo se manterá ou que os EUA As autoridades reguladoras continuarão satisfeitas com seu acesso. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Fundo apresentava exposição significativa a VIEs, conforme definido acima.

**Risco de investir em mercados emergentes:** O Fundo tem como alvo empresas de mídia social globalmente e espera-se que invista em títulos em países de mercados emergentes. Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a um risco de perda maior do que os investimentos em mercados desenvolvidos. Os mercados de valores mobiliários de países de mercados emergentes são menos líquidos, sujeitos a maior volatilidade de preços, têm menor capitalização de mercado, têm menos regulamentação governamental e não estão sujeitos a requisitos de relatórios contábeis, financeiros e outros tão extensos e frequentes quanto os mercados de valores mobiliários de países mais desenvolvidos, e pode haver maior risco associado à custódia de títulos em mercados emergentes. Pode ser difícil ou impossível para o Fundo intentar ações contra um emitente de mercado emergente nos tribunais de um país de mercado emergente. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas de mercados emergentes e os acionistas podem ter direitos e recursos legais limitados. Os mercados emergentes podem ser mais propensos a experimentar inflação, turbulência política e mudanças rápidas nas condições econômicas do que os mercados mais desenvolvidos. A exposição das economias de mercado emergentes a setores específicos, como o turismo, e a falta de sistemas de saúde eficientes ou suficientes, podem tornar essas economias especialmente vulneráveis a crises globais, incluindo, entre outras, pandemias como a pandemia global de COVID-19. Certos países de mercados emergentes podem ter privatizado ou iniciado o processo de privatização de certas entidades e indústrias. As entidades privatizadas podem perder dinheiro ou ser renacionalizadas.

**Risco de investir na Coreia do Sul:** Os investimentos em emitentes sul-coreanos podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos legais, regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos da Coreia do Sul. Além disso, os desenvolvimentos econômicos e políticos dos vizinhos da Coreia do Sul, incluindo tensões crescentes envolvendo a Coreia do Norte e qualquer surto de hostilidades envolvendo a Coreia do Norte, ou mesmo a ameaça de um surto de hostilidades, podem ter um efeito adverso grave na economia sul-coreana.

**Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional:** Na medida em que os investimentos subjacentes detidos pelo Fundo sejam negociados em bolsas estrangeiras que possam ser fechadas quando a bolsa de valores em que as Ações do Fundo forem negociadas estiver aberta, é provável que haja desvios entre o preço atual de tal título subjacente e o último preço cotado para o título subjacente (ou seja, a cotação do Fundo no mercado externo fechado). Esses desvios podem resultar em prêmios ou descontos no NAV do Fundo que podem ser maiores do que aqueles experimentados por outros fundos negociados em bolsa ("ETFs").

**Risco de Universo Investível das Empresas:** O universo investível de empresas nas quais o Fundo pode investir pode ser limitado. Se uma empresa deixar de cumprir os critérios do Fornecedor do Índice para inclusão no Índice Subjacente, o Fundo poderá ter de reduzir ou eliminar as suas participações nessa empresa. A redução ou eliminação das participações do Fundo na empresa pode ter um impacto adverso na liquidez das participações gerais da carteira do Fundo e no desempenho do Fundo.

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas pode fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados cados financeiros e levar a níveis mais altos de resgates do Fundo dos Participantes Autorizados, o que poderia ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros na velocidade mais rápida já registrada, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis da meta.. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários.. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco de não diversificação:** O Fundo está classificado como uma sociedade de investimento “não diversificada” ao abrigo da Lei das Sociedades de Investimento de 1940 ("Lei de 1940"). Como resultado, o Fundo está sujeito ao risco de ser mais volátil do que um fundo diversificado porque o Fundo pode investir seus ativos em um número menor de emissores ou pode investir uma proporção maior de seus ativos em um único emissor. Como resultado, os ganhos e perdas em um único investimento podem ter um impacto maior no VPL do Fundo e podem tornar o Fundo mais volátil do que fundos mais diversificados.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo

com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de aderência:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento da acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de aderência também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa. O Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados pode ser aumentado porque o Fundo investe em títulos não norte-americanos.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Risco de empréstimo de títulos:** O empréstimo de títulos envolve um risco de perda porque o mutuário pode não devolver os títulos em tempo hábil ou não devolver os títulos. Caso o Fundo não consiga recuperar os títulos emprestados, poderá vender a garantia e adquirir um título de substituição no mercado. O empréstimo de títulos implica um risco de perda para o Fundo se e na medida em que o valor de mercado dos títulos emprestados aumenta e a garantia não aumenta em conformidade. Além disso, o Fundo suportará qualquer perda no investimento de garantias em dinheiro que receber. Esses eventos também podem desencadear consequências fiscais adversas para o Fundo. Uma vez que os títulos emprestados podem não ser votados pelo Fundo, existe o risco do Fundo não conseguir recolher os títulos a tempo suficiente para votar em questões relevantes de procuração.

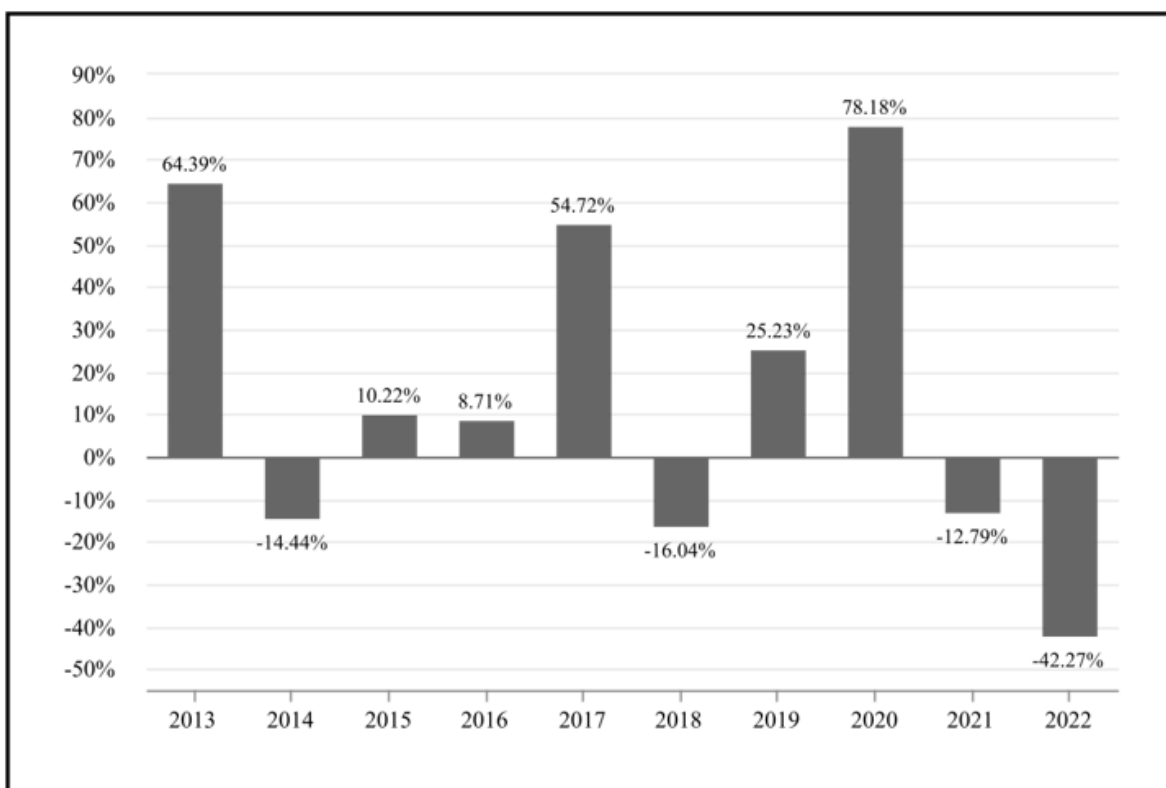
**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade do Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

### INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)**



<b>Melhor trimestre:</b>	30/06/2020	44,80%
<b>Pior trimestre:</b>	30/06/2022	-22,23%

## Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Dez anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022
<b>Global X Social Media ETF:</b>			
· Retorno antes dos impostos	-42,27%	-1,16%	9,41%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>1</sup>	-42,27%	-1,16%	9,34%%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>1</sup>	-25,03%	-0,88%%	9,94%
<b>Solactive Social Media Total Return Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos na fonte, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)	-42,13%	-0,64%	9,94%
<b>MSCI ACWI Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos na fonte, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)	-18,36%	5,23%	7,98%

<sup>1</sup> As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).

## GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; Vanessa Yang; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. Os Sr.sLu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual ("IRA"), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais pode ser tributadas a você.

#### **PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS**

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: LIT Bolsa de Valores: NYSE Arca

## OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF ("Fundo") procura fornecer resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do Solactive Global Lithium Index ("Índice Subjacente").

## TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,75%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,00%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,75%</b>

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

<b>Um ano</b>	<b>Três anos</b>	<b>Cinco anos</b>	<b>Dez anos</b>
US\$ 77	US\$ 240	US\$ 417	US\$ 930

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 38,73% do valor médio de sua carteira.

## PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos do Solactive Global Lithium Index ("Índice Subjacente") e em American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") e Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") com base nos títulos em o Índice Subjacente. O Fundo também investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos de empresas que estão economicamente vinculadas à indústria do lítio. As empresas economicamente ligadas à indústria de lítio incluem aquelas envolvidas na mineração de lítio e na produção de baterias de lítio. As políticas de investimento de 80% do Fundo não são fundamentais e exigem 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possam ser alteradas. O Fundo pode emprestar títulos que representem até um terço do valor dos ativos totais do Fundo (incluindo o valor da garantia recebida).

O Índice Subjacente é projetado para medir o desempenho do mercado de ações de base ampla de empresas globais envolvidas na indústria de lítio, conforme definido pela Solactive AG, o fornecedor do Índice Subjacente ("Fornecedor do Índice"). Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha 40 constituintes, 33 dos quais são empresas estrangeiras. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice, que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial ou desvantajosa para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para replicar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente estava concentrado na indústria química e tinha exposição significativa ao setor de materiais.

## RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais ("SAI"). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de Ações A da China:** As ações A são emitidas por empresas constituídas na China continental e são negociadas em bolsas chinesas. Os investidores estrangeiros podem acessar as Ações A obtendo uma licença de Investidor Institucional Estrangeiro Qualificado ("QFII") ou uma licença de Investidor Institucional Estrangeiro Qualificado em Renminbi ("RQFII"), bem como através do Programa Stock Connect, que é um programa de negociação e compensação de títulos com o objetivo de alcançar o acesso mútuo ao mercado de ações entre os mercados da China e de Hong Kong.



O Stock Connect foi desenvolvido pela Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, pela Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") (no caso de Shanghai Connect) ou pela Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") (no caso de Shenzhen Connect), e o China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CSDCC"). Atualmente, o Fundo pretende ganhar exposição a Ações A através dos Programas Stock Connect. Os investimentos em Ações A estão sujeitos a vários regulamentos e limites, e a recuperação ou repatriação de ativos investidos em Ações A está sujeita a restrições do governo chinês. Além disso, os investidores de fora da China continental podem enfrentar dificuldades ou proibições de acesso a certas Ações A que fazem parte de uma lista restrita em países como as Ações A dos EUA podem estar sujeitas a interrupções de negociação frequentes e generalizadas e podem se tornar ilíquidas. Suspensões de negociação de determinadas ações podem levar a um maior risco de execução de mercado e custos para o Fundo, e a criação e resgate de Unidades de Criação (conforme definido abaixo) também podem ser interrompidos. Esses riscos, entre outros, podem afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização:** As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

**Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização:** As empresas de média capitalização podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negócios e menor liquidez do que as empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gestão, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

**Risco de transação em dinheiro:** Ao contrário da maioria dos fundos negociados em bolsa ("ETFs"), o Fundo pretende efetuar uma parte significativa das criações e resgates em dinheiro, em vez de títulos em espécie. Como resultado, um investimento no Fundo pode ser menos eficiente em termos fiscais do que um investimento em um ETF mais convencional. Além disso, as transações em dinheiro podem ter que ser realizadas ao longo de vários dias se o mercado de valores mobiliários for relativamente ilíquido e puder envolver taxas de corretagem e impostos consideráveis. Esses fatores podem resultar em spreads mais amplos entre a oferta e os preços oferecidos das Ações do Fundo do que para ETFs mais convencionais.

**Risco de exposição a commodities:** O Fundo investe em empresas economicamente ligadas à indústria de lítio, que podem ser suscetíveis a flutuações no mercado de commodities subjacentes. Os preços das commodities podem ser influenciados ou caracterizados por fatores imprevisíveis, incluindo, quando aplicável, alta volatilidade, mudanças nas relações de oferta e demanda, clima, agricultura, comércio, mudanças nas taxas de juros e políticas monetárias e governamentais, ação e inação. Os títulos de empresas detidas pelo Fundo que dependem de uma única mercadoria, ou estão concentrados num único sector de mercadorias, podem normalmente apresentar uma volatilidade ainda maior atribuível aos preços das mercadorias.

**Risco de relação de preço de commodities:** O Índice Subjacente mede o desempenho das empresas envolvidas nas indústrias de mineração de lítio e baterias de íons de lítio e não o desempenho do preço do lítio em si. Os títulos de empresas envolvidas na indústria do lítio podem apresentar desempenho inferior ou superior ao preço do lítio no curto ou no longo prazo.

**Risco de moeda:** O Fundo pode investir em títulos denominados em moedas estrangeiras. Como o NAV do Fundo é determinado em dólares americanos, o NAV do Fundo pode diminuir se as moedas dos títulos subjacentes se desvalorizarem em relação ao dólar americano ou se houver atrasos ou limites na repatriação de tais moedas. As taxas de câmbio podem ser muito voláteis e

podem mudar de forma rápida e imprevisível. Como resultado, o NAV do Fundo pode mudar rapidamente e sem aviso prévio, o que pode ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo.

**Risco de custódia:** O Fundo pode deter valores mobiliários estrangeiros e dinheiro em bancos estrangeiros, agentes e depositários de valores mobiliários indicados pelo custodiante do Fundo. Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a riscos de custódia ainda maiores do que os investimentos em mercados mais desenvolvidos. Os mercados menos desenvolvidos são mais propensos a enfrentar problemas com a compensação e liquidação de negócios e a detenção de títulos por bancos, agentes e depositários locais.

**Exposição ao risco de mercados não-lítio:** Embora o Fundo invista uma grande porcentagem de seus ativos em valores mobiliários de empresas ativas na exploração e/ou mineração de lítio, essas empresas podem obter uma porcentagem significativa de seus lucros de outras atividades comerciais, incluindo, por exemplo, a produção de fertilizantes e/ou produtos químicos especiais e industriais. Como resultado, o desempenho desses mercados e os lucros dessas empresas de tais atividades podem afetar significativamente o desempenho do Fundo

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria química:** A indústria química pode ser significativamente afetada pela intensa concorrência, obsolescência de produtos, preços de matérias-primas e regulamentação governamental, e pode estar sujeita a riscos associados à produção, manuseio e descarte de componentes perigosos e litígios decorrentes de contaminação ambiental.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de exploração:** A exploração e desenvolvimento de jazidas minerais envolvem riscos financeiros significativos durante um período de tempo significativo, que mesmo uma combinação de avaliação cuidadosa, experiência e conhecimento pode não eliminar. Poucas propriedades exploradas acabam se transformando em minas produtoras. Podem ser necessárias grandes despesas para estabelecer reservas por perfuração e construir instalações de mineração e processamento em um local. Além disso, as empresas de exploração mineral normalmente operam com prejuízo e dependem de garantir capital próprio e/ou financiamento de dívida, o que pode ser mais difícil de garantir para uma empresa de exploração do que para uma contraparte mais estabelecida.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de baterias de íon de lítio:** Os títulos da carteira do Fundo envolvidos na fabricação de baterias de íon-lítio estão sujeitos aos efeitos das flutuações de preços de fontes de energia tradicionais e alternativas, desenvolvimentos em tecnologia de baterias e energias alternativas, a possibilidade de que os subsídios governamentais para energias alternativas sejam eliminados e a possibilidade de que a tecnologia de íons de lítio não seja adequada para adoção generalizada.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de materiais:** As empresas do setor de materiais são afetadas pela volatilidade dos preços das commodities, taxas de câmbio, controles de importação e concorrência mundial. Às vezes, a produção mundial de materiais industriais excedeu a demanda, levando a baixos retornos de investimento ou perdas definitivas. Os emissores do setor de materiais correm o risco de esgotamento de recursos, progresso tecnológico, relações trabalhistas, regulamentações governamentais e reclamações por danos ambientais e responsabilidade pelo produto.

**Risco de títulos estrangeiros:** O Fundo pode investir, dentro dos regulamentos dos EUA, em títulos estrangeiros. Os investimentos do Fundo em títulos estrangeiros podem ser mais arriscados do que os investimentos em títulos dos EUA. Os investimentos em títulos de emissores estrangeiros (incluindo investimentos em ADRs e GDRs) estão sujeitos aos riscos associados ao investimento nesses mercados estrangeiros, como riscos elevados de inflação ou nacionalização. Os preços dos títulos estrangeiros e os preços dos títulos dos EUA, às vezes, se moveram em direções opostas. Além disso, títulos de emissores estrangeiros podem perder valor devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro. Durante períodos de instabilidade social, política ou econômica em um país ou região, o valor de um título estrangeiro negociado nas bolsas dos EUA pode ser afetado, entre outras coisas, pelo aumento da volatilidade dos preços, iliquidez ou pelo fechamento do mercado primário no qual o (ou o título subjacente ao ADR ou GDR) é negociado. Você pode perder dinheiro devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investimento na Austrália:** Os investimentos em emitentes australianos podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos da Austrália. A economia australiana é fortemente dependente das exportações dos setores de energia, agricultura e mineração. Isso torna a economia australiana suscetível a flutuações nos mercados de commodities. A Austrália também depende do comércio com os principais parceiros comerciais.

**Risk of Investing in Chile:** Investments in Chilean issuers involve risks that are specific to Chile, including legal, regulatory, political, currency, environmental and economic risks. Among other things, the Chilean economy is heavily dependent on the export of certain commodities.

**Risco de investimento na China:** A exposição do investimento à China que submete o Fundo a riscos específicos da China.

#### Risco Econômico, Político e Social

A China pode estar sujeita a graus consideráveis de instabilidade econômica, política e social. Preocupações com o aumento dos níveis de endividamento do governo e das famílias podem afetar a estabilidade da economia chinesa. A China é um mercado emergente e demonstra uma volatilidade significativamente maior de tempos em tempos em comparação com os mercados desenvolvidos. Nas últimas décadas, o governo chinês realizou reformas nas práticas econômicas e de mercado, incluindo reformas recentes para liberalizar seus mercados de capitais e expandir a esfera de propriedade privada das propriedades na China. No entanto, os mercados chineses geralmente continuam a experimentar ineficiência, volatilidade e anomalias de preços resultantes da influência governamental, falta de informações publicamente disponíveis e/ou instabilidade política e social. As empresas chinesas também estão sujeitas ao risco de que as autoridades chinesas possam intervir em suas operações e estrutura. Agitação social interna ou confrontos com outros países vizinhos, incluindo conflitos militares em resposta a tais eventos, também podem atrapalhar o desenvolvimento econômico na China e resultar em um maior risco de flutuações da moeda, conversibilidade da moeda, flutuações das taxas de juros e taxas mais altas de inflação.

A China passou por grandes crises sanitárias. Essas crises sanitárias incluem, mas não se limitam à disseminação rápida e pandêmica de novos vírus comumente conhecidos como SARS, MERS e COVID-19 (Coronavírus). Tais crises sanitárias podem exacerbar os riscos políticos, sociais e econômicos mencionados anteriormente.

O crescimento das exportações continua a ser um dos principais impulsionadores do rápido crescimento econômico da China. As tensões comerciais elevadas entre a China e seus parceiros comerciais, incluindo a imposição de tarifas dos

EUA sobre certos produtos chineses e o aumento da pressão internacional relacionada à política comercial chinesa e transferências forçadas de tecnologia e proteções de propriedade intelectual, podem ter um impacto substancial na economia chinesa. Redução de gastos com produtos e serviços chineses, instituição de tarifas adicionais ou outras barreiras comerciais (inclusive como resultado de tensões comerciais aumentadas entre a China e os EUA ou em resposta a atividade cibernética chinesa real ou alegada) ou uma desaceleração em qualquer uma das economias dos principais parceiros comerciais da China pode ter um impacto adverso na economia chinesa. A continuação ou agravamento do atual clima político entre a China e os EUA pode resultar na contemplação ou imposição de restrições regulatórias adicionais nos EUA ou na China que podem afetar a capacidade do Fundo de investir em determinadas empresas.

#### Risco de segurança

A China passou por preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Além disso, a China é acusada de ter participado de ataques cibernéticos patrocinados pelo Estado contra empresas estrangeiras e governos estrangeiros. As respostas reais e ameaçadas a tal atividade, incluindo restrições de compra, sanções, tarifas ou ataques cibernéticos ao governo chinês ou empresas chinesas, podem afetar a economia da China e os emissores chineses de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança da China ou da região, incluindo o contágio de vírus ou doenças infecciosas, podem causar incerteza nos mercados chineses e afetar negativamente a economia chinesa e os investimentos do Fundo.

#### Controle e Regulamentação Pesados do Governo

As empresas chinesas, incluindo as empresas chinesas listadas nas bolsas dos EUA, não estão sujeitas ao mesmo grau de requisitos regulamentares, normas contábilísticas ou supervisão do auditor que as empresas dos países mais desenvolvidos e, como resultado, as informações sobre os títulos chineses em que o Fundo de investimentos podem ser menos confiáveis ou completos. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas chinesas e os acionistas podem ter recursos legais limitados. Os investimentos na China podem estar sujeitos a perdas por expropriação ou nacionalização de bens e propriedades ou imposição de restrições a investimentos estrangeiros e repatriação de capital.

#### Risco Fiscal

A China implementou uma série de reformas tributárias nos últimos anos e pode alterar ou revisar suas leis e/ou procedimentos tributários existentes no futuro, possivelmente com efeito retroativo. Alterações na legislação fiscal chinesa aplicável podem reduzir os lucros após impostos do Fundo, direta ou indiretamente, inclusive reduzindo os lucros após impostos de empresas na China nas quais o Fundo investe. Incertezas nas regras fiscais chinesas podem resultar em obrigações fiscais inesperadas para o Fundo. Caso a legislação limite a capacidade dos investidores dos EUA de investir em empresas chinesas específicas por meio de ações A ou outras listagens de classes de ações que fazem parte das participações subjacentes, essas ações podem ser excluídas das participações do Fundo.

#### Considerações de risco especial de investir na China – Investimentos em Entidades de Participação Variável

Para fins de levantamento de capital no exterior em bolsas fora da China, inclusive nas bolsas dos EUA, muitas empresas operacionais com sede na China são estruturadas como Entidades de Participação Variável (“VIEs”). Nessa estrutura, a empresa operacional com sede na China é a VIE e estabelece uma empresa de fachada em uma jurisdição estrangeira, como as Ilhas Cayman. A empresa de fachada é listada em uma bolsa de valores e celebra acordos contratuais com a VIE. Essa estrutura permite que empresas chinesas nas quais o governo chinês restringe a propriedade estrangeira levantem capital de investidores estrangeiros. Embora a empresa de fachada não tenha participação acionária da VIE, esses acordos contratuais permitem que a empresa de fachada consolide as demonstrações financeiras da VIE com as suas próprias para fins contábeis e forneça exposição econômica ao desempenho da empresa operacional chinesa subjacente. Portanto, um investidor na empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, terá exposição à empresa operacional com sede na China apenas por meio de acordos contratuais e não possui participação na empresa operacional com sede na China. Além disso, como a empresa de fachada possui apenas direitos específicos previstos nesses contratos de serviço com a VIE, suas habilidades para controlar as atividades na empresa operacional chinesa são limitadas e a empresa operacional pode se envolver em atividades que impactam negativamente o valor do investimento.

Embora a estrutura das VIE's tenha sido amplamente adotada, não é formalmente reconhecida pela lei chinesa e, portanto, existe o risco do governo chinês proibir a existência de tais estruturas ou impactar negativamente os acordos contratuais da VIE com a empresa de fachada listada, tornando-os inválidos. Se esses contratos forem considerados inexecutáveis sob a lei chinesa, os investidores da empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, poderão sofrer perdas

significativas com pouco ou nenhum recurso disponível. Se o governo chinês determinar que os acordos que estabelecem as estruturas das VIE's não estão em conformidade com as leis e regulamentos chineses, incluindo aqueles relacionados a restrições à propriedade estrangeira, ele poderá sujeitar um emissor com sede na China a penalidades, revogação de licenças comerciais e operacionais ou confisco de participação acionária. Além disso, o controle da empresa de fachada listada sobre uma VIE também pode ser prejudicado se uma pessoa física que detenha a participação acionária na VIE violar os termos do contrato, estiver sujeita a processos judiciais ou se quaisquer instrumentos físicos para autenticar documentação, como carimbos e selos, são usados sem a autorização do emissor com sede na China para celebrar acordos contratuais na China. Carimbos e selos, que são carimbos gravados usados para assinar documentos, representam um compromisso juridicamente vinculativo da empresa. Além disso, qualquer ação regulatória futura pode proibir a capacidade da empresa de fachada de receber os benefícios econômicos da empresa operacional com sede na China, o que pode causar uma perda significativa no valor do investimento do Fundo na empresa de fachada listada. Por exemplo, em 2021, o governo chinês proibiu o uso da estrutura VIE para investimento em empresas de reforço escolar. Não há garantia de que o governo chinês não imponha restrições semelhantes a outras indústrias.

Ações chinesas que utilizam a estrutura VIE para listar nos EUA. já que os ADRs enfrentam o risco de ação regulatória dos EUA. autoridades, incluindo o risco de exclusão. Isso dependerá em parte se os EUA reguladores estão satisfeitos com o seu acesso à China Continental e Hong Kong com o objetivo de realizar inspeções sobre a qualidade das auditorias para essas autoridades. Embora os E.U.A. e a China chegaram a um acordo em setembro de 2022 para conceder aos EUA acesso para tais inspeções, não há garantia de que o acordo se manterá ou que os EUA As autoridades reguladoras continuarão satisfeitas com seu acesso.

**Risco de investir em mercados emergentes:** O Fundo tem como alvo empresas de lítio globalmente e espera-se que invista em títulos em países de mercados emergentes. Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a um risco de perda maior do que os investimentos em mercados desenvolvidos. Os mercados de valores mobiliários de países de mercados emergentes são menos líquidos, sujeitos a maior volatilidade de preços, têm menor capitalização de mercado, têm menos regulamentação governamental e não estão sujeitos a requisitos de relatórios contábeis, financeiros e outros tão extensos e frequentes quanto os mercados de valores mobiliários de países mais desenvolvidos, e pode haver maior risco associado à custódia de títulos em mercados emergentes. Pode ser difícil ou impossível para o Fundo intentar ações contra um emitente de mercado emergente nos tribunais de um país de mercado emergente. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas de mercados emergentes e os acionistas podem ter direitos e recursos legais limitados. Os mercados emergentes podem ser mais propensos a experimentar inflação, turbulência política e mudanças rápidas nas condições econômicas do que os mercados mais desenvolvidos. A exposição das economias de mercado emergentes a setores específicos, como o turismo, e a falta de sistemas de saúde eficientes ou suficientes, podem tornar essas economias especialmente vulneráveis a crises globais, incluindo, entre outras, pandemias como a pandemia global de COVID-19. Certos países de mercados emergentes podem ter privatizado ou iniciado o processo de privatização de certas entidades e indústrias. As entidades privatizadas podem perder dinheiro ou ser renacionalizadas.

**Risco de investimento no Japão:** A economia japonesa pode estar sujeita a graus consideráveis de instabilidade econômica, política e social, o que pode ter um impacto negativo sobre os títulos japoneses. Desde o ano 2000, a taxa de crescimento econômico do Japão permaneceu relativamente baixa e pode permanecer baixa no futuro. Além disso, o Japão está sujeito ao risco de desastres naturais, como terremotos, vulcões, tufões e tsunamis, que podem afetar negativamente o Fundo. As relações do Japão com seus vizinhos às vezes foram tensas, e relações tensas com seus vizinhos ou parceiros comerciais podem causar incerteza nos mercados japoneses e afetar adversamente a economia japonesa em geral.

**Risco de investir na Coreia do Sul:** Os investimentos em emissores sul-coreanos podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos legais, regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos da Coreia do Sul. Além disso, os desenvolvimentos econômicos e políticos dos vizinhos da Coreia do Sul, incluindo tensões crescentes envolvendo a Coreia do Norte e qualquer surto de hostilidades envolvendo a Coreia do Norte, ou mesmo a ameaça de um surto de hostilidades, podem ter um efeito adverso grave na economia sul-coreana.

**Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional:** Na medida em que os investimentos subjacentes detidos pelo Fundo sejam negociados em bolsas estrangeiras que possam ser fechadas quando a bolsa de valores em que as Ações do Fundo forem negociadas estiver aberta, é provável que haja desvios entre o preço atual de tal título subjacente e o último preço cotado para o título subjacente (ou seja, a cotação do Fundo no mercado externo fechado). Esses desvios podem resultar em prêmios ou descontos no NAV do Fundo que podem ser maiores do que aqueles experimentados por outros fundos negociados em bolsa ("ETFs").

**Risco de Universo Investível das Empresas:** O universo investível de empresas nas quais o Fundo pode investir pode ser limitado. Se uma empresa deixar de cumprir os critérios do Fornecedor do Índice para inclusão no Índice Subjacente, o Fundo poderá ter de reduzir ou eliminar as suas participações nessa empresa. A redução ou eliminação das participações do Fundo na empresa pode ter um impacto adverso na liquidez das participações gerais da carteira do Fundo e no desempenho do Fundo.

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas pode fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados cados financeiros e levar a níveis mais altos de resgates do Fundo dos Participantes Autorizados, o que poderia ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros no ritmo mais rápido já registrado, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis-alvo. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco de não diversificação:** O Fundo está classificado como uma sociedade de investimento “não diversificada” ao abrigo da Lei das Sociedades de Investimento de 1940 ("Lei de 1940"). Como resultado, o Fundo está sujeito ao risco de ser mais volátil do que um fundo diversificado porque o Fundo pode investir seus ativos em um número menor de emissores ou pode investir uma proporção maior de seus ativos em um único emissor. Como resultado, os ganhos e perdas em um único investimento podem ter um impacto maior no VPL do Fundo e podem tornar o Fundo mais volátil do que fundos mais diversificados.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se

um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de aderência:** Podem ocorrer erros de aderência devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento da acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não. Os ETFs que rastreiam índices com peso significativo em emissores de mercados emergentes podem apresentar um erro de aderência mais alto do que outros ETFs que não rastreiam esses índices.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa. O Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados pode ser aumentado porque o Fundo investe em títulos não norte-americanos.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado.

Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Riscos Relacionados aos Programas Stock Connect:** Os Programas Stock Connect estão sujeitos a limitações de cotas diárias e agregadas, o que pode afetar a capacidade do Fundo de entrar e sair de posições Stock Connect em tempo hábil. Os mercados de Shenzhen e Shanghai podem operar quando os Programas Stock Connect não estão ativos e, conseqüentemente, os preços das ações detidas por meio dos Programas Stock Connect podem flutuar nos momentos em que o Fundo não consegue adicionar ou sair de suas posições. Os Programas Stock Connect são novos, e o efeito da introdução de um grande número de investidores estrangeiros no mercado para negociação de títulos listados na China não é bem compreendido. Regulamentos, como limitações de resgates ou suspensão de negociação, podem afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo. Os investimentos do Fundo em Ações A através do Programa Stock Connect são detidos pelo seu custodiante em contas no Sistema Central de Compensação e Liquidação ("CCASS") mantidas pela Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), que por sua vez detém o A-Ações, como titular nomeado, por meio de uma conta coletiva de valores mobiliários em seu nome registrada no CSDCC. A natureza precisa e os direitos do Fundo como beneficiário efetivo dos Títulos SSE ou Títulos SZSE através do HKSCC como representante não estão bem definidos na lei chinesa. Não há garantia de que as Bolsas de Valores de Shenzhen, Shanghai e Hong Kong continuarão a oferecer suporte aos Programas Stock Connect no futuro.

**Risco de empréstimo de títulos:** O empréstimo de títulos envolve um risco de perda porque o mutuário pode não devolver os títulos em tempo hábil ou não devolver os títulos. Caso o Fundo não consiga recuperar os títulos emprestados, poderá vender a garantia e adquirir um título de substituição no mercado. O empréstimo de títulos implica um risco de perda para o Fundo se e na medida em que o valor de mercado dos títulos emprestados aumenta e a garantia não aumenta em conformidade. Além disso, o Fundo suportará qualquer perda no investimento de garantias em dinheiro que receber. Esses eventos também podem desencadear conseqüências fiscais adversas para o Fundo. Uma vez que os títulos emprestados podem não ser votados pelo Fundo, existe o risco do Fundo não conseguir recolher os títulos a tempo suficiente para votar em questões relevantes de procuração.

**Risco de status fiscal:** O Fundo pretende pagar dividendos em cada ano tributável para permitir que continue a satisfazer os requisitos de distribuição necessários para se qualificar para o tratamento como uma sociedade de investimento regulamentada ("RIC"). Se o Fundo distribuisse aos seus cotistas menos do que o valor mínimo exigido para qualquer ano, o Fundo ficaria sujeito ao imposto de renda federal daquele ano sobre todos os seus lucros tributáveis e ganhos reconhecidos, mesmo aqueles distribuídos aos seus cotistas. Além disso, de acordo com o Internal Revenue Code de 1986, conforme alterado (o "Código"), o Fundo não pode auferir mais de 10% de sua receita bruta anual de ganhos resultantes da venda de commodities e metais preciosos. Isso pode tornar mais difícil para o Fundo prosseguir com a sua estratégia de investimento e manter a qualificação como RIC. Em vez de uma potencial desqualificação como RIC, o Fundo está autorizado a pagar um imposto por determinadas falhas no cumprimento deste requisito de rendimento, que, em geral, são limitados àqueles devidos a causa razoável e não negligência intencional.

**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade do Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

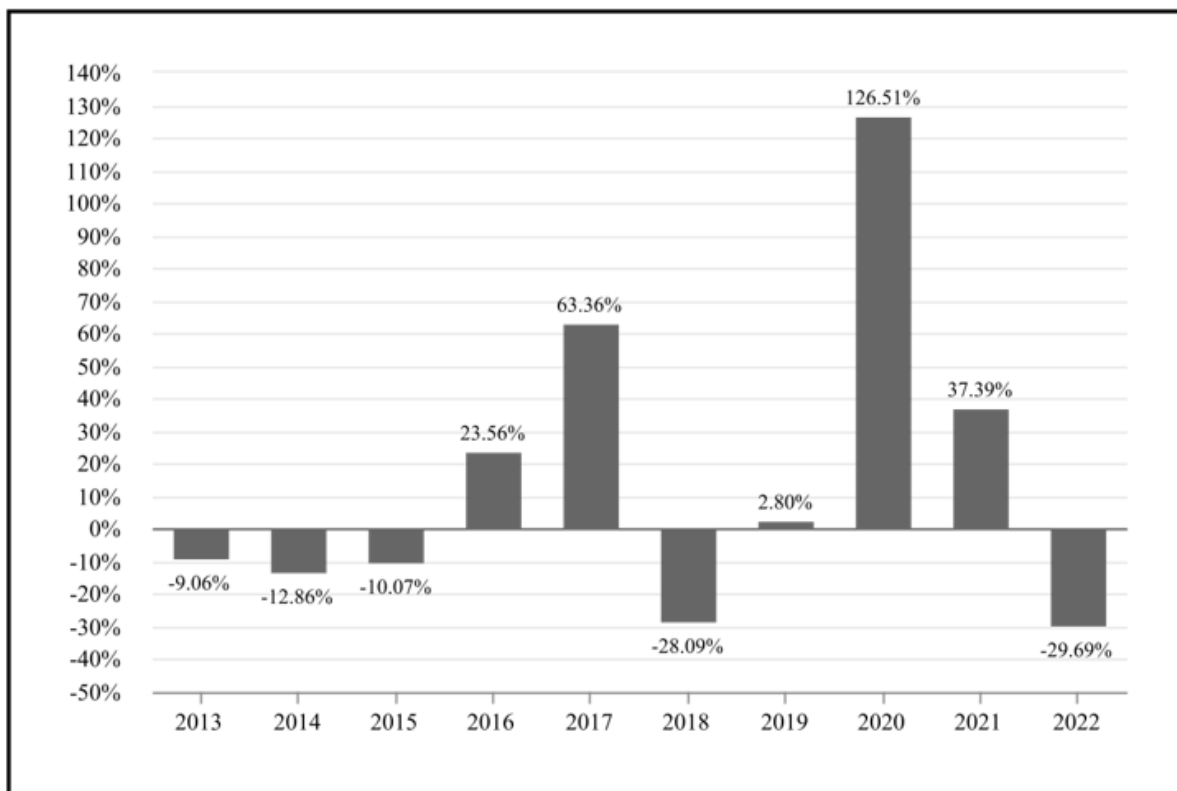
**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.



## **INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO**

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)



**Melhor trimestre:** 31/12/2020 55,63%  
**Pior trimestre:** 31/03/2020 -20,32%

### Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Dez anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022
<b>Global X Lithium &amp; Battery Tech ETF:</b>			
· Retorno antes dos impostos	-29,69%	10,10%	8,81%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>1</sup>	-29,85%	9,73%	8,40%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>1</sup>	-17,46%	7,87%	7,02%
<b>Solactive Global Lithium Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos na fonte, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)			
	-29,28%	10,28%	9,32%
<b>MSCI ACWI Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos na fonte, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)			
	-18,36%	5,23%	7,98%

<sup>1</sup> As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).

### GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## **COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO**

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS**

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual (“IRA”), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais podem ser tributadas a você.

## **PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS**

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF

Ticker: RNRG Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF ("Fund") seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.66%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$67	\$211	\$368	\$822

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18.33% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed. The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to publicly traded companies that produce energy from renewable sources including wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biofuels (including publicly traded companies that are formed to own operating assets that produce defined cash flows ("YieldCos")) (collectively, "Renewable Energy Companies"), as defined by Indxx LLC, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

In constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first identifies FactSet Industries related to renewable energy production. Companies within these industries, as of the selection date, are further reviewed by the Index Provider on the basis of revenue related to renewable energy production. To be eligible for the Underlying Index, a company is considered by the Index Provider to be a Renewable Energy Company if the company generates at least 50% of its revenues from renewable energy production, as determined by the Index Provider. The Index Provider classifies Renewable Energy Companies as those companies that produce energy from renewable sources, including: wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biofuels (including YieldCos), as determined by the Index Provider.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted semi-annually. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components may include, but are not limited to, utilities, industrials and energy companies. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the independent power and renewable energy industry and had significant exposure to the utilities sector.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Associated Risks Related to Investing in Renewable Energy Companies:** Renewable Energy Companies typically face intense competition, short product lifecycles and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies may be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and in the supply and demand of renewable energy, tax incentives, subsidies and other governmental regulations and policies. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. Renewable Energy Companies may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, availability of certain inputs and materials required for production, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations. A decline in the price of conventional energy such as oil and natural gas could have a materially adverse impact on Renewable Energy Companies. Renewable energy resources may be highly dependent upon government policies that support renewable generation and enhance the economic viability of owning renewable electric generation assets. Investors should additionally take notice of the distinction between implemented government policy based on legislation and less guaranteed commitments which may be aspirational, subject to political risk, and difficult to enforce. Additionally, adverse environmental conditions may cause fluctuations in renewable electric generation and adversely affect the cash flows associated with Renewable Energy Companies.

**Associated Risks Related to Investing in YieldCos:** Investments in securities of YieldCos involve risks that differ from investments in traditional operating companies, including risks related to the relationship between the YieldCo and the company responsible for the formation of the YieldCo (the "YieldCo Sponsor"). YieldCos typically remain dependent on the management and administration services provided by or under the direction of the YieldCo Sponsor and on the ability of the YieldCo Sponsor to identify and present the YieldCo with acquisition opportunities, which may often be assets of the YieldCo Sponsor itself. To the extent that the YieldCo relies on the YieldCo Sponsor for developing new assets for potential future acquisitions, the YieldCo may be dependent on the development capabilities and financial health of the YieldCo Sponsor. YieldCo Sponsors may have interests that conflict with the interests of the YieldCo, and may retain control of the YieldCo via classes of stock held by the YieldCo Sponsor. Congress voted not to extend bonus depreciation in 2015 for qualifying capital equipment, meaning new YieldCo assets could be subject to slower depreciation schedules and less ability to minimize tax liabilities. Additionally, Congress could vote to eliminate production tax credits (“PTCs”) for green energy projects, which could reduce the profitability of companies, including YieldCos that operate in the renewable energy space. YieldCo securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards YieldCos or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of YieldCos, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). A YieldCo's share price is typically a multiple of its distributable cash flow. Therefore any event that limits the YieldCo's ability to maintain or grow its distributable cash flow would likely have a negative impact on the YieldCo's share price. Prices of YieldCo securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the company, including the robustness and consistency of its earnings and its ability to meet debt obligations including the payment of interest and principle to creditors. YieldCos may distribute all or substantially all of the cash available for distribution, which may limit new acquisitions and future growth. YieldCos may finance its growth strategy with debt, which may increase the YieldCo's leverage and the risks associated with the YieldCo. The ability of a YieldCo to maintain or grow its dividend distributions may depend on the entity's ability to minimize its tax liabilities through the use of accelerated depreciation schedules, tax loss carryforwards, and tax incentives. Changes to the current tax code could result in greater tax liabilities, which would reduce the YieldCo's distributable cash flow.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Small-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Compared to mid- and large-capitalization companies, small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid.

**Cash Transaction Risk:** Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Custody Risk:** The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Independent Power and Renewable Electricity Producers Industry:** Companies in the independent power and renewable electricity producers industry may be highly dependent upon government subsidies, contracts with government entities, and the successful development of new and proprietary technologies. In addition, seasonal weather conditions, fluctuations in the supply of and demand for energy products, changes in energy prices, and international political events may cause fluctuations in the performance of independent power and renewable electricity producers companies and the prices of their securities.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector:** Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, domestic and international competition and governmental regulations on rates charged to customers. Privatization and deregulation in the utilities sector may subject companies to greater competition and losses

in profitability. Companies in the utilities sector may have difficulty obtaining an adequate return on invested capital, raising capital, or financing large construction programs during periods of inflation or unsettled capital markets. In addition, companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected due to increase in fuel and operating costs and the costs of complying with regulations.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Brazil:** Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, debt, corruption, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth.

**Risk of Investing in Canada:** The Canadian economy is highly dependent on the demand for and price of natural resources. As a result, the Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources and any changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Canadian economy. The Canadian economy is heavily dependent on relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States and China. Developments in the United States, including renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") and ratification of the successor United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement ("USMCA"), which went into effect on July 1, 2020, as well as the imposition of additional tariffs by the United States, may have implications for the trade arrangements between the United States and Canada, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

**Risk of Investing in China:** Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China.

#### Economic, Political and Social Risk

China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices, including recent reforms to liberalize its capital markets and expand the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Chinese companies are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt



economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

China has experienced major health crises. These health crises include, but are not limited to, the rapid and pandemic spread of novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus). Such health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks previously mentioned.

Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Elevated trade tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy and forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies.

#### Security Risk

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

#### Heavy Government Control and Regulation

Chinese companies, including Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Investments in China may be subject to loss due to expropriation or nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. Furthermore, government actions against leaders or other key figures within companies, or speculation about such actions, may lead to sudden and unpredictable falls in the value of securities within the Fund.

#### Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Should legislation limit U.S. investors' ability to invest in specific Chinese companies through A-shares or other share class listings that are part of the underlying holdings, these shares may be excluded from Fund holdings.

#### Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the Chinese government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements

and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not place similar restrictions on other industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to Mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will hold up or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access.

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets:** The Fund targets Yieldco and Renewable Energy Companies globally and is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

**Risk of Investing in New Zealand:** The New Zealand economy is heavily dependent on agricultural exports, and as a result, is susceptible to fluctuations in demand for agricultural products. New Zealand is also dependent on trade with key trading partners; a reduction in such trade may cause an adverse impact on its economy.

**Risk of Investing in Thailand:** Investments in Thai issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Thailand. Among other things, Thailand's economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan and other Asian countries.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Investable Universe of Companies Risk:** The investable universe of companies in which the Fund may invest may be limited. If a company no longer meets the Index Provider's criteria for inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Fund may need to reduce or eliminate its holdings in that company. The reduction or elimination of the Fund's holdings in the company may have an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's overall portfolio holdings and on Fund performance.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other ETFs that do not track such indices.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any

resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Additionally, the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of cash collateral it receives. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. As securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

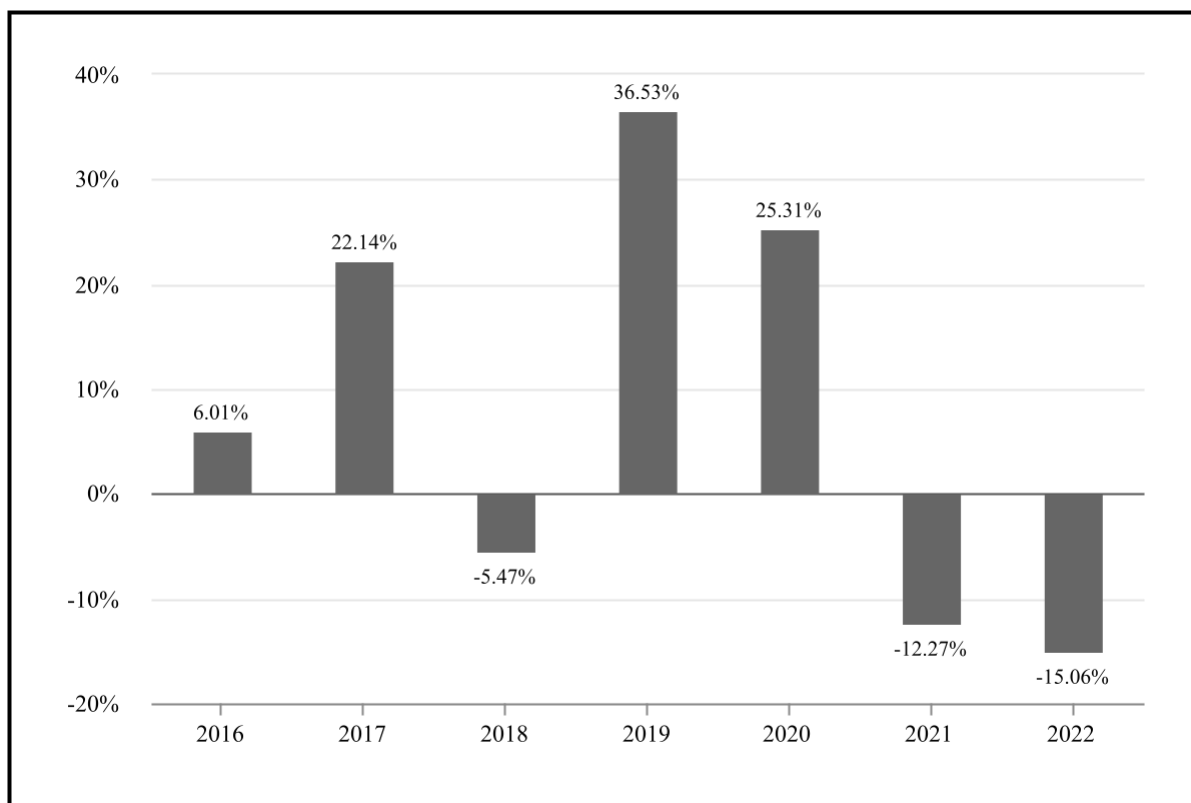
**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On November 19, 2018, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X YieldCo Index ETF to the Global X YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income ETF to reflect a change in the Fund's underlying index from the Indxx Global YieldCo Index to the Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2020 24.58%

**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -18.03%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Five Years Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (05/27/2015)
<b>Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF:</b>			
·Return before taxes	-15.06%	3.81%	1.66%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-15.18%	3.09%	0.87%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-8.65%	2.88%	1.12%
<b>Hybrid Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index (net)<sup>2</sup></b> (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	-14.73%	4.22%	2.05%
<b>MSCI ACWI Index (net)</b> (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	-18.36%	5.23%	6.28%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

<sup>2</sup> Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Indxx Global YieldCo Index through November 18, 2018 and the Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index thereafter. Effective February 1, 2021, the name of the Underlying Index changed from Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index to the Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

## Global X Disruptive Materials ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: DMAT Bolsa: NASDAQ

### OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X Disruptive Materials ETF (anteriormente conhecido como global X Advanced Materials ETF) ("Fundo") busca fornecer resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do Solactive Disruptive Materials Index ("Índice Subjacente").

### TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração: <sup>1</sup>	0,59%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas: <sup>2</sup>	0,00%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,59%</b>

<sup>1</sup> As taxas de administração foram atualizadas para refletir as taxas atuais.

<sup>2</sup> Outras Despesas são baseadas em valores estimados para o exercício fiscal corrente.

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

Um ano	Três anos	Cinco anos	Dez anos
US\$ 60	US\$ 189	US\$ 329	US\$ 738

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. O Fundo ainda não está operacional e ainda não tem uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira a divulgar.

### PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais, mais empréstimos para fins de investimento (se houver), em títulos do Solactive Disruptive Materials Index (o "Índice Subjacente") e em American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") e Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") com base nos títulos do Índice Subjacente. A política de investimento de 80% do Fundo não é fundamental e requer 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possa ser alterada.

O Índice Subjacente é projetado para fornecer exposição a empresas que produzem metais e outros materiais brutos ou compostos que foram identificados como essenciais para tecnologias disruptivas, como baterias de lítio, painéis solares, turbinas eólicas, células de combustível, robótica e impressoras 3D. Cada material foi determinado pela Solactive AG, o fornecedor do Índice Subjacente (o "Fornecedor do Índice") como instrumental para o desenvolvimento e a materialização de uma ou mais tecnologias



disruptivas. As tecnologias disruptivas referem-se às tecnologias que são essenciais para o desenvolvimento e a materialização de mudanças estruturais de longo prazo em produtos, serviços, indústrias ou setores existentes. Especificamente, o Índice Subjacente incluirá títulos emitidos por “Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos” conforme definido pelo Fornecedor do Índice. Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos são aquelas empresas que obtêm pelo menos 50% de suas receitas agregadas da exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das dez categorias de materiais a seguir: Fibra de Carbono, Cobalto, Cobre, Grafeno e Grafite, Lítio, Manganês, Níquel, Platina e Paládio, Elementos de Terras Raras e Zinco (coletivamente, “Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos”). As empresas envolvidas na exploração e mineração incluem as empresas envolvidas na localização e extração de materiais disruptivos. As empresas envolvidas na produção incluem as empresas envolvidas na fabricação, processamento e comercialização de materiais disruptivos para uso primário. As empresas envolvidas no aprimoramento incluem as empresas envolvidas no refino, desenvolvimento e/ou fundição de materiais para extrair e purificar materiais disruptivos. Em 31 de dezembro de 2023, o Índice Subjacente tinha 49 constituintes.

Para a categoria de lítio, as empresas que obtêm mais de 25%, mas menos de 50% da receita da produção e/ou processamento de lítio também são elegíveis para inclusão (coletivamente, “Empresas de lítio diversificadas”). Além disso, as empresas com operações de negócios principais na exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das categorias de materiais disruptivos, mas que não estão gerando receita atualmente, também são elegíveis para inclusão (coletivamente, “Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos Pré-Receita”). Para determinar se uma empresa tem operações comerciais primárias na exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos, o Fornecedor do Índice analisa as divulgações e registros financeiros públicos da empresa e identifica os produtos e negócios segmentos nele divulgados. O Fornecedor do Índice então revisa a discussão e a análise da administração, bem como o nível de investimento que a empresa aloca para esses produtos e segmentos, para determinar se essas operações comerciais são as operações principais da empresa.

Ao construir o Índice Subjacente, o Fornecedor do Índice aplica um algoritmo proprietário de processamento de linguagem natural ao universo elegível, que busca identificar e classificar as empresas envolvidas em cada uma das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos com base em registros, divulgações e outras informações públicas (por exemplo, arquivamentos, transcrições de ganhos, etc.). As empresas de classificação mais alta identificadas pelo algoritmo de processamento de linguagem natural em cada Categoria de Materiais Disruptivos, a partir da data de seleção, são revisadas pelo Fornecedor do Índice para confirmar que obtêm pelo menos 50% de suas receitas de uma das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos conforme descritos acima, derivam entre 25% e 50% de suas receitas da categoria Lítio no caso de Empresas de Lítio Diversificadas, ou têm operações comerciais principais na exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos, mas atualmente não geram receitas no caso de Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos Pré-Receita. As cinco empresas de materiais disruptivos e as empresas de materiais disruptivos pré-receita de acordo com a capitalização de mercado de flutuação livre de cada categoria de materiais disruptivos estão incluídas no índice. Para a categoria de lítio, estão incluídas as cinco empresas de materiais disruptivos mais bem classificadas, empresas de materiais disruptivos pré-receita e empresas de lítio diversificadas de acordo com a capitalização de mercado de flutuação livre. Se forem identificadas menos de cinco empresas que satisfaçam os critérios acima em uma Categoria de Materiais Disruptivos, todas as empresas elegíveis são selecionadas e a categoria consiste em menos de cinco empresas.

Para fazer parte do universo elegível do Índice Subjacente, as empresas devem ser classificadas em uma das seguintes Economias de acordo com o FactSet (um provedor líder de dados financeiros que mantém uma taxonomia estruturada abrangente projetada para oferecer uma classificação precisa de empresas globais e seus negócios individuais unidades): Materiais Básicos, Industriais ou Tecnologia. Além disso, certos critérios mínimos de capitalização de mercado e liquidez, conforme definidos pelo Provedor do Índice, devem ser atendidos. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, as empresas devem ter uma capitalização de mercado mínima de \$ 100 milhões e um volume de negócios diário médio mínimo nos últimos 6 meses maior ou igual a \$ 1 milhão para serem elegíveis para inclusão no Índice Subjacente. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, as empresas listadas nos seguintes países eram elegíveis para inclusão no Índice Subjacente: Austrália, Áustria, Bélgica, Brasil, Canadá, Chile, China, Colômbia, República Tcheca, Dinamarca, Egito, Finlândia, França, Alemanha, Grécia, Hong Kong, Hungria, Indonésia, Irlanda, Israel, Itália, Japão, Kuwait, Malásia, México, Holanda, Nova Zelândia, Noruega, Paquistão, Peru, Filipinas, Polônia, Portugal, Catar, Arábia Saudita, Cingapura, África do Sul, Coreia do Sul, Espanha, Suécia, Suíça, Taiwan, Tailândia, Turquia, Reino Unido, Estados Unidos e Emirados Árabes Unidos. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o índice subjacente tinha uma exposição significativa a emissores

chineses. O Fundo pode investir em China A-Shares, que são emitidas por empresas constituídas na China continental e negociadas em bolsas chinesas. O Fundo pode investir em valores mobiliários de emittentes localizados em mercados emergentes..

O Índice Subjacente é ponderado de acordo com uma metodologia de ponderação de capitalização modificada e é reconstituído e reponderado semestralmente. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. Durante cada rebalanceamento, o peso máximo de uma empresa é limitado a 4%, e todos os constituintes estão sujeitos a um peso mínimo de 0,3%. Além disso, as Empresas de Lítio Diversificado e as Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos Pré-Receita estão sujeitas a um limite de peso agregado de 10% em cada reequilíbrio semestral. De um modo geral, a ponderação de capitalização modificada limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa. O Índice Subjacente pode incluir empresas de grande, média, pequena ou micro capitalização, e os componentes incluem principalmente empresas de materiais. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice, que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). Além disso, quaisquer determinações relacionadas aos constituintes do Índice Subjacente são feitas independentemente dos gestores de carteira do Fundo. O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial ou desvantajosa para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para replicar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente estava concentrado na indústria de metais e mineração e tinha exposição significativa ao setor de materiais. O Fundo é classificado como "não diversificado", o que significa que pode investir uma porcentagem maior de seus ativos em um número menor de emissores do que um fundo diversificado.

## **RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS**

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são

descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais (“SAI”). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de Ações A da China:** As ações A são emitidas por empresas constituídas na China continental e são negociadas em bolsas chinesas. Os investidores estrangeiros podem acessar as Ações A obtendo uma licença de Investidor Institucional Estrangeiro Qualificado (“QFII”) ou uma licença de Investidor Institucional Estrangeiro Qualificado em Renminbi (“RQFII”), bem como através do Programa Stock Connect, que é um programa de negociação e compensação de títulos com o objetivo de alcançar o acesso mútuo ao mercado de ações entre os mercados da China e de Hong Kong. O Stock Connect foi desenvolvido pela Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, pela Shanghai Stock Exchange (“SSE”) (no caso de Shanghai Connect) ou pela Shenzhen Stock Exchange (“SZSE”) (no caso de Shenzhen Connect), e o China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (“CSDCC”). Atualmente, o Fundo pretende ganhar exposição a Ações A através dos Programas Stock Connect. Os investimentos em Ações A estão sujeitos a vários regulamentos e limites, e a recuperação ou repatriação de ativos investidos em Ações A está sujeita a restrições do governo chinês. Além disso, os investidores de fora da China continental podem enfrentar dificuldades ou proibições de acesso a certas Ações A que fazem parte de uma lista restrita em países como as Ações A dos EUA podem estar sujeitas a interrupções de negociação frequentes e generalizadas e podem se tornar ilíquidas. Suspensões de negociação de determinadas ações podem levar a um maior risco de execução de mercado e custos para o Fundo, e a criação e resgate de Unidades de Criação (conforme definido abaixo) também podem ser interrompidos. Esses riscos, entre outros, podem afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo.

**Risco de certificados de depósito:** O Fundo pode investir em certificados de depósito, como ADRs e GDRs. Os certificados de depósito podem estar sujeitos a alguns dos riscos associados aos investimentos diretos em títulos de empresas estrangeiras. Para obter detalhes adicionais sobre esses riscos, consulte **Risco de Títulos Estrangeiros**. Além disso, os certificados de depósito podem não acompanhar o preço dos títulos estrangeiros subjacentes nos quais se baseiam. Um titular de certificados de depósito também pode estar sujeito a taxas e ao risco de crédito da instituição financeira que atua como depositária.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de materiais disruptivos:** As empresas de materiais disruptivos se dedicam à exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de metais e outras matérias-primas ou materiais compostos que foram identificados como essenciais para muitas das tecnologias mais disruptivas do mundo. Não há garantia de que a demanda por essas tecnologias continuará ou que as matérias-primas atualmente utilizadas na produção desses materiais continuarão a ser utilizadas. Uma redução da demanda pelas tecnologias que utilizam esses materiais disruptivos, ou dos próprios materiais, teria um impacto adverso no Fundo. As empresas envolvidas nas diversas atividades relacionadas à exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem ser empresas de média, pequena ou micro capitalização. Essas empresas tendem a ter preços de ações voláteis e são altamente dependentes do preço dos materiais disruptivos subjacentes, que podem flutuar substancialmente em curtos períodos de tempo. O valor dessas empresas pode ser significativamente afetado pelo sucesso de projetos de exploração, condições políticas e econômicas nas geografias onde as empresas operam royalties governamentais, conservação de energia, políticas ambientais, volatilidade dos preços de commodities, mudanças nas taxas de câmbio, imposição de importação/exportação controles, aumento da concorrência, esgotamento de recursos e relações trabalhistas e outros eventos mundiais. A exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem exigir grandes quantidades de capital e, se as empresas envolvidas em tais atividades forem mal administradas, os preços das ações dessas empresas podem cair mesmo com o aumento dos preços dos materiais subjacentes. Além disso, as empresas envolvidas nas diversas atividades relacionadas à exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem estar em

risco de alegações de danos ambientais e reivindicações potencialmente punitivas. Exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem envolver processos ambientalmente intensivos, e as Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos podem estar em risco de responsabilidades por danos ambientais, bem como gastos obrigatórios para segurança, controle de poluição e remediação ambiental.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização:** As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

**Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização:** As empresas de média capitalização podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negócios e menor liquidez do que as empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gestão, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

**Risco das Empresas de Pequena Capitalização:** Em comparação com as empresas de média e grande capitalização, as empresas de pequena capitalização podem ser menos estáveis e mais suscetíveis a desenvolvimentos adversos, e seus títulos podem ser mais voláteis e menos líquidos.

**Risco de transação em dinheiro:** Ao contrário da maioria dos fundos negociados em bolsa ("ETFs"), o Fundo pretende efetuar uma parte significativa das criações e resgates em dinheiro, em vez de títulos em espécie. Como resultado, um investimento no Fundo pode ser menos eficiente em termos fiscais do que um investimento em um ETF mais convencional. Além disso, as transações em dinheiro podem ter que ser realizadas ao longo de vários dias se o mercado de valores mobiliários for relativamente ilíquido e puder envolver taxas de corretagem e impostos consideráveis. Esses fatores podem resultar em spreads mais amplos entre a oferta e os preços oferecidos das Ações do Fundo do que para ETFs mais convencionais.

**Risco de exposição a commodities:** O Fundo deterá títulos que dependem de uma única mercadoria, ou estão concentrados num único sector de mercadorias, que normalmente exibem uma volatilidade ainda maior atribuível aos preços das mercadorias. Quaisquer alterações negativas nos mercados de commodities podem ter um grande impacto no Fundo. Os preços das commodities podem ser influenciados ou caracterizados por fatores imprevisíveis, incluindo, quando aplicável, alta volatilidade, mudanças nas relações de oferta e demanda, clima, agricultura, comércio, mudanças nas taxas de juros e políticas monetárias e governamentais, ação e inação.

**Risco de relação de preço de commodities:** O Índice Subjacente mede o desempenho das empresas envolvidas em um determinado setor e não o desempenho dos preços das commodities em si. As empresas podem apresentar um desempenho inferior ou superior aos preços das commodities no curto ou no longo prazo.

**Risco de moeda:** O Fundo pode investir em títulos denominados em moedas estrangeiras. Como o NAV do Fundo é determinado em dólares americanos, o NAV do Fundo pode diminuir se as moedas dos títulos subjacentes se desvalorizarem em relação ao dólar americano ou se houver atrasos ou limites na repatriação de tais moedas. As taxas de câmbio podem ser muito voláteis e podem mudar de forma rápida e imprevisível. Como resultado, o NAV do Fundo pode mudar rapidamente e sem aviso prévio, o que pode ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Além disso, o governo chinês regula fortemente o câmbio doméstico de moedas estrangeiras e as taxas de câmbio do yuan na China, o que pode afetar adversamente as operações e os resultados financeiros dos investimentos do Fundo na China. As ações adquiridas por meio dos Programas Stock Connect serão compradas usando yuan offshore, cujo valor pode diferir e apresentar maior volatilidade do que o valor do yuan onshore. O yuan offshore não pode ser livremente remetido ou transferido para fora da China, e não há garantia de que sempre haverá quantidades suficientes de yuan offshore disponíveis para o Fundo investir em todos os componentes do Índice Subjacente.

**Risco de custódia:** O Fundo pode deter valores mobiliários estrangeiros e dinheiro em bancos estrangeiros, agentes e depositários de valores mobiliários indicados pelo custodiante do Fundo. Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a riscos de custódia ainda maiores do que os investimentos em mercados mais desenvolvidos. Os mercados menos desenvolvidos são mais propensos a enfrentar problemas com a compensação e liquidação de negócios e a detenção de títulos por bancos, agentes e depositários locais.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentrar em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de materiais:** As empresas do setor de materiais são afetadas pela volatilidade dos preços das commodities, taxas de câmbio, controles de importação e concorrência mundial. Às vezes, a produção mundial de materiais industriais excede a demanda, levando a baixos retornos de investimento ou perdas definitivas. Os emissores do setor de materiais correm o risco de esgotamento de recursos, progresso tecnológico, relações trabalhistas, regulamentações governamentais e reclamações por danos ambientais e responsabilidade pelo produto.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de metais e mineração:** Os títulos da carteira do Fundo podem estar significativamente sujeitos aos efeitos das pressões competitivas no setor de mineração e dos preços das commodities em geral. Os preços das commodities podem ser afetados por mudanças nas taxas de inflação, taxas de juros, política monetária, condições econômicas e estabilidade política. Os preços das commodities podem flutuar substancialmente em curtos períodos de tempo; portanto, o preço das Ações do Fundo pode ser mais volátil do que outros tipos de investimentos. Além disso, as empresas de metais e mineração também podem ser significativamente afetadas por controles de importação, concorrência mundial, responsabilidade por danos ambientais, esgotamento de recursos e gastos obrigatórios com dispositivos de segurança e controle de poluição. Metalúrgicas e mineradoras podem ter operações significativas em áreas de risco de agitação social e política, preocupações com segurança e danos ambientais. Essas empresas também podem estar em risco de maior regulamentação e intervenção do governo. Tais riscos podem afetar adversamente os emissores aos quais o Fundo está exposto.

**Risco de títulos estrangeiros:** O Fundo pode investir, dentro dos regulamentos dos EUA, em títulos estrangeiros. Os investimentos do Fundo em títulos estrangeiros podem ser mais arriscados do que os investimentos em títulos dos EUA. Os investimentos em títulos de emissores estrangeiros (incluindo investimentos em ADRs e GDRs) estão sujeitos aos riscos associados ao investimento nesses mercados estrangeiros, como riscos elevados de inflação ou nacionalização. Os preços dos títulos estrangeiros e os preços dos títulos dos EUA, às vezes, se moveram em direções opostas. Além disso, títulos de emissores estrangeiros podem perder valor devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro. Durante períodos de instabilidade social, política ou econômica em um país ou região, o valor de um título estrangeiro negociado nas bolsas dos EUA pode ser afetado, entre outras coisas, pelo aumento da volatilidade dos preços, iliquidez ou pelo fechamento do mercado primário no qual o (ou o título subjacente ao ADR ou GDR) é negociado. Você pode perder dinheiro devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os

valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investimento na Austrália:** Os investimentos em emissores australianos podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos da Austrália. A economia australiana é fortemente dependente das exportações dos setores de energia, agricultura e mineração. Isso torna a economia australiana suscetível a flutuações nos mercados de commodities. A Austrália também depende do comércio com os principais parceiros comerciais.

**Risco de investimento no Chile:** Os investimentos em emissores chilenos envolvem riscos específicos do Chile, incluindo riscos jurídicos, regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, ambientais e econômicos. Entre outras coisas, a economia chilena é fortemente dependente da exportação de certas commodities.

**Risco de investimento na China:** A exposição do investimento à China que submete o Fundo a riscos específicos da China.

#### Risco Econômico, Político e Social

A China pode estar sujeita a graus consideráveis de instabilidade econômica, política e social. Preocupações com o aumento dos níveis de endividamento do governo e das famílias podem afetar a estabilidade da economia chinesa. A China é um mercado emergente e demonstra uma volatilidade significativamente maior de tempos em tempos em comparação com os mercados desenvolvidos. Nas últimas décadas, o governo chinês realizou reformas nas práticas econômicas e de mercado, incluindo reformas recentes para liberalizar seus mercados de capitais e expandir a esfera de propriedade privada das propriedades na China. No entanto, os mercados chineses geralmente continuam a experimentar ineficiência, volatilidade e anomalias de preços resultantes da influência governamental, falta de informações publicamente disponíveis e/ou instabilidade política e social. As empresas chinesas também estão sujeitas ao risco de que as autoridades chinesas possam intervir em suas operações e estrutura. Agitação social interna ou confrontos com outros países vizinhos, incluindo conflitos militares em resposta a tais eventos, também podem atrapalhar o desenvolvimento econômico na China e resultar em um maior risco de flutuações da moeda, conversibilidade da moeda, flutuações das taxas de juros e taxas mais altas de inflação.

A China passou por grandes crises sanitárias. Essas crises sanitárias incluem, mas não se limitam à disseminação rápida e pandêmica de novos vírus comumente conhecidos como SARS, MERS e COVID-19 (Coronavírus). Tais crises sanitárias podem exacerbar os riscos políticos, sociais e econômicos mencionados anteriormente.

O crescimento das exportações continua a ser um dos principais impulsionadores do rápido crescimento econômico da China. As tensões comerciais elevadas entre a China e seus parceiros comerciais, incluindo a imposição de tarifas dos EUA sobre certos produtos chineses e o aumento da pressão internacional relacionada à política comercial chinesa e transferências forçadas de tecnologia e proteções de propriedade intelectual, podem ter um impacto substancial na economia chinesa. Redução de gastos com produtos e serviços chineses, instituição de tarifas adicionais ou outras barreiras comerciais (inclusive como resultado de tensões comerciais aumentadas entre a China e os EUA ou em resposta a atividade cibernética chinesa real ou alegada) ou uma desaceleração em qualquer uma das economias dos principais parceiros comerciais da China pode ter um impacto adverso na economia chinesa. A continuação ou agravamento do atual clima político entre a China e os EUA pode resultar na contemplação ou imposição de restrições regulatórias adicionais nos EUA ou na China que podem afetar a capacidade do Fundo de investir em determinadas empresas.

#### Risco de segurança

A China passou por preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Além disso, a China é acusada de ter participado de ataques cibernéticos patrocinados pelo Estado contra empresas estrangeiras e governos estrangeiros. As respostas reais e ameaçadas a tal atividade, incluindo restrições de compra, sanções, tarifas ou ataques cibernéticos ao governo chinês ou empresas chinesas, podem afetar a economia da China e os emissores chineses de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança da China ou da região, incluindo o contágio de vírus ou doenças infecciosas, podem causar incerteza nos mercados chineses e afetar negativamente a economia chinesa e os investimentos do Fundo.

#### Controle e Regulamentação Pesados do Governo

As empresas chinesas, incluindo as empresas chinesas listadas nas bolsas dos EUA, não estão sujeitas ao mesmo grau de requisitos regulamentares, normas contábilísticas ou supervisão do auditor que as empresas dos países mais desenvolvidos e, como resultado, as informações sobre os títulos chineses em que o Fundo de investimentos podem ser menos confiáveis ou completos. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas chinesas e os acionistas podem ter recursos legais limitados. Os investimentos na China podem estar sujeitos a perdas por expropriação ou nacionalização de bens e propriedades ou imposição de restrições a investimentos estrangeiros e repatriação de capital.

#### Risco Fiscal

A China implementou uma série de reformas tributárias nos últimos anos e pode alterar ou revisar suas leis e/ou procedimentos tributários existentes no futuro, possivelmente com efeito retroativo. Alterações na legislação fiscal chinesa aplicável podem reduzir os lucros após impostos do Fundo, direta ou indiretamente, inclusive reduzindo os lucros após impostos de empresas na China nas quais o Fundo investe. Incertezas nas regras fiscais chinesas podem resultar em obrigações fiscais inesperadas para o Fundo. Caso a legislação limite a capacidade dos investidores dos EUA de investir em empresas chinesas específicas por meio de ações A ou outras listagens de classes de ações que fazem parte das participações subjacentes, essas ações podem ser excluídas das participações do Fundo.

#### Considerações de risco especial de investir na China – Investimentos em Entidades de Participação Variável

Para fins de levantamento de capital no exterior em bolsas fora da China, inclusive nas bolsas dos EUA, muitas empresas operacionais com sede na China são estruturadas como Entidades de Participação Variável (“VIEs”). Nessa estrutura, a empresa operacional com sede na China é a VIE e estabelece uma empresa de fachada em uma jurisdição estrangeira, como as Ilhas Cayman. A empresa de fachada é listada em uma bolsa de valores e celebra acordos contratuais com a VIE. Essa estrutura permite que empresas chinesas nas quais o governo chinês restringe a propriedade estrangeira levantem capital de investidores estrangeiros. Embora a empresa de fachada não tenha participação acionária da VIE, esses acordos contratuais permitem que a empresa de fachada consolide as demonstrações financeiras da VIE com as suas próprias para fins contábeis e forneça exposição econômica ao desempenho da empresa operacional chinesa subjacente. Portanto, um investidor na empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, terá exposição à empresa operacional com sede na China apenas por meio de acordos contratuais e não possui participação na empresa operacional com sede na China. Além disso, como a empresa de fachada possui apenas direitos específicos previstos nesses contratos de serviço com a VIE, suas habilidades para controlar as atividades na empresa operacional chinesa são limitadas e a empresa operacional pode se envolver em atividades que impactam negativamente o valor do investimento.

Embora a estrutura das VIE’s tenha sido amplamente adotada, não é formalmente reconhecida pela lei chinesa e, portanto, existe o risco do governo chinês proibir a existência de tais estruturas ou impactar negativamente os acordos contratuais da VIE com a empresa de fachada listada, tornando-os inválidos. Se esses contratos forem considerados inexecutáveis sob a lei chinesa, os investidores da empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, poderão sofrer perdas significativas com pouco ou nenhum recurso disponível. Se o governo chinês determinar que os acordos que estabelecem as estruturas das VIE’s não estão em conformidade com as leis e regulamentos chineses, incluindo aqueles relacionados a restrições à propriedade estrangeira, ele poderá sujeitar um emissor com sede na China a penalidades, revogação de licenças comerciais e operacionais ou confisco de participação acionária. Além disso, o controle da empresa de fachada listada sobre uma VIE também pode ser prejudicado se uma pessoa física que detenha a participação acionária na VIE violar os termos do contrato, estiver sujeita a processos judiciais ou se quaisquer instrumentos físicos para autenticar documentação, como carimbos e selos, são usados sem a autorização do emissor com sede na China para celebrar acordos contratuais na China. Carimbos e selos, que são carimbos gravados usados para assinar documentos, representam um compromisso juridicamente vinculativo da empresa. Além disso, qualquer ação regulatória futura pode proibir a capacidade da empresa de fachada de receber os benefícios econômicos da empresa operacional com sede na China, o que pode causar uma perda significativa no valor do investimento do Fundo na empresa de fachada listada. Por exemplo, em 2021, o governo chinês proibiu o uso da estrutura VIE para investimento em empresas de reforço escolar. Não há garantia de que o governo chinês não imponha restrições semelhantes a outras indústrias.

Ações chinesas que utilizam a estrutura VIE para listar nos EUA. já que os ADRs enfrentam o risco de ação regulatória dos EUA. autoridades, incluindo o risco de exclusão. Isso dependerá em parte se os EUA reguladores estão satisfeitos com o seu acesso à China Continental e Hong Kong com o objetivo de realizar inspeções sobre a qualidade das auditorias para essas autoridades. Embora os E.U.A. e a China chegaram a um acordo em setembro de 2022 para conceder aos EUA acesso para tais inspeções, não há garantia de que o acordo se manterá ou que os EUA As autoridades reguladoras continuarão satisfeitas com seu acesso.

**Risco de investir em mercados emergentes:** Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a um risco de perda maior do que os investimentos em mercados desenvolvidos. Os mercados de valores mobiliários de países de mercados emergentes são menos líquidos, sujeitos a maior volatilidade de preços, têm menor capitalização de mercado, têm menos regulamentação governamental e não estão sujeitos a requisitos de relatórios contábeis, financeiros e outros tão extensos e frequentes quanto os mercados de valores mobiliários de países mais desenvolvidos, e pode haver maior risco associado à custódia de títulos em mercados emergentes. Pode ser difícil ou impossível para o Fundo intentar ações contra um emitente de mercado emergente nos tribunais de um país de mercado emergente. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas de mercados emergentes e os acionistas podem ter direitos e recursos legais limitados. Os mercados emergentes podem ser mais propensos a experimentar inflação, turbulência política e mudanças rápidas nas condições econômicas do que os mercados mais desenvolvidos. A exposição das economias de mercado emergentes a setores específicos, como o turismo, e a falta de sistemas de saúde eficientes ou suficientes, podem tornar essas economias especialmente vulneráveis a crises globais, incluindo, entre outras, pandemias como a pandemia global de COVID-19. Certos países de mercados emergentes podem ter privatizado ou iniciado o processo de privatização de certas entidades e indústrias. As entidades privatizadas podem perder dinheiro ou ser renacionalizadas.

**Risco de investir nos Estados Unidos:** Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais e/ou uma recessão econômica nos EUA podem ter um efeito material adverso na economia dos EUA.

**Risco de investir no México:** Os investimentos em emissores mexicanos envolvem riscos específicos do México, incluindo riscos jurídicos, regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos. No passado, o México experimentou altas taxas de juros, volatilidade econômica e altas taxas de desemprego. Acontecimentos políticos recentes nos EUA têm implicações potenciais para os acordos comerciais atuais entre os EUA e México, o que poderia afetar negativamente o valor dos títulos detidos pelo Fundo.

**Risco de investir na África do Sul:** Investir em títulos sul-africanos envolve riscos significativos, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios e econômicos específicos da África do Sul. Entre outras coisas, a economia da África do Sul é fortemente dependente de seus setores de agricultura e mineração e, portanto, suscetível a flutuações nos mercados de commodities.

**Risco de investir na Zâmbia:** A Zâmbia enfrenta uma pobreza significativa e tem um grande setor público e sistemas de distribuição do setor social fracos. Os regulamentos econômicos e a burocracia são extensos e a corrupção é generalizada, o que continua a ter um impacto negativo na economia da Zâmbia, apesar das recentes reformas. Os procedimentos burocráticos que envolvem o processo de obtenção de licenças incentivam o uso generalizado de pagamentos de facilitação. Apesar dos recentes esforços de diversificação, a economia da Zâmbia é fortemente dependente da indústria de mineração de cobre.

**Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional:** Na medida em que os investimentos subjacentes detidos pelo Fundo sejam negociados em bolsas estrangeiras que possam ser fechadas quando a bolsa de valores em que as Ações do Fundo forem negociadas estiver aberta, é provável que haja desvios entre o preço atual de tal título subjacente e o último preço cotado para o título subjacente (ou seja, a cotação do Fundo no mercado externo fechado). Esses desvios podem resultar em prêmios ou descontos no NAV do Fundo que podem ser maiores do que aqueles experimentados por outros fundos negociados em bolsa ("ETFs").

**Risco de Universo Investível das Empresas:** O universo investível de empresas nas quais o Fundo pode investir pode ser limitado. Se uma empresa deixar de cumprir os critérios do Fornecedor do Índice para inclusão no Índice Subjacente, o Fundo poderá ter de reduzir ou eliminar as suas participações nessa empresa. A redução ou eliminação das participações do Fundo na empresa pode ter um impacto adverso na liquidez das participações gerais da carteira do Fundo e no desempenho do Fundo.

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas pode fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.



**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais elevados de resgates do Fundo de Participantes Autorizados, o que pode ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos, podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e em seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros no ritmo mais rápido já registrado, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis-alvo. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco do Novo Fundo:** O Fundo é um fundo novo, sem histórico operacional, o que pode resultar em riscos adicionais para os investidores do Fundo. Não pode haver garantia de que o Fundo crescerá ou manterá um tamanho economicamente viável, caso em que o Conselho de Curadores poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Embora os interesses dos acionistas sejam a consideração primordial, o momento de qualquer liquidação pode não ser favorável a determinados acionistas individuais. Novos fundos também estão sujeitos a Large Shareholder Risk (Risco de Grandes Acionistas).

**Risco de não diversificação:** O Fundo está classificado como uma sociedade de investimento “não diversificada” ao abrigo da Lei das Sociedades de Investimento de 1940 ("Lei de 1940"). Como resultado, o Fundo está sujeito ao risco de ser mais volátil do que um fundo diversificado porque o Fundo pode investir seus ativos em um número menor de emissores ou pode investir uma proporção maior de seus ativos em um único emissor. Como resultado, os ganhos e perdas em um único investimento podem ter um impacto maior no VPL do Fundo e podem tornar o Fundo mais volátil do que fundos mais diversificados.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo

com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de acompanhamento:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não. Os ETFs que rastreiam índices com peso significativo em emissores de mercados emergentes podem apresentar um erro de rastreamento mais alto do que outros ETFs que não rastreiam esses índices.

**Risco de Confiança em Parceiros Comerciais:** O Fundo investe em economias fortemente dependentes da negociação com parceiros chave. Qualquer redução nesta negociação, inclusive como resultado de condições econômicas adversas na economia de um parceiro comercial, pode causar um impacto adverso nas economias e nas empresas nas quais o Fundo investe. Devido a esta interdependência e às economias em que o Fundo investe, o Fundo está especificamente exposto ao **Risco Econômico Asiático**. As economias dos países de mercados emergentes geralmente dependem fortemente dos preços das commodities e do comércio internacional e, conseqüentemente, podem ser afetadas negativamente pelas economias de seus parceiros comerciais, barreiras comerciais, controles cambiais ou de capital, ajustes administrados nos valores relativos da moeda e podem sofrer com cargas de dívida ou taxas de inflação extremas e voláteis.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa. O Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados pode ser aumentado porque o Fundo investe em títulos não norte-americanos.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em conseqüências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior

ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Riscos Relacionados aos Programas Stock Connect:** Os Programas Stock Connect estão sujeitos a limitações de cotas diárias e agregadas, o que pode afetar a capacidade do Fundo de entrar e sair de posições Stock Connect em tempo hábil. Os mercados de Shenzhen e Shanghai podem operar quando os Programas Stock Connect não estão ativos e, conseqüentemente, os preços das ações detidas por meio dos Programas Stock Connect podem flutuar nos momentos em que o Fundo não consegue adicionar ou sair de suas posições. Os Programas Stock Connect são novos, e o efeito da introdução de um grande número de investidores estrangeiros no mercado para negociação de títulos listados na China não é bem compreendido. Regulamentos, como limitações de resgates ou suspensão de negociação, podem afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo. Os investimentos do Fundo em Ações A através do Programa Stock Connect são detidos pelo seu custodiante em contas no Sistema Central de Compensação e Liquidação ("CCASS") mantidas pela Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), que por sua vez detém o A-Ações, como titular nomeado, por meio de uma conta coletiva de valores mobiliários em seu nome registrada no CSDCC. A natureza precisa e os direitos do Fundo como beneficiário efetivo dos Títulos SSE ou Títulos SZSE através do HKSCC como representante não estão bem definidos na lei chinesa. Não há garantia de que as Bolsas de Valores de Shenzhen, Shanghai e Hong Kong continuarão a oferecer suporte aos Programas Stock Connect no futuro.

**Risco de status fiscal:** O Fundo pretende pagar dividendos em cada ano tributável para permitir que continue a satisfazer os requisitos de distribuição necessários para se qualificar para o tratamento como uma sociedade de investimento regulamentada ("RIC"). Se o Fundo distribuisse aos seus cotistas menos do que o valor mínimo exigido para qualquer ano, o Fundo ficaria sujeito ao imposto de renda federal daquele ano sobre todos os seus lucros tributáveis e ganhos reconhecidos, mesmo aqueles distribuídos aos seus cotistas. Além disso, de acordo com o Internal Revenue Code de 1986, conforme alterado (o "Código"), o Fundo não pode auferir mais de 10% de sua receita bruta anual de ganhos resultantes da venda de commodities e metais preciosos. Isso pode tornar mais difícil para o Fundo prosseguir com a sua estratégia de investimento e manter a qualificação como RIC. Em vez de um potencial desqualificação como RIC, o Fundo está autorizado a pagar um imposto por determinadas falhas no cumprimento deste requisito de rendimento, que, em geral, são limitados àqueles devidos a causa razoável e não negligência intencional.

**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade do Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

## INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO

O Fundo não tem um ano civil completo de desempenho. Uma vez que o Fundo tenha completado um ano civil completo de operações, um gráfico de barras e uma tabela serão incluídos que fornecerão alguma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando a variabilidade dos retornos do Fundo e comparando o desempenho do Fundo com o Índice Subjacente. O desempenho do Fundo não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro.

## GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA ("Gestores da carteira"). Os Srs. To e Xie e a Sra. Chan e a Sra. Yang são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde o início do Fundo. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## **COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO**

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS**

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual (“IRA”), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais pode ser tributadas a você.

## **PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS**

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X E-commerce ETF

Ticker: EBIZ Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X E-commerce ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive E-commerce Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.50%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25.82% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive E-commerce Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed. The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies that are positioned to benefit from the increased adoption of e-commerce as a distribution model, including but not limited to companies whose principal business is in operating e-commerce platforms, providing e-commerce software and services, and/or selling goods and services online (collectively, "E-commerce Companies"), as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

In constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider first applies a proprietary natural language processing algorithm to the eligible universe, which seeks to identify and rank companies with direct exposure to the e-commerce industry based on filings, disclosures and other public information (e.g. regulatory filings, earnings transcripts, etc.). Companies identified by the natural language processing algorithm, as of the selection date, are further reviewed by the Index Provider on the basis of revenue related to e-commerce activities. To be eligible for the Underlying Index, a company is considered by the Index Provider to be an E-commerce Company if the company generates at least 50% of its revenues from e-commerce activities, as determined by the Index Provider. E-commerce Companies are those companies that (i) operate e-commerce platforms that connect buyers and sellers of goods and services via online marketplaces, (ii) provide e-commerce software, analytics or services that facilitate the development and enhancement of e-commerce platforms, and/or (iii) primarily sell goods and services online and generate the majority of their overall revenue from online retail, as determined by the Index Provider.

To be a part of the eligible universe of the Underlying Index, certain minimum market capitalization and liquidity criteria, as defined by the Index Provider, must be met. As of December 31, 2022, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of \$200 million and a minimum average daily turnover for the last 6 months greater than or equal to \$2 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2022, companies listed in the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted semi-annually, with each included security being allocated a maximum weight of 4% and a minimum weight of 0.3% in connection with each semi-annual rebalance. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include information technology and consumer discretionary companies. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had 40 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the internet and direct marketing retail industry and had significant exposure to the consumer discretionary sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Associated Risks Related to Investing in E-commerce Companies:** E-commerce companies typically face intense competition and are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Many of these companies compete aggressively on price, potentially affecting their long run profitability. Due to the online nature of E-commerce companies and their involvement in processing, storing and transmitting large amounts of data, these companies are particularly vulnerable to cyber security risk. This includes threats to operational software and hardware, as well as theft of personal and transaction records and other customer data. In the event of a cyberattack, E-commerce companies could suffer serious adverse reputational and operational consequences, including liability and litigation. E-commerce companies may participate in monopolistic practices that could make them subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny and/or potential break ups in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. Chinese E-commerce Companies have been subject to heightened scrutiny as regulators seek to rein in monopolistic practices and prevent the 'disorderly expansion of capital' under the Common Prosperity initiative. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk and North American Economic Risk**.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Small-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Compared to mid- and large-capitalization companies, small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Custody Risk:** The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector:** The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Internet and Direct Marketing Retail Industry:** Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the internet and related systems. Critical systems and operations may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquake and similar events. Any system interruption that results in the unavailability of a company's website or mobile app or reduced performance of transaction systems could interrupt or substantially reduce a company's ability to conduct its business. Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on paid and unpaid natural search engines and are therefore dependent on business decisions made by companies that offer natural search engines. Any business changes by dominant providers of natural search engines can be detrimental to an internet and direct marketing retail company's business while being totally outside of the control of such company.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.



**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Brazil:** Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, debt, corruption, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth.

**Risk of Investing in China:** Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China.

#### Economic, Political and Social Risk

China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices, including recent reforms to liberalize its capital markets and expand the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Chinese companies are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

China has experienced major health crises. These health crises include, but are not limited to, the rapid and pandemic spread of novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus). Such health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks previously mentioned.

Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Elevated trade tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy and forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies.

#### Security Risk

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

#### Heavy Government Control and Regulation

Chinese companies, including Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Investments in China may be subject to loss due to expropriation or

nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. Furthermore, government actions against leaders or other key figures within companies, or speculation about such actions, may lead to sudden and unpredictable falls in the value of securities within the Fund.

#### Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Should legislation limit U.S. investors' ability to invest in specific Chinese companies through A-shares or other share class listings that are part of the underlying holdings, these shares may be excluded from Fund holdings.

#### Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the Chinese government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not place similar restrictions on other industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to Mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will hold up or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access. As of December 31, 2022, the Fund had significant exposure to VIEs, as defined above.

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as

terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets:** The Fund targets e-commerce companies globally and is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other ETFs that do not track such indices.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the

Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Additionally, the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of cash collateral it receives. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. As securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

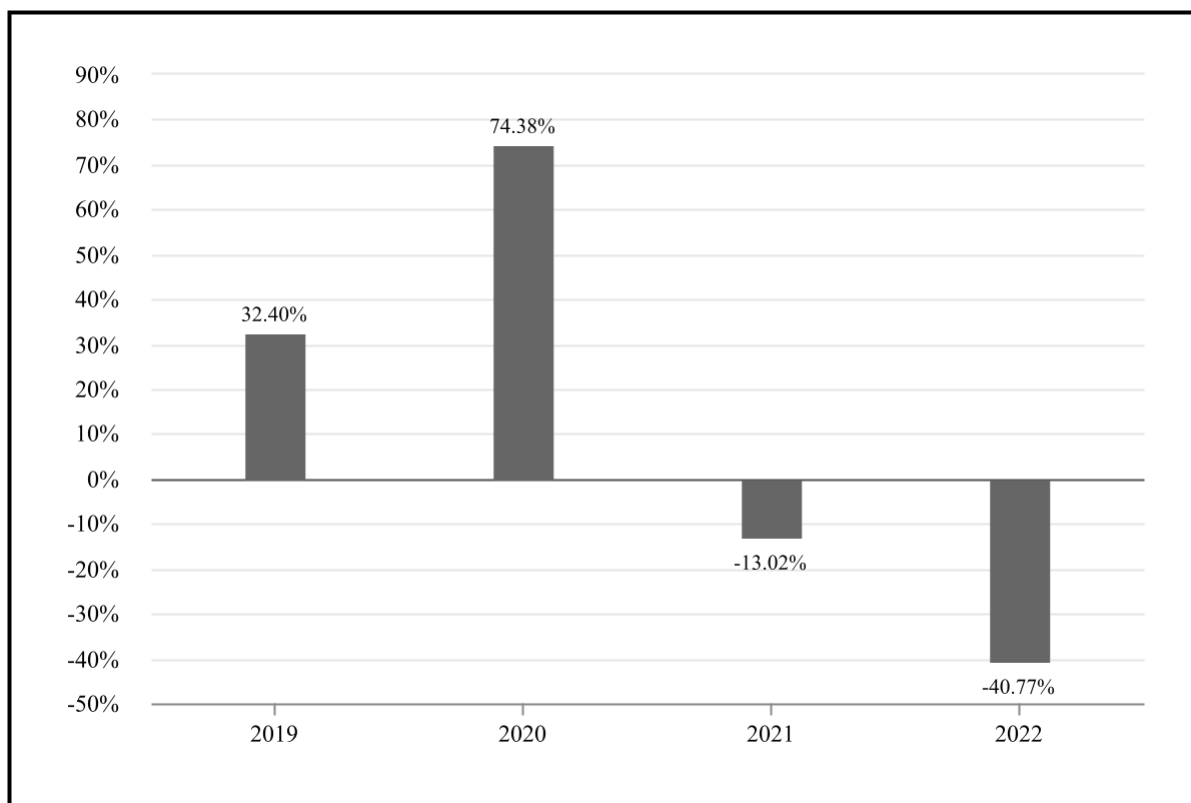
**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 6/30/2020 55.92%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -24.25%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (11/27/2018)
<b>Global X E-commerce ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-40.77%	2.40%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-40.79%	2.29%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-24.13%	1.89%
<b>Solactive E-commerce Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-40.55%	2.84%
<b>MSCI ACWI Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-18.36%	7.62%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF

Ticker: EWEB Exchange: NASDAQ

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the NASDAQ CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index ("Underlying Index").

### FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.65%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$66	\$208	\$362	\$810

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26.27% of the average value of the portfolio.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the NASDAQ CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.



The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies that are expected to benefit from further adoption of internet and e-commerce technologies in emerging markets countries (collectively, "Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies"), as defined by Nasdaq, Inc., the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider") and the Consumer Technology Association ("CTA"). The Index Provider and the CTA have jointly developed the eligibility and selection criteria for the Underlying Index. In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company is considered by the CTA to be an Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Company if it derives at least 50% of its revenue, operating income, or assets from: (i) internet-related services (including social media and online entertainment), (ii) internet retail commerce, (iii) internet search engine services, and/or (iv) software delivered via the internet.

The Index Provider classifies countries as being "emerging markets" by employing both a quantitative and qualitative review process. The quantitative criteria that the Index Provider assesses include: (i) the Gross National Income ("GNI") per capita, which measures a country's income divided by its population, which must be greater than \$1,000 and less than \$20,000 for three consecutive years; (ii) the aggregate market capitalization of index eligible companies listed in the country must be greater than \$20 billion and less than \$30 billion; (iii) the aggregate annual traded value of companies listed in the country; and (iv) the total number of index eligible securities listed in the country must be at least 5. In addition to the quantitative criteria, the Index Provider applies a supplementary qualitative review of each country's investability to confirm each country's classification. The qualitative criteria that the Index Provider assesses include: (i) restrictions that may be imposed on foreign investment; (ii) currency convertibility; and/or (iii) the ability for capital to move from one country to another country without restrictions. Additionally, the Index Provider considers securities listed in Hong Kong (classified by the Index Provider as a developed market) as eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, to ensure representation in the Underlying Index of companies incorporated or operating primarily in China.

The eligible universe of the Underlying Index includes exchange-listed companies that meet minimum market capitalization and liquidity criteria, as defined by the Index Provider. As of December 31, 2022, companies must have a minimum free float market capitalization of \$1 billion and a minimum average daily turnover for the last six months greater than or equal to \$5 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2022, companies listed in the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United States (as a function of emerging market exposure obtained through the use of ADRs). The Fund may have significant exposure to a particular foreign country or foreign currency.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted semi-annually. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. During each rebalance, the five largest securities by free float market capitalization are individually capped at a maximum weight of 8% and all other constituents are capped at a maximum weight of 4%. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include communication services and consumer discretionary companies. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had 39 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Internet and direct marketing retail industry and had significant exposure to the consumer discretionary and communication services sectors.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Associated Risks Related to Investing in Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies:** Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies typically face intense competition and are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Many of these companies compete aggressively on price, potentially affecting their long run profitability. Due to the online nature of Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies and their involvement in processing, storing and transmitting large amounts of data, these companies are particularly vulnerable to cyber security risk. This includes threats to operational software and hardware, as well as theft of personal and transaction records and other customer data. In the event of a cyberattack, Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies could suffer serious adverse reputational and operational consequences, including liability and litigation. E-commerce Companies may participate in monopolistic practices that could make them subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny and/or potential break ups in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. Chinese E-commerce Companies have been subject to heightened scrutiny as regulators seek to rein in monopolistic practices and prevent the 'disorderly expansion of capital' under the Common Prosperity initiative. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk and North American Economic Risk**. Please see "**Reliance on Trading Partners Risk**" in this Prospectus.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Custody Risk:** The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Communication Services Sector:** Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, cyclical nature of revenues and earnings, obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals and changing consumer tastes and interests.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector:** The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Internet and Direct Marketing Retail Industry:** Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the internet and related systems. Critical systems and operations may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquake and similar events. Any system interruption that results in the unavailability of a company's website or mobile app or reduced performance of transaction systems could interrupt or substantially reduce a company's ability to conduct its business. Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on paid and unpaid natural search engines and are therefore dependent on business decisions made by companies that offer natural search engines. Any

business changes by dominant providers of natural search engines can be detrimental to an internet and direct marketing retail company's business while being totally outside of the control of such company.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Brazil:** Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, debt, corruption, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth.

**Risk of Investing in China:** Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China.

#### Economic, Political and Social Risk

China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices, including recent reforms to liberalize its capital markets and expand the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Chinese companies are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

China has experienced major health crises. These health crises include, but are not limited to, the rapid and pandemic spread of novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus). Such health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks previously mentioned.

Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Elevated trade tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy and forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading

partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies.

#### Security Risk

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

#### Heavy Government Control and Regulation

Chinese companies, including Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Investments in China may be subject to loss due to expropriation or nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. Furthermore, government actions against leaders or other key figures within companies, or speculation about such actions, may lead to sudden and unpredictable falls in the value of securities within the Fund.

#### Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Should legislation limit U.S. investors' ability to invest in specific Chinese companies through A-shares or other share class listings that are part of the underlying holdings, these shares may be excluded from Fund holdings.

#### Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the Chinese government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any

physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not place similar restrictions on other industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to Mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will hold up or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access. As of December 31, 2022, the Fund had significant exposure to VIEs, as defined above.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets:** The Fund targets e-commerce companies globally and is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

**Risk of Investing in South Africa:** Investing in South African securities involves significant risks, including legal, regulatory and economic risks specific to South Africa. Among other things, South Africa's economy is heavily dependent on its agriculture and mining sectors, and, thus, susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets.

**Risk of Investing in South Korea:** Investments in South Korean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments of South Korea's neighbors, including escalated tensions involving North Korea and any outbreak of hostilities involving North Korea, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, may have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central

governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new

or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other ETFs that do not track such indices.

**Reliance on Trading Partners Risk:** The Fund invests in an economy that is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, including as a result of adverse economic conditions in a trading partner's economy, may cause an adverse impact on the economy in which the Fund invests.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

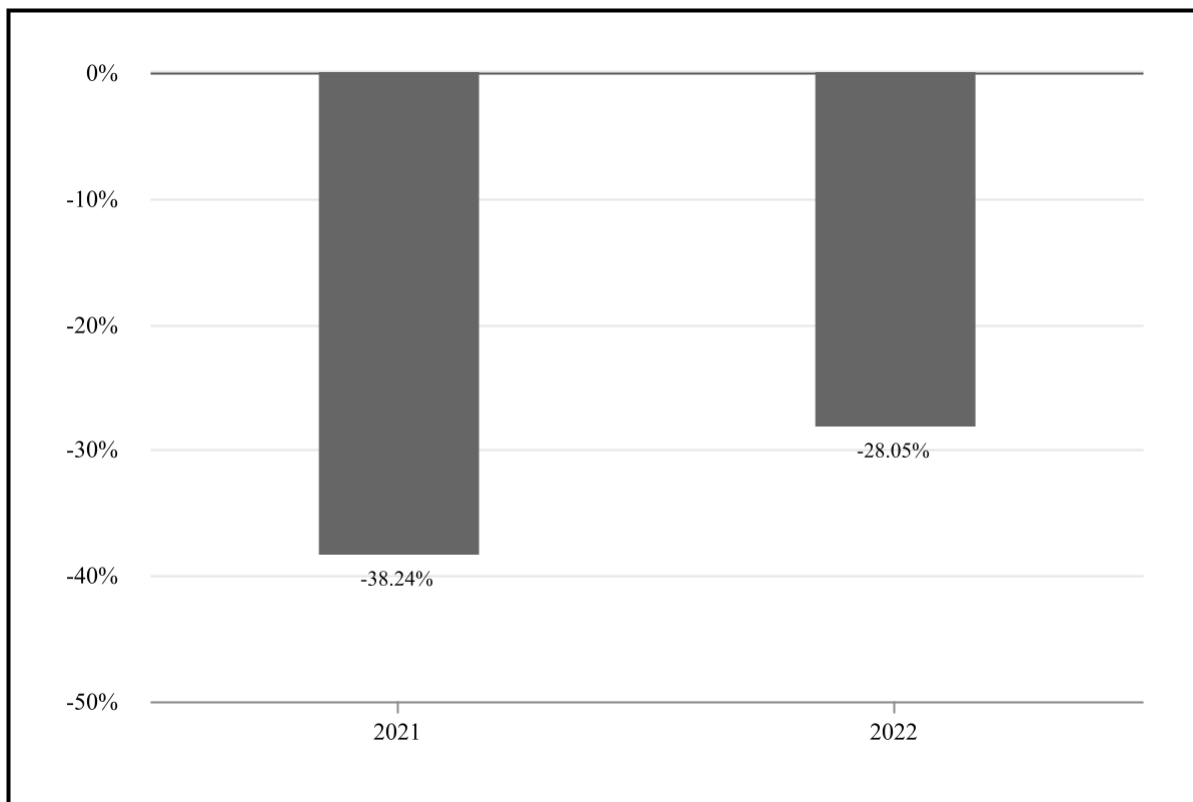
**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.



## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2022 13.05%  
**Worst Quarter:** 9/30/2021 -24.76%

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (11/09/2020)
<b>Global X Emerging Markets Internet &amp; E-commerce ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-28.05%	-28.73%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-28.05%	-28.73%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-16.61%	-20.79%
<b>NASDAQ CTA Emerging Markets Internet &amp; E-commerce Net Total Return Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-27.76%	-28.34%
<b>MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-20.09%	-7.55%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

### PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called “Creation Units”. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>

### TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.anceiro para obter mais informações.

## Global X SuperDividend® ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: SDIV Bolsa de Valores: NYSE Arca

### OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X SuperDividend® ETF ("Fundo") busca resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index ("Índice subjacente").

### TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,58%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,03%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,61%</b>
Reembolso de Despesas e/ou Isenção de Taxas <sup>1</sup>	(0,03)%
<b>Total de Despesas Operacionais do Fundo Anual Após Isenção de Taxa e/ou Reembolso de</b>	<b>0,58%</b>

<sup>1</sup>De acordo com um Acordo de Limitação de Despesas, o Consultor concordou contratualmente em reembolsar ou renunciar a taxas e/ou limitar as despesas do Fundo na medida necessária para assegurar que as despesas operacionais do Fundo (excluindo impostos, taxas de corretagem, comissões e outras transações despesas, juros e despesas extraordinárias (como despesas com litígios e indenizações) não excederão 0,58% dos ativos líquidos médios diários do Fundo por ano, a partir de 1º de março de 2023 até pelo menos 1º de março de 2024.

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

<b>Um ano</b>	<b>Três anos</b>	<b>Cinco anos</b>	<b>Dez anos</b>
US\$ 59	US\$ 192	US\$ 337	US\$ 759

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 91,10% do valor médio de sua carteira.

### PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos do Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index ("Índice Subjacente") e em American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") e Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") com base nos títulos em o Índice Subjacente. A política de investimento de 80% do Fundo não é fundamental e requer 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possa ser alterada. O Fundo pode emprestar títulos que representem até um terço do valor dos ativos totais do Fundo (incluindo o valor da garantia recebida).

O Índice Subjacente acompanha o desempenho de 100 empresas de igual peso que estão entre os títulos de renda variável mais altos do mundo, incluindo países de mercados emergentes, conforme definido pela Solactive AG, o fornecedor do Índice Subjacente ("Fornecedor do Índice"). O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice, que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial ou desvantajosa para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para replicar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha exposição significativa aos setores financeiro e imobiliário.

## **RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS**

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais ("SAI"). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs):** O Fundo pode ter exposição a empresas que investem em imóveis, como REITs, o que expõe os investidores do Fundo aos riscos de possuir imóveis diretamente, bem como a riscos relacionados especificamente à forma como as empresas imobiliárias são organizadas e operadas. O setor imobiliário é altamente sensível às condições e desenvolvimentos econômicos gerais e locais e caracteriza-se por intensa concorrência e superconstrução periódica. Muitas empresas imobiliárias, incluindo REITs, utilizam alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização:** As empresas de média capitalização podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negócios e menor liquidez do que as empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gestão, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

**Risco das Empresas de Pequena Capitalização:** Em comparação com as empresas de média e grande capitalização, as empresas de pequena capitalização podem ser menos estáveis e mais suscetíveis a desenvolvimentos adversos, e seus títulos podem ser mais voláteis e menos líquidos.

**Risco de crédito:** O risco de crédito refere-se à possibilidade de o emissor do título não conseguir efetuar os pagamentos de principal e juros no vencimento. Alterações na classificação de crédito de um emissor ou na percepção do mercado sobre a qualidade de crédito de um emissor também podem afetar o valor do investimento do Fundo nesse emissor. Os títulos classificados nas quatro categorias mais altas pelas agências de classificação são considerados grau de investimento, mas também podem ter algumas características especulativas. As classificações de grau de investimento não garantem que os títulos não perderão valor.

**Risco de moeda:** O Fundo pode investir em títulos denominados em moedas estrangeiras. Como o NAV do Fundo é determinado em dólares americanos, o NAV do Fundo pode diminuir se as moedas dos títulos subjacentes se desvalorizarem em relação ao dólar americano ou se houver atrasos ou limites na repatriação de tais moedas. As taxas de câmbio podem ser muito voláteis e podem mudar de forma rápida e imprevisível. Como resultado, o NAV do Fundo pode mudar rapidamente e sem aviso prévio, o que pode ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo.

**Risco de custódia:** O Fundo pode deter valores mobiliários estrangeiros e dinheiro em bancos estrangeiros, agentes e depositários de valores mobiliários indicados pelo custodiante do Fundo. Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a riscos de custódia ainda maiores do que os investimentos em mercados mais desenvolvidos. Os mercados menos desenvolvidos são mais propensos a enfrentar problemas com a compensação e liquidação de negócios e a detenção de títulos por bancos, agentes e depositários locais.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da

mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Financeiro:** O desempenho das empresas do setor financeiro pode ser afetado negativamente por muitos fatores, incluindo, entre outros, regulamentações governamentais, condições econômicas, rebaixamentos de classificação de crédito, mudanças nas taxas de juros e diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de crédito. Este setor sofreu perdas significativas no passado, e o impacto de requisitos de capital mais rigorosos e da regulamentação atual ou futura em qualquer empresa financeira individual ou no setor como um todo não pode ser previsto. Nos últimos anos, os ataques cibernéticos e as avarias e falhas tecnológicas tornaram-se cada vez mais frequentes neste setor e têm causado perdas significativas às empresas deste setor, podendo impactar negativamente o Fundo.

**Risco de títulos estrangeiros:** O Fundo pode investir, dentro dos regulamentos dos EUA, em títulos estrangeiros. Os investimentos do Fundo em títulos estrangeiros podem ser mais arriscados do que os investimentos em títulos dos EUA. Os investimentos em títulos de emissores estrangeiros (incluindo investimentos em ADRs e GDRs) estão sujeitos aos riscos associados ao investimento nesses mercados estrangeiros, como riscos elevados de inflação ou nacionalização. Os preços dos títulos estrangeiros e os preços dos títulos dos EUA, às vezes, se moveram em direções opostas. Além disso, títulos de emissores estrangeiros podem perder valor devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro. Durante períodos de instabilidade social, política ou econômica em um país ou região, o valor de um título estrangeiro negociado nas bolsas dos EUA pode ser afetado, entre outras coisas, pelo aumento da volatilidade dos preços, iliquidez ou pelo fechamento do mercado primário no qual o (ou o título subjacente ao ADR ou GDR) é negociado. Você pode perder dinheiro devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investir no Brasil:** O investimento em emissores brasileiros envolve riscos específicos ao Brasil, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios, políticos e econômicos. A economia brasileira tem sido historicamente exposta a altas taxas de inflação, dívida, corrupção e violência, cada uma das quais pode reduzir e/ou impedir o crescimento econômico.

**Risco de investimento na China:** A exposição do investimento à China que submete o Fundo a riscos específicos da China.

#### Risco Econômico, Político e Social

A China pode estar sujeita a graus consideráveis de instabilidade econômica, política e social. Preocupações com o aumento dos níveis de endividamento do governo e das famílias podem afetar a estabilidade da economia chinesa. A China é um mercado emergente e demonstra uma volatilidade significativamente maior de tempos em tempos em comparação com os mercados desenvolvidos. Nas últimas décadas, o governo chinês realizou reformas nas práticas econômicas e de mercado, incluindo reformas recentes para liberalizar seus mercados de capitais e expandir a esfera de propriedade privada das propriedades na China. No entanto, os mercados chineses geralmente continuam a experimentar

ineficiência, volatilidade e anomalias de preços resultantes da influência governamental, falta de informações publicamente disponíveis e/ou instabilidade política e social. As empresas chinesas também estão sujeitas ao risco de que as autoridades chinesas possam intervir em suas operações e estrutura. Agitação social interna ou confrontos com outros países vizinhos, incluindo conflitos militares em resposta a tais eventos, também podem atrapalhar o desenvolvimento econômico na China e resultar em um maior risco de flutuações da moeda, conversibilidade da moeda, flutuações das taxas de juros e taxas mais altas de inflação.

A China passou por grandes crises sanitárias. Essas crises sanitárias incluem, mas não se limitam à disseminação rápida e pandêmica de novos vírus comumente conhecidos como SARS, MERS e COVID-19 (Coronavírus). Tais crises sanitárias podem exacerbar os riscos políticos, sociais e econômicos mencionados anteriormente.

O crescimento das exportações continua a ser um dos principais impulsionadores do rápido crescimento econômico da China. As tensões comerciais elevadas entre a China e seus parceiros comerciais, incluindo a imposição de tarifas dos EUA sobre certos produtos chineses e o aumento da pressão internacional relacionada à política comercial chinesa e transferências forçadas de tecnologia e proteções de propriedade intelectual, podem ter um impacto substancial na economia chinesa. Redução de gastos com produtos e serviços chineses, instituição de tarifas adicionais ou outras barreiras comerciais (inclusive como resultado de tensões comerciais aumentadas entre a China e os EUA ou em resposta a atividade cibernética chinesa real ou alegada) ou uma desaceleração em qualquer uma das economias dos principais parceiros comerciais da China pode ter um impacto adverso na economia chinesa. A continuação ou agravamento do atual clima político entre a China e os EUA pode resultar na contemplação ou imposição de restrições regulatórias adicionais nos EUA ou na China que podem afetar a capacidade do Fundo de investir em determinadas empresas.

#### Risco de segurança

A China passou por preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Além disso, a China é acusada de ter participado de ataques cibernéticos patrocinados pelo Estado contra empresas estrangeiras e governos estrangeiros. As respostas reais e ameaçadas a tal atividade, incluindo restrições de compra, sanções, tarifas ou ataques cibernéticos ao governo chinês ou empresas chinesas, podem afetar a economia da China e os emissores chineses de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança da China ou da região, incluindo o contágio de vírus ou doenças infecciosas, podem causar incerteza nos mercados chineses e afetar negativamente a economia chinesa e os investimentos do Fundo.

#### Controle e Regulamentação Pesados do Governo

As empresas chinesas, incluindo as empresas chinesas listadas nas bolsas dos EUA, não estão sujeitas ao mesmo grau de requisitos regulamentares, normas contábilísticas ou supervisão do auditor que as empresas dos países mais desenvolvidos e, como resultado, as informações sobre os títulos chineses em que o Fundo de investimentos podem ser menos confiáveis ou completos. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas chinesas e os acionistas podem ter recursos legais limitados. Os investimentos na China podem estar sujeitos a perdas por expropriação ou nacionalização de bens e propriedades ou imposição de restrições a investimentos estrangeiros e repatriação de capital.

#### Risco Fiscal

A China implementou uma série de reformas tributárias nos últimos anos e pode alterar ou revisar suas leis e/ou procedimentos tributários existentes no futuro, possivelmente com efeito retroativo. Alterações na legislação fiscal chinesa aplicável podem reduzir os lucros após impostos do Fundo, direta ou indiretamente, inclusive reduzindo os lucros após impostos de empresas na China nas quais o Fundo investe. Incertezas nas regras fiscais chinesas podem resultar em obrigações fiscais inesperadas para o Fundo. Caso a legislação limite a capacidade dos investidores dos EUA de investir em empresas chinesas específicas por meio de ações A ou outras listagens de classes de ações que fazem parte das participações subjacentes, essas ações podem ser excluídas das participações do Fundo.

#### Considerações de risco especial de investir na China – Investimentos em Entidades de Participação Variável

Para fins de levantamento de capital no exterior em bolsas fora da China, inclusive nas bolsas dos EUA, muitas empresas operacionais com sede na China são estruturadas como Entidades de Participação Variável (“VIEs”). Nessa estrutura, a empresa operacional com sede na China é a VIE e estabelece uma empresa de fachada em uma jurisdição estrangeira, como as Ilhas Cayman. A empresa de fachada é listada em uma bolsa de valores e celebra acordos contratuais com a



VIE. Essa estrutura permite que empresas chinesas nas quais o governo chinês restringe a propriedade estrangeira levantem capital de investidores estrangeiros. Embora a empresa de fachada não tenha participação acionária da VIE, esses acordos contratuais permitem que a empresa de fachada consolide as demonstrações financeiras da VIE com as suas próprias para fins contábeis e forneça exposição econômica ao desempenho da empresa operacional chinesa subjacente. Portanto, um investidor na empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, terá exposição à empresa operacional com sede na China apenas por meio de acordos contratuais e não possui participação na empresa operacional com sede na China. Além disso, como a empresa de fachada possui apenas direitos específicos previstos nesses contratos de serviço com a VIE, suas habilidades para controlar as atividades na empresa operacional chinesa são limitadas e a empresa operacional pode se envolver em atividades que impactam negativamente o valor do investimento.

Embora a estrutura das VIE's tenha sido amplamente adotada, não é formalmente reconhecida pela lei chinesa e, portanto, existe o risco do governo chinês proibir a existência de tais estruturas ou impactar negativamente os acordos contratuais da VIE com a empresa de fachada listada, tornando-os inválidos. Se esses contratos forem considerados inexecutáveis sob a lei chinesa, os investidores da empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, poderão sofrer perdas significativas com pouco ou nenhum recurso disponível. Se o governo chinês determinar que os acordos que estabelecem as estruturas das VIE's não estão em conformidade com as leis e regulamentos chineses, incluindo aqueles relacionados a restrições à propriedade estrangeira, ele poderá sujeitar um emissor com sede na China a penalidades, revogação de licenças comerciais e operacionais ou confisco de participação acionária. Além disso, o controle da empresa de fachada listada sobre uma VIE também pode ser prejudicado se uma pessoa física que detenha a participação acionária na VIE violar os termos do contrato, estiver sujeita a processos judiciais ou se quaisquer instrumentos físicos para autenticar documentação, como carimbos e selos, são usados sem a autorização do emissor com sede na China para celebrar acordos contratuais na China. Carimbos e selos, que são carimbos gravados usados para assinar documentos, representam um compromisso juridicamente vinculativo da empresa. Além disso, qualquer ação regulatória futura pode proibir a capacidade da empresa de fachada de receber os benefícios econômicos da empresa operacional com sede na China, o que pode causar uma perda significativa no valor do investimento do Fundo na empresa de fachada listada. Por exemplo, em 2021, o governo chinês proibiu o uso da estrutura VIE para investimento em empresas de reforço escolar. Não há garantia de que o governo chinês não imponha restrições semelhantes a outras indústrias.

Ações chinesas que utilizam a estrutura VIE para listar nos EUA. Já que os ADRs enfrentam o risco de ação regulatória dos EUA. Autoridades, incluindo o risco de exclusão. Isso dependerá em parte se os EUA reguladores estão satisfeitos com o seu acesso à China Continental e Hong Kong com o objetivo de realizar inspeções sobre a qualidade das auditorias para essas autoridades. Embora os E.U.A. e a China chegaram a um acordo em setembro de 2022 para conceder aos EUA acesso para tais inspeções, não há garantia de que o acordo se manterá ou que os EUA As autoridades reguladoras continuarão satisfeitas com seu acesso.

**Risco de investir em mercados desenvolvidos:** O investimento do Fundo em um emissor de país desenvolvido pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança, econômicos e outros riscos associados a países desenvolvidos. Os países desenvolvidos tendem a representar uma parcela significativa da economia global e geralmente têm experimentado um crescimento econômico mais lento do que alguns países menos desenvolvidos. Alguns países desenvolvidos tiveram problemas de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança de um país ou região podem causar incerteza em seus mercados e afetar adversamente sua economia e os investimentos do Fundo. Além disso, os países desenvolvidos podem ser afetados por mudanças nas condições econômicas de certos parceiros comerciais importantes, encargos regulatórios, encargos de dívidas e preço ou disponibilidade de certas commodities.

**Risco de investir em mercados emergentes:** Os investimentos em mercados emergentes podem estar sujeitos a um risco de perda maior do que os investimentos em mercados desenvolvidos. Os mercados de valores mobiliários de países de mercados emergentes são menos líquidos, sujeitos a maior volatilidade de preços, têm menor capitalização de mercado, têm menos regulamentação governamental e não estão sujeitos a requisitos de relatórios contábeis, financeiros e outros tão extensos e frequentes quanto os mercados de valores mobiliários de países mais desenvolvidos, e pode haver maior risco associado à custódia de títulos em mercados emergentes. Pode ser difícil ou impossível para o Fundo intentar ações contra um emitente de mercado emergente nos tribunais de um país de mercado emergente. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas de mercados

emergentes e os acionistas podem ter direitos e recursos legais limitados. Os mercados emergentes podem ser mais propensos a experimentar inflação, turbulência política e mudanças rápidas nas condições econômicas do que os mercados mais desenvolvidos. A exposição das economias de mercado emergentes a setores específicos, como o turismo, e a falta de sistemas de saúde eficientes ou suficientes, podem tornar essas economias especialmente vulneráveis a crises globais, incluindo, entre outras, pandemias como a pandemia global de COVID-19. Certos países de mercados emergentes podem ter privatizado ou iniciado o processo de privatização de certas entidades e indústrias. As entidades privatizadas podem perder dinheiro ou ser renacionalizadas.

**Risco de investir na África do Sul:** Investir em títulos sul-africanos envolve riscos significativos, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios e econômicos específicos para a África do Sul. Entre outras coisas, a economia da África do Sul é fortemente dependente de seus setores de agricultura e mineração e, portanto, suscetível a flutuações nos mercados de commodities.

**Risco de Ações de Alto Rendimento de Dividendos:** As ações de alto rendimento geralmente são investimentos especulativos e de alto risco. Essas empresas podem estar pagando mais do que podem suportar e podem reduzir seus dividendos ou deixar de pagar dividendos a qualquer momento, o que pode ter um efeito material adverso no preço das ações dessas empresas e no desempenho do Fundo. Os títulos que pagam dividendos como um grupo podem cair em desuso no mercado, potencialmente durante períodos de aumento das taxas de juros, fazendo com que essas empresas tenham desempenho inferior às empresas que não pagam dividendos.

**Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional:** Na medida em que os investimentos subjacentes detidos pelo Fundo sejam negociados em bolsas estrangeiras que possam ser fechadas quando a bolsa de valores em que as Ações do Fundo forem negociadas estiver aberta, é provável que haja desvios entre o preço atual de tal título subjacente e o último preço cotado para o título subjacente (ou seja, a cotação do Fundo no mercado externo fechado). Esses desvios podem resultar em prêmios ou descontos no NAV do Fundo que podem ser maiores do que aqueles experimentados por outros fundos negociados em bolsa ("ETFs").

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas pode fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais elevados de resgates do Fundo de Participantes Autorizados, o que pode ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos, podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e em seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros no ritmo mais rápido já registrado, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis-alvo. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a, erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de acompanhamento:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não. Os ETFs que rastreiam índices com peso significativo em emissores de mercados emergentes podem apresentar um erro de rastreamento mais alto do que outros ETFs que não rastreiam esses índices.

**Risco de pré-pagamento:** Quando as taxas de juros caem, certas obrigações serão pagas pelo devedor mais rapidamente do que o inicialmente previsto, e o Fundo pode ter que investir os recursos em títulos com rendimentos mais baixos.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente

enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa. O Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados pode ser aumentado porque o Fundo investe em títulos não norte-americanos.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Risco de empréstimo de títulos:** O empréstimo de títulos envolve um risco de perda porque o mutuário pode não devolver os títulos em tempo hábil ou não devolver os títulos. Caso o Fundo não consiga recuperar os títulos emprestados, poderá vender a garantia e adquirir um título de substituição no mercado. O empréstimo de títulos implica um risco de perda para o Fundo se e na medida em que o valor de mercado dos títulos emprestados aumenta e a garantia não aumenta em conformidade. Além disso, o Fundo suportará qualquer perda no investimento de garantias em dinheiro que receber. Esses eventos também podem desencadear consequências fiscais adversas para o Fundo. Uma vez que os títulos emprestados podem não ser votados pelo Fundo, existe o risco do Fundo não conseguir recolher os títulos a tempo suficiente para votar em questões relevantes de procuração.

**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade de o Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

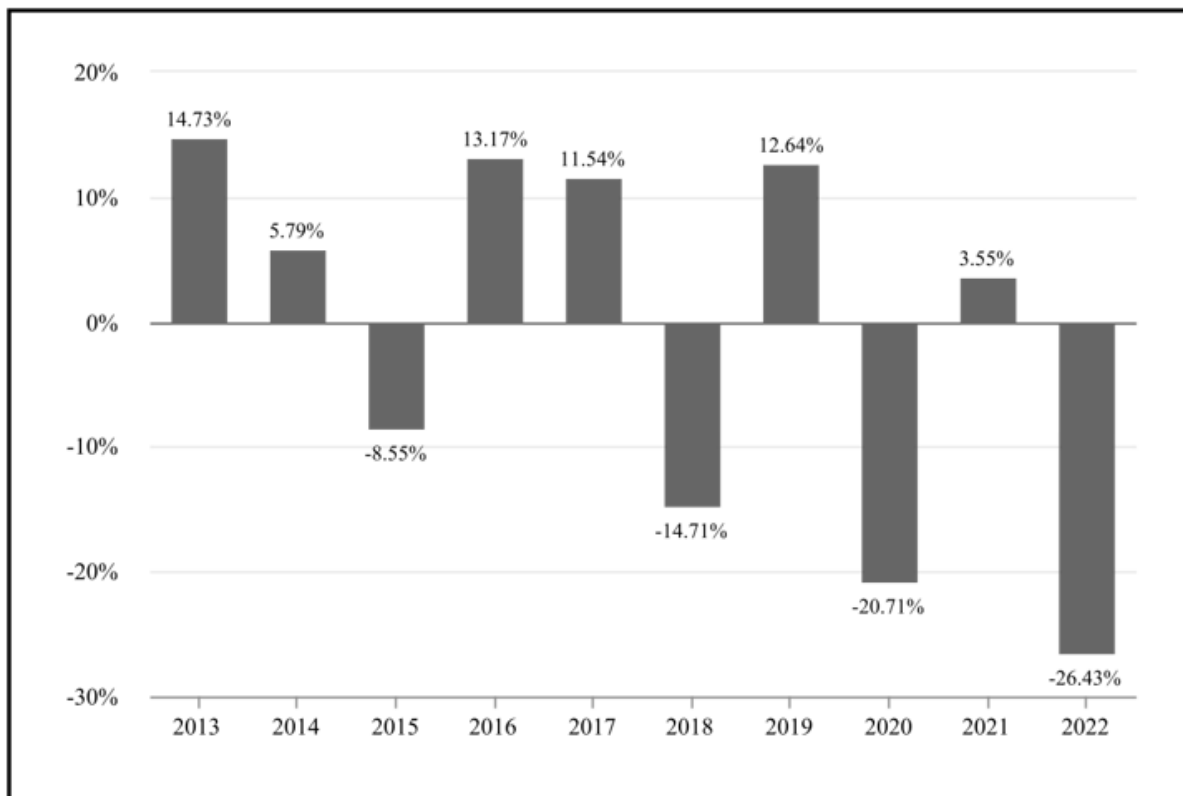
**Risco de giro comercial:** O Fundo pode realizar negociações frequentes e ativas, o que pode aumentar significativamente a taxa de giro comercial da carteira do Fundo. Por vezes, o Fundo pode ter uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira substancialmente superior a 100%. Por exemplo, uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira de 300% é equivalente ao Fundo comprar e vender todos os seus títulos três vezes ao longo de um ano. Uma alta taxa de giro comercial da carteira resultaria em altos custos de corretagem para o Fundo, podem resultar em impostos mais altos quando as ações são detidas em uma conta tributável e menor desempenho do Fundo.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

## INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)



<b>Melhor trimestre:</b>	31/12/2020	23,61%
<b>Pior trimestre:</b>	31/03/2020	-46,59%

### Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Dez anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022
<b>Global X SuperDividend® ETF:</b>			
· Retorno antes dos impostos	-26,43%	-10,31%	-2,05%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>1</sup>	-28,68%	-12,65%	-4,348%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>1</sup>	-15,12%	-7,60%	-1,66%
<b>Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos na fonte, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)	-28,52%	-10,71%	-2,35%
<b>MSCI ACWI Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos na fonte, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)	-18,36%	5,23%	7,98%

<sup>1</sup> *As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).*

## **GESTÃO DE FUNDOS**

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## **COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO**

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS**

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual (“IRA”), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais pode ser tributadas a você.

## **PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS**

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

## Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: DIV Bolsa de Valores: NYSE Arca

### OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF ("Fundo") procura fornecer resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index ("Índice Subjacente").

### TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,45%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,00%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,45%</b>

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

Um ano	Três anos	Cinco anos	Dez anos
US\$ 46	US\$ 144	US\$ 252	US\$ 567

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 38,51% do valor médio de sua carteira.

### PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos do Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index ("Índice Subjacente"). O Fundo também investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos norte-americanos que rendem dividendos. As políticas de investimento de 80% do Fundo não são fundamentais e exigem 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possam ser alteradas. O Fundo pode emprestar títulos que representem até um terço do valor dos ativos totais do Fundo (incluindo o valor da garantia recebida).

O Índice Subjacente acompanha o desempenho de 50 ações ordinárias igualmente ponderadas, incluindo Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") e Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), que estão entre os títulos de renda variável com maior rendimento de dividendos nos Estados Unidos, conforme definido pela Indxx, LLC, o fornecedor do Índice Subjacente ("Fornecedor do Índice"). Os componentes do Índice Subjacente pagaram dividendos consistentemente nos últimos dois anos. O Índice Subjacente é composto por títulos que o Provedor do Índice determina como tendo menor volatilidade relativa, conforme medido pelo beta, uma medida da sensibilidade de um título aos movimentos do mercado mais amplo, de cada título em relação

ao benchmark de mercado. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice, que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial ou desvantajosa para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para replicar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente não estava concentrado em nenhum setor.

## RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais ("SAI"). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Risco de investimento de sociedades limitadas principais:** Os investimentos em valores mobiliários de um MLP envolvem riscos que diferem dos investimentos em ações ordinárias, incluindo riscos relacionados ao controle limitado e direitos limitados de voto em assuntos que afetam o MLP, riscos relacionados a potenciais conflitos de interesse entre



o MLP e o sócio geral do MLP, e riscos de fluxo de caixa. As unidades ordinárias de MLP e outros títulos patrimoniais podem ser afetados por mudanças macroeconômicas e outros fatores que afetam o mercado de ações em geral, incluindo mudanças no crescimento, desemprego e taxas de inflação, bem como expectativas de taxas de juros. As unidades ordinárias de MLP e outros títulos de capital também podem ser afetados pelo sentimento do investidor em relação a MLPs ou ao setor de energia, mudanças na condição financeira de um emissor específico ou desempenho ruim desfavorável ou imprevisto de um emissor específico (no caso de MLPs, geralmente medido em termos de fluxo de caixa distribuível). Os preços de unidades ordinárias de MLPs individuais e outros títulos de capital também podem ser afetados por fundamentos exclusivos da parceria ou empresa, incluindo poder de lucro e índices de cobertura.

**Risco de Investimento de Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário Hipotecário (REITs Hipotecários):** Os REITs hipotecários estão expostos aos riscos específicos do mercado imobiliário, bem como ao risco de crédito, risco de taxa de juros, risco de alavancagem e risco de pré-pagamento.

**Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs):** O Fundo pode ter exposição a empresas que investem em imóveis, como REITs, o que expõe os investidores do Fundo aos riscos de possuir imóveis diretamente, bem como a riscos relacionados especificamente à forma como as empresas imobiliárias são organizadas e operadas. O setor imobiliário é altamente sensível às condições e desenvolvimentos econômicos gerais e locais e caracteriza-se por intensa concorrência e superconstrução periódica. Muitas empresas imobiliárias, incluindo REITs, utilizam alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização:** As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

**Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização:** As empresas de média capitalização podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negócios e menor liquidez do que as empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gestão, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

**Risco das Empresas de Pequena Capitalização:** Em comparação com as empresas de média e grande capitalização, as empresas de pequena capitalização podem ser menos estáveis e mais suscetíveis a desenvolvimentos adversos, e seus títulos podem ser mais voláteis e menos líquidos.

**Risco de crédito:** O risco de crédito refere-se à possibilidade de o emissor do título não conseguir efetuar os pagamentos de principal e juros no vencimento. Alterações na classificação de crédito de um emissor ou na percepção do mercado sobre a qualidade de crédito de um emissor também podem afetar o valor do investimento do Fundo nesse emissor. Os títulos classificados nas quatro categorias mais altas pelas agências de classificação são considerados grau de investimento, mas também podem ter algumas características especulativas. As classificações de grau de investimento não garantem que os títulos não perderão valor.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições

econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investir em mercados desenvolvidos:** O investimento do Fundo em um emissor de um país desenvolvido pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança, econômicos e outros associados a países desenvolvidos. Os países desenvolvidos tendem a representar uma parcela significativa da economia global e geralmente têm experimentado um crescimento econômico mais lento do que alguns países menos desenvolvidos. Certos países desenvolvidos experimentaram preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança de um país ou região podem causar incerteza em seus mercados e podem afetar negativamente sua economia e os investimentos do Fundo. Além disso, os países desenvolvidos podem ser impactados por mudanças nas condições econômicas de certos parceiros comerciais importantes, encargos regulatórios, encargos de dívida e preço ou disponibilidade de certas commodities.

**Risco de investir nos Estados Unidos:** Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais e/ou uma recessão econômica nos EUA podem ter um efeito material adverso na economia dos EUA.

**Risco de Ações de Alto Rendimento de Dividendos:** As ações de alto rendimento geralmente são investimentos especulativos e de alto risco. Essas empresas podem estar pagando mais do que podem suportar e podem reduzir seus dividendos ou deixar de pagar dividendos a qualquer momento, o que pode ter um efeito material adverso no preço das ações dessas empresas e no desempenho do Fundo. Os títulos que pagam dividendos como um grupo podem cair em desuso no mercado, potencialmente durante períodos de aumento das taxas de juros, fazendo com que essas empresas tenham desempenho inferior às empresas que não pagam dividendos.

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas pode fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais elevados de resgates do Fundo de Participantes Autorizados, o que pode ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos, podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e em seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros no ritmo mais rápido já registrado, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis-alvo. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco Fiscal de MLP:** Sujeito à aplicação das regras de auditoria de parceria, as MLPs que optam por ser tributados como parcerias não pagam imposto de renda federal dos EUA no nível de parceria. Em vez disso, cada parceiro recebe uma parte da receita, ganhos, perdas, deduções e despesas da parceria. Uma mudança na lei tributária atual, ou uma mudança no mix de

negócios subjacente de uma determinada MLP, pode resultar em uma MLP que anteriormente elegeu ser tributada como uma parceria sendo tratada como uma corporação para fins de imposto de renda federal dos EUA, o que resultaria em tal MLP sendo obrigado a pagar imposto de renda federal dos EUA sobre sua renda tributável. A classificação de uma MLP como uma corporação para fins de imposto de renda federal dos EUA teria o efeito de reduzir a quantidade de caixa disponível para distribuição pela MLP. Assim, na medida em que qualquer uma das MLPs às quais o Fundo tenha exposição for tratada como uma corporação para fins de imposto de renda federal dos EUA, isso poderá resultar em uma redução no valor do investimento do Fundo e na receita do Fundo. O Fundo também pode investir em MLPs que optem por ser tributadas como sociedades, cujos impostos teriam o efeito de reduzir o montante de caixa disponível para distribuição pela MLP. Além disso, como resultado da exposição do Fundo a MLPs tributadas como sociedades, espera-se que uma parte das distribuições do Fundo seja tratada como retorno de capital para fins fiscais. As distribuições de retorno de capital não são rendimento tributável para você, mas reduzem sua base tributária em suas Ações do Fundo. Tal redução na base tributária resultará em maiores ganhos tributáveis e/ou menores prejuízos fiscais em uma venda subsequente de Ações do Fundo. Os acionistas que venderem suas Ações por menos do que compraram ainda poderão reconhecer um ganho devido à redução da base de cálculo. Os acionistas que recebem periodicamente o pagamento de dividendos ou outras distribuições que consistem em retorno de capital podem ter a impressão de que estão recebendo lucros líquidos do Fundo quando, na verdade, não estão. Os acionistas não devem presumir que a origem das distribuições provém dos lucros líquidos do Fundo. Na medida em que as distribuições pagas a você constituam um retorno de capital, os ativos do Fundo diminuirão. Um declínio nos ativos do Fundo também pode resultar em um aumento na parcela do índice de despesas de um Fundo que não está sujeita a uma taxa unitária ou qualquer outra forma de limite contratual e, com o tempo, as distribuições pagas além das distribuições líquidas recebidas podem funcionar para corroer o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de acompanhamento:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não.

**Risco de pré-pagamento:** Quando as taxas de juros caem, certas obrigações serão pagas pelo devedor mais rapidamente do que o inicialmente previsto, e o Fundo pode ter que investir os recursos em títulos com rendimentos mais baixos.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Risco de empréstimo de títulos:** O empréstimo de títulos envolve um risco de perda porque o mutuário pode não devolver os títulos em tempo hábil ou não devolver os títulos. Caso o Fundo não consiga recuperar os títulos emprestados, poderá vender a garantia e adquirir um título de substituição no mercado. O empréstimo de títulos implica um risco de perda para o Fundo se e na medida em que o valor de mercado dos títulos emprestados aumenta e a garantia não aumenta em conformidade. Além disso, o Fundo suportará qualquer perda no investimento de garantias em dinheiro que receber. Esses eventos também podem desencadear consequências fiscais adversas para o Fundo. Uma vez que os títulos emprestados podem não ser votados pelo Fundo, existe o risco do Fundo não conseguir recolher os títulos a tempo suficiente para votar em questões relevantes de procuração.

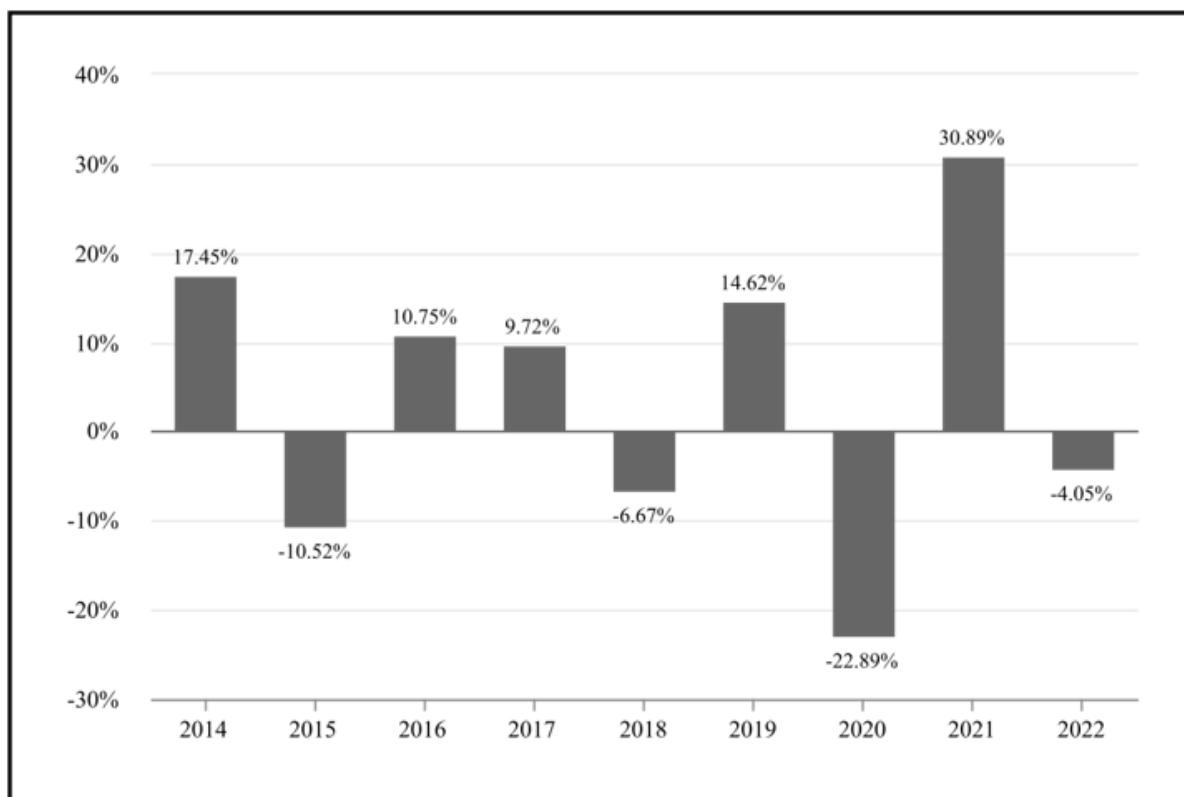
**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade de o Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

## INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)



**Melhor trimestre:** 30/06/2020 19,58%  
**Pior trimestre:** 31/03/2020 -44,86%

### Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Desde o início (11/03/2013)
<b>Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF:</b>			
· Retorno antes dos impostos	-4,05%	0,71%	3,79%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>1</sup>	-5,26%	0,03%	2,13%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>1</sup>	-1,92%	1,05%	2,49%
<b>Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index</b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)	-3,40%	1,05%	4,36%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)	-18,11%	9,42%	11,77%

<sup>1</sup> As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).

### GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## **COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO**

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS**

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual (“IRA”), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais pode ser tributadas a você.

## **PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS**

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X MSCI SuperDividend<sup>®</sup> EAFE ETF

Ticker: EFAS Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI SuperDividend<sup>®</sup> EAFE ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.55%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.02%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.57%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$58	\$183	\$318	\$714

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34.00% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index tracks the performance of 50 equally-weighted companies that rank among the highest dividend yielding equity securities in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, as defined by MSCI, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The Underlying Index begins with the MSCI EAFE Index, which is a capitalization-weighted index, and then follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select among the highest dividend yielding equity securities of the MSCI EAFE Index. The Underlying Index is equal weighted and rebalanced annually. As of December 31, 2022, components from the following 15 developed market countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2022, the

Underlying Index primarily includes components from the following sectors: Consumer Discretionary, Energy, Financials, Materials, Real Estate, Telecommunication Services, and Utilities. The components of the Underlying Index, and the degree to which these components represent certain industries, are likely to change over time. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the insurance industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Investment Risk:** The Fund may have exposure to companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs, which exposes investors in the Fund to the risks of owning real estate



directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which real estate companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases risk and could adversely affect a real estate company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector:** Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Insurance Industry:** The insurance industry may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, the imposition of premium rate caps, or other changes in government regulation or tax law, among other factors. Different segments of the insurance industry can be significantly affected by changes in mortality and morbidity rates, environmental clean-up costs and catastrophic events such as earthquakes, hurricanes and terrorist acts.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of

inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in Japan:** The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Japan's economy has suffered from low growth and low inflation for a prolonged period of time since the collapse of its bubble economy, and that may continue despite the efforts of the Bank of Japan and policymakers. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect the Fund. Japan's relations with its neighbors have at times been strained, and strained relations with its neighbors or trading partners may cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and adversely affect the overall Japanese economy.

**Risk of Investing in the United Kingdom:** Investments in United Kingdom issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the United Kingdom. As a result, the United Kingdom's economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. The United Kingdom's economy, along with certain other European Union economies, experienced a significant economic slowdown during the recent financial crisis; certain United Kingdom financial institutions suffered significant losses, were severely under-capitalized and required government intervention to survive. In a referendum held on June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom resolved to leave the European Union, which departure has become known as "Brexit". The United Kingdom officially stopped being a member of the European Union on January 31, 2020. On December 30, 2020, the United Kingdom and the European Union signed an agreement on the terms governing certain aspects of the European Union's and the United Kingdom's relationship following the end of the transition period, the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the "TCA"). Notwithstanding the TCA, there is likely to be considerable uncertainty as to the United Kingdom's post-transition framework, and in particular, as to the arrangements which will apply to the United Kingdom's relationships with the European Union and with other countries, which is likely to continue to develop and could result in increased volatility and illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth.

**High Dividend Yield Stocks Risk:** High-yielding stocks are often speculative, high risk investments. These companies may be paying out more than they can support and may reduce their dividends or stop paying dividends at any time, which could have a material adverse effect on the stock price of these companies and the Fund's performance. Securities that pay dividends, as a group, can fall out of favor with the market, potentially during periods of rising interest rates, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay dividends.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain

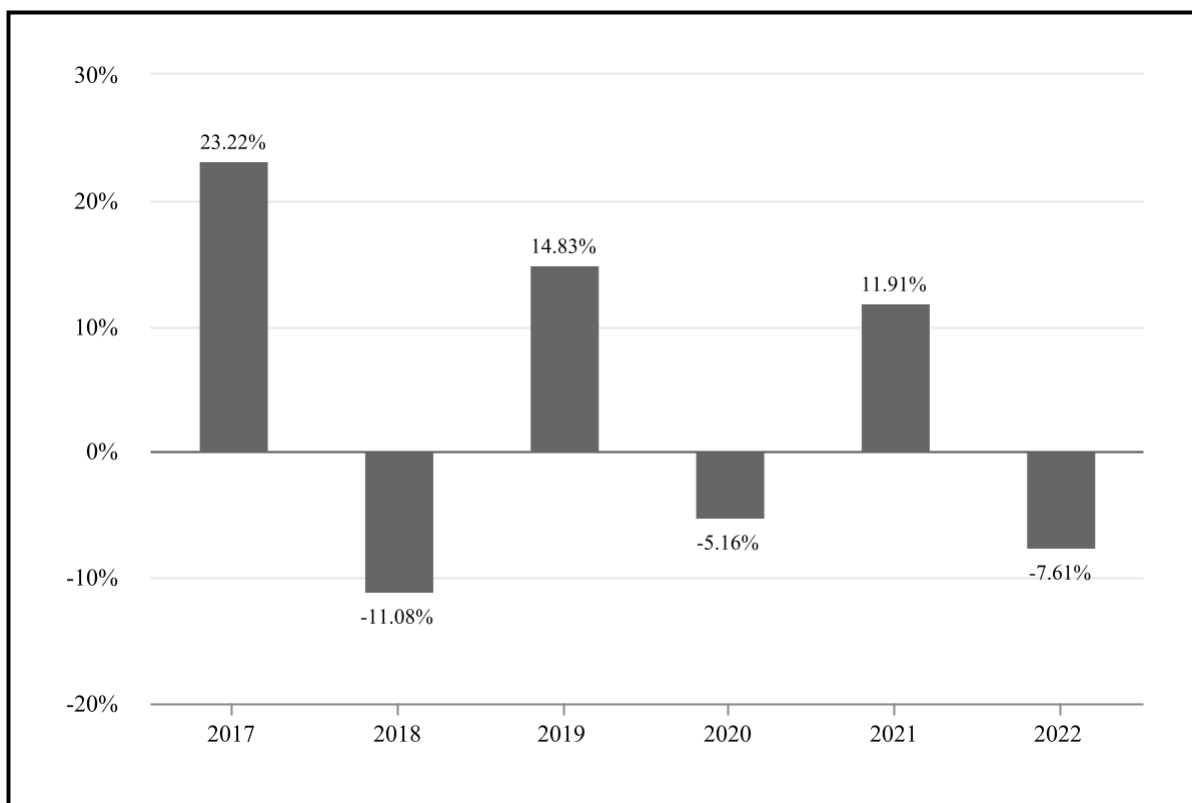
securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2020 25.39%  
**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -32.96%

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Five Years Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (11/14/2016)
<b>Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF:</b>			
·Return before taxes	-7.61%	0.02%	4.29%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-9.02%	-1.25%	2.91%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-3.29%	0.03%	3.31%
<b>MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index (net)</b> (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	-7.27%	0.52%	4.79%
<b>MSCI EAFE Index (net)</b> (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	-14.45%	1.54%	5.62%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

### PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

### TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

# Global X MSCI SuperDividend<sup>®</sup> Emerging Markets ETF

Ticker: SDEM Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI SuperDividend<sup>®</sup> Emerging Markets ETF ("Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.02%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.67%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$68	\$214	\$373	\$835

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 101.78% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed. The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index tracks the performance of 50 equally-weighted companies that rank among the highest dividend yielding equity securities in Emerging Markets, as defined by MSCI. The Underlying Index may include components from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan,



Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. The MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index begins with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, which is a capitalization-weighted index, as its starting universe, and then follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select among the highest dividend yielding equity securities of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index is equal weighted and rebalanced annually. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "beat" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the materials sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**China A-Shares Risk:** A-Shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and are traded on Chinese exchanges. Foreign investors can access A-Shares by obtaining a Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("QFII") or a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("RQFII") license, as well as through the Stock Connect Program, which is a securities trading and clearing program with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between the China and Hong Kong markets. Stock Connect was developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, the Shanghai

Stock Exchange ("SSE") (in the case of Shanghai Connect) or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") (in the case of Shenzhen Connect), and the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CSDCC"). The Fund currently intends to gain exposure to A-Shares through the Stock Connect Programs. Investments in A-Shares are subject to various regulations and limits, and the recoupment or repatriation of assets invested in A-Shares is subject to restrictions by the Chinese government. In addition, investors from outside mainland China may face difficulties or prohibitions accessing certain A-Shares that are part of a restricted list in countries such as the U.S. A-Shares may be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts and may become illiquid. Trading suspensions in certain stock could lead to greater market execution risk and costs for the Fund, and the creation and redemption of Creation Units (as defined below) may also be disrupted. These risks, among others, could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Cash Transaction Risk:** Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Custody Risk:** The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or

sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector:** Companies in the materials sector are affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and worldwide competition. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand, leading to poor investment returns or outright losses. Issuers in the materials sector are at risk of depletion of resources, technological progress, labor relations, governmental regulations and environmental damage and product liability claims.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Brazil:** Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, debt, corruption, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth.

**Risk of Investing in Chile:** Investments in Chilean issuers involve risks that are specific to Chile, including legal, regulatory, political, currency, environmental and economic risks. Among other things, the Chilean economy is heavily dependent on the export of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in China:** Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China.

#### Economic, Political and Social Risk

China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices, including recent reforms to liberalize its capital markets and expand the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Chinese companies are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

China has experienced major health crises. These health crises include, but are not limited to, the rapid and pandemic spread of novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus). Such health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks previously mentioned.

Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Elevated trade tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy and forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies.

#### Security Risk

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

#### Heavy Government Control and Regulation

Chinese companies, including Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Investments in China may be subject to loss due to expropriation or nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. Furthermore, government actions against leaders or other key figures within companies, or speculation about such actions, may lead to sudden and unpredictable falls in the value of securities within the Fund.

#### Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Should legislation limit U.S. investors' ability to invest in specific Chinese companies through A-shares or other share class listings that are part of the underlying holdings, these shares may be excluded from Fund holdings.

#### Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the Chinese government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-

based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not place similar restrictions on other industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to Mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will hold up or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets:** Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

**Risk of Investing in India:** Political and legal uncertainty, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage, relatively underdeveloped securities markets and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets may result in higher potential for losses for investments in Indian securities.

**Risk of Investing in South Africa:** Investing in South African securities involves significant risks, including legal, regulatory and economic risks specific to South Africa. Among other things, South Africa's economy is heavily dependent on its agriculture and mining sectors, and, thus, susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets.

**Risk of Investing in South Korea:** Investments in South Korean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments of South Korea's neighbors, including escalated tensions involving North Korea and any outbreak of hostilities involving North Korea, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, may have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy.

**Risk of Investing in Taiwan:** Investments in Taiwanese issuers involve risks that are specific to Taiwan, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Political and economic developments of Taiwan's neighbors may have an adverse effect on Taiwan's economy. Specifically, Taiwan's geographic proximity and history of political contention with China have resulted in ongoing tensions, which may materially affect the Taiwanese economy and its securities market.

**High Dividend Yield Stocks Risk:** High-yielding stocks are often speculative, high risk investments. These companies may be paying out more than they can support and may reduce their dividends or stop paying dividends at any time, which could have a material adverse effect on the stock price of these companies and the Fund's performance. Securities that pay dividends, as a group, can fall out of favor with the market, potentially during periods of rising interest rates, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay dividends.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining

investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other ETFs that do not track such indices.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a

significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Risks Related to Stock Connect Programs:** The Stock Connect Programs are subject to daily and aggregate quota limitations, which could affect the Fund's ability to enter into and exit Stock Connect positions on a timely basis. The Shenzhen and Shanghai markets may operate when the Stock Connect Programs are not active, and consequently the prices of shares held via Stock Connect Programs may fluctuate at times when the Fund is unable to add to or exit its positions. The Stock Connect Programs are new, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not well understood. Regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund's investments in A-Shares through the Stock Connect Program are held by its custodian in accounts in Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), which in turn holds the A-Shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with the CSDCC. The precise nature and rights of the Fund as the beneficial owner of the SSE Securities or SZSE Securities through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under Chinese law. There is no guarantee that the Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges will continue to support the Stock Connect Programs in the future.

**Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Additionally, the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of cash collateral it receives. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. As securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

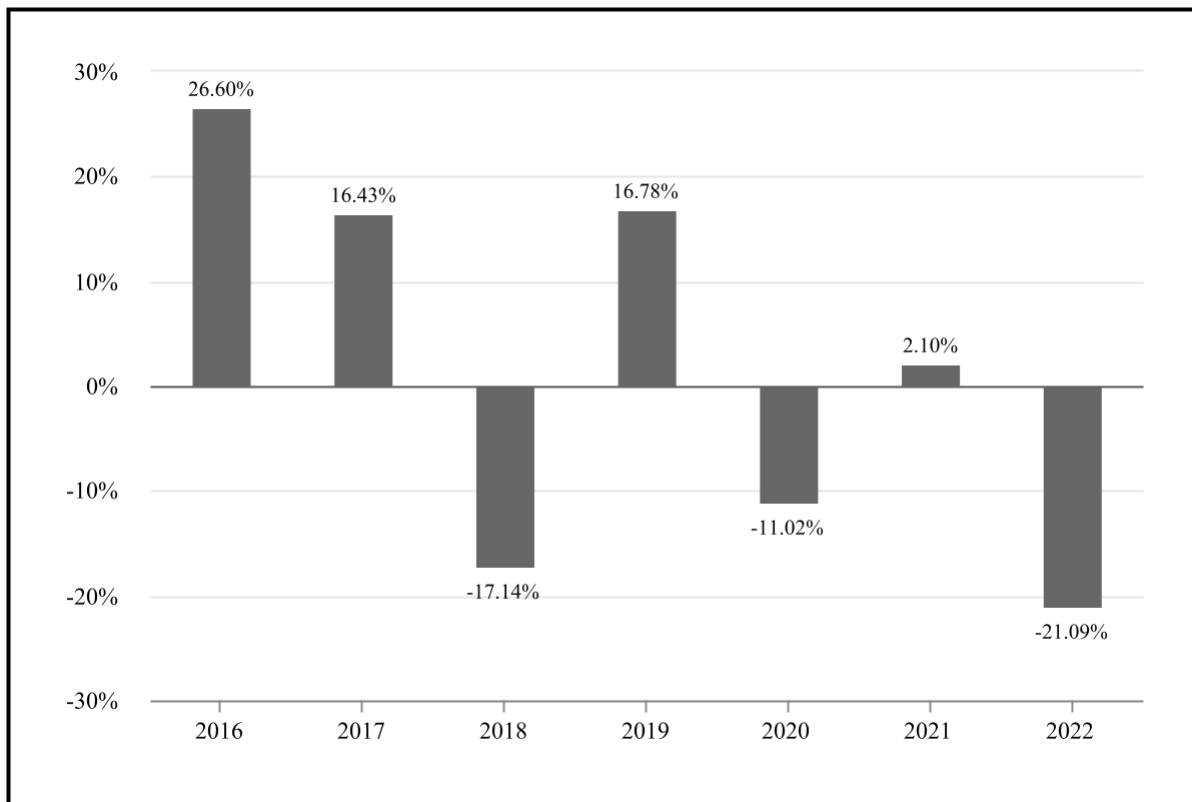
## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On November 16, 2016, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF to the Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF to reflect a change in the Fund's Index Provider from Indxx, LLC to MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund's underlying index from the Indxx SuperDividend® Emerging Markets Index to the MSCI Emerging



Markets Top 50 Dividend Index. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2020 21.42%  
**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -33.34%

**Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)**

	<b>One Year Ended December 31, 2022</b>	<b>Five Years Ended December 31, 2022</b>	<b>Since Inception (03/16/2015)</b>
<b>Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF:</b>			
·Return before taxes	-21.09%	-7.05%	-1.52%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-22.10%	-8.45%	-3.00%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-11.37%	-4.94%	-0.97%
<b>Hybrid MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index (net)<sup>2</sup></b> (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	-21.36%	-6.29%	-0.38%
<b>MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)</b> (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	-20.09%	-1.40%	2.67%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

<sup>2</sup> Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Indxx SuperDividend<sup>®</sup> Emerging Markets Index through November 15, 2016 and the MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index thereafter.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

# Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: SRET Bolsa de Valores: NASDAQ

## OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF ("Fundo") busca resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index ("Índice Subjacente").

## TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,58%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,01%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,59%</b>

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

Um ano	Três anos	Cinco anos	Dez anos
US\$ 60	US\$ 189	US\$ 329	US\$ 738

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 82,67% do valor médio de sua carteira.

## PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos do Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index ("Índice Subjacente") e em American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") e Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") com base nos títulos em o Índice Subjacente. Além disso, pelo menos 80% dos ativos totais do Fundo são investidos em títulos de Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). As políticas de investimento de 80% do Fundo não são fundamentais e exigem 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possam ser alteradas. O Fundo pode emprestar títulos que representem até um terço do valor dos ativos totais do Fundo (incluindo o valor da garantia recebida).

O Índice Subjacente acompanha o desempenho dos REITs que estão entre os REITs de maior rendimento globalmente, conforme determinado pela Solactive AG, o fornecedor do Índice Subjacente ("Fornecedor do Índice"). O Provedor do Índice rastreia os REITs de maior rendimento para excluir os REITs que historicamente exibiram a maior volatilidade, conforme determinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha 28 constituintes, 12 dos quais são empresas estrangeiras. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice, que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial ou desvantajosa para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para replicar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente estava concentrado nos setores de investimento imobiliário em ações e investimentos imobiliários hipotecários e tinha exposição significativa aos setores financeiro e imobiliário.

## RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais ("SAI"). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Risco de Investimento de Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário Hipotecário (REITs Hipotecários):** Os REITs hipotecários estão expostos aos riscos específicos do mercado imobiliário, bem como ao risco de crédito, risco de taxa de juros, risco de alavancagem e risco de pré-pagamento.

**Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs):** O Fundo pode ter exposição a empresas que investem em imóveis, como REITs, o que expõe os investidores do Fundo aos riscos de possuir imóveis diretamente, bem como a riscos relacionados especificamente à forma como as empresas imobiliárias são organizadas e operadas. O setor imobiliário é altamente sensível às condições e desenvolvimentos econômicos gerais e locais e caracteriza-se por intensa concorrência e superconstrução periódica. Muitas empresas imobiliárias, incluindo REITs, utilizam alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização:** As empresas de média capitalização podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negócios e menor liquidez do que as empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gestão, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

**Risco das Empresas de Pequena Capitalização:** Em comparação com as empresas de média e grande capitalização, as empresas de pequena capitalização podem ser menos estáveis e mais suscetíveis a desenvolvimentos adversos, e seus títulos podem ser mais voláteis e menos líquidos.

**Risco de crédito:** O risco de crédito refere-se à possibilidade de o emissor do título não conseguir efetuar os pagamentos de principal e juros no vencimento. Alterações na classificação de crédito de um emissor ou na percepção do mercado sobre a qualidade de crédito de um emissor também podem afetar o valor do investimento do Fundo nesse emissor. Os títulos classificados nas quatro categorias mais altas pelas agências de classificação são considerados grau de investimento, mas também podem ter algumas características especulativas. As classificações de grau de investimento não garantem que os títulos não perderão valor.

**Risco de moeda:** O Fundo pode investir em títulos denominados em moedas estrangeiras. Como o NAV do Fundo é determinado em dólares americanos, o NAV do Fundo pode diminuir se as moedas dos títulos subjacentes se desvalorizarem em relação ao dólar americano ou se houver atrasos ou limites na repatriação de tais moedas. As taxas de câmbio podem ser muito voláteis e podem mudar de forma rápida e imprevisível. Como resultado, o NAV do Fundo pode mudar rapidamente e sem aviso prévio, o que pode ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de investimentos imobiliários em ações:** O Fundo está concentrado no Setor de Investimentos Imobiliários em Ações, que compreende Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs). Para mais informações, consulte **Risco da Classe de Ativo - Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs)** no **RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS** e as seções de **UMA DISCUSSÃO ADICIONAL DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS** do Prospecto.

**Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Financeiro:** O desempenho das empresas do setor financeiro pode ser afetado negativamente por muitos fatores, incluindo, entre outros, regulamentações governamentais, condições econômicas, rebaixamentos de classificação de crédito, mudanças nas taxas de juros e diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de crédito. Este setor sofreu perdas significativas no passado, e o impacto de requisitos de capital mais rigorosos e da regulamentação atual ou futura em qualquer empresa financeira individual ou no setor como um todo não pode ser previsto. Nos últimos anos, os ataques cibernéticos e as avarias e falhas tecnológicas tornaram-se cada vez mais frequentes neste setor e têm causado perdas significativas às empresas deste setor, podendo impactar negativamente o Fundo.

**Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de investimento imobiliário hipotecário:** O Fundo está concentrado no Setor de Investimentos Imobiliários Hipotecários, que inclui Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário Hipotecário (REITs hipotecários). Para mais informações, consulte **Riscos relacionados ao investimento em fundos de investimento imobiliário hipotecário (REITs hipotecários)**.

**Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Imobiliário:** O setor imobiliário inclui empresas imobiliárias focadas em desenvolvimento, vendas, operações e serviços imobiliários comerciais e residenciais, bem como fundos de investimento imobiliário (“REITs”). O setor imobiliário é altamente sensível às condições e desenvolvimentos econômicos gerais e locais e caracteriza-se por intensa concorrência e superconstrução periódica. Muitas empresas imobiliárias utilizam alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros.

**Risco de títulos estrangeiros:** O Fundo pode investir, dentro dos regulamentos dos EUA, em títulos estrangeiros. Os investimentos do Fundo em títulos estrangeiros podem ser mais arriscados do que os investimentos em títulos dos EUA. Os investimentos em títulos de emissores estrangeiros (incluindo investimentos em ADRs e GDRs) estão sujeitos aos riscos associados ao investimento nesses mercados estrangeiros, como riscos elevados de inflação ou nacionalização. Os preços dos títulos estrangeiros e os preços dos títulos dos EUA, às vezes, se moveram em direções opostas. Além disso, títulos de emissores estrangeiros podem perder valor devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro. Durante períodos de instabilidade social, política ou econômica em um país ou região, o valor de um título estrangeiro negociado nas bolsas dos EUA pode ser afetado, entre outras coisas, pelo aumento da volatilidade dos preços, iliquidez ou pelo fechamento do mercado primário no qual o (ou o título subjacente ao ADR ou GDR) é negociado. Você pode perder dinheiro devido a eventos políticos, econômicos e geográficos que afetem um emissor ou mercado estrangeiro.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investir no Canadá:** A economia canadense é altamente dependente da demanda e do preço dos recursos naturais. Como resultado, o mercado canadense está relativamente concentrado em emissores envolvidos na produção e distribuição de recursos naturais e quaisquer mudanças nesses setores podem ter um impacto adverso na economia canadense. A economia canadense é fortemente dependente de relacionamentos com certos parceiros comerciais importantes, incluindo os Estados Unidos e a China. Desenvolvimentos nos Estados Unidos, incluindo a renegociação

do Acordo de Livre Comércio da América do Norte (“NAFTA”) e a ratificação do sucessor do Acordo Estados Unidos-México-Canadá (“USMCA”), que entrou em vigor em 1º de julho de 2020, bem como a imposição de tarifas adicionais pelos Estados Unidos, pode ter implicações nos acordos comerciais entre os Estados Unidos e o Canadá, o que pode afetar negativamente o valor dos títulos detidos pelo Fundo.

**Risco de investir em mercados desenvolvidos:** O investimento do Fundo em um emissor de um país desenvolvido pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança, econômicos e outros associados a países desenvolvidos. Os países desenvolvidos tendem a representar uma parcela significativa da economia global e geralmente têm experimentado um crescimento econômico mais lento do que alguns países menos desenvolvidos. Certos países desenvolvidos experimentaram preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança de um país ou região podem causar incerteza em seus mercados e podem afetar negativamente sua economia e os investimentos do Fundo. Além disso, os países desenvolvidos podem ser impactados por mudanças nas condições econômicas de certos parceiros comerciais importantes, encargos regulatórios, encargos de dívida e preço ou disponibilidade de certas commodities.

**Risco de investir nos Estados Unidos:** Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais e/ou uma recessão econômica nos EUA podem ter um efeito material adverso na economia dos EUA.

**Risco de Ações de Alto Rendimento de Dividendos:** As ações de alto rendimento geralmente são investimentos especulativos e de alto risco. Essas empresas podem estar pagando mais do que podem suportar e podem reduzir seus dividendos ou deixar de pagar dividendos a qualquer momento, o que pode ter um efeito material adverso no preço das ações dessas empresas e no desempenho do Fundo. Os títulos que pagam dividendos como um grupo podem cair em desuso no mercado, potencialmente durante períodos de aumento das taxas de juros, fazendo com que essas empresas tenham desempenho inferior às empresas que não pagam dividendos.

**Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional:** Na medida em que os investimentos subjacentes detidos pelo Fundo sejam negociados em bolsas estrangeiras que possam ser fechadas quando a bolsa de valores em que as Ações do Fundo forem negociadas estiver aberta, é provável que haja desvios entre o preço atual de tal título subjacente e o último preço cotado para o título subjacente (ou seja, a cotação do Fundo no mercado externo fechado). Esses desvios podem resultar em prêmios ou descontos no NAV do Fundo que podem ser maiores do que aqueles experimentados por outros fundos negociados em bolsa (“ETFs”).

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas podem fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais elevados de resgates do Fundo de Participantes Autorizados, o que pode ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos, podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e em seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros no ritmo mais rápido já registrado, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis-alvo. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências

governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a, erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de acompanhamento:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não.

**Risco de pré-pagamento:** Quando as taxas de juros caem, certas obrigações serão pagas pelo devedor mais rapidamente do que o inicialmente previsto, e o Fundo pode ter que investir os recursos em títulos com rendimentos mais baixos.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as



Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa. O Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados pode ser aumentado porque o Fundo investe em títulos não norte-americanos.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Risco de empréstimo de títulos:** O empréstimo de títulos envolve um risco de perda porque o mutuário pode não devolver os títulos em tempo hábil ou não devolver os títulos. Caso o Fundo não consiga recuperar os títulos emprestados, poderá vender a garantia e adquirir um título de substituição no mercado. O empréstimo de títulos implica um risco de perda para o Fundo se e na medida em que o valor de mercado dos títulos emprestados aumenta e a garantia não aumenta em conformidade. Além disso, o Fundo suportará qualquer perda no investimento de garantias em dinheiro que receber. Esses eventos também podem desencadear consequências fiscais adversas para o Fundo. Uma vez que os títulos emprestados podem não ser votados pelo Fundo, existe o risco do Fundo não conseguir recolher os títulos a tempo suficiente para votar em questões relevantes de procuração.

**Risco de giro comercial:** O Fundo pode realizar negociações frequentes e ativas, o que pode aumentar significativamente a taxa de giro comercial da carteira do Fundo. Por vezes, o Fundo pode ter uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira substancialmente superior a 100%. Por exemplo, uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira de 300% é equivalente ao Fundo comprar e vender todos os seus títulos três vezes ao longo de um ano. Uma alta taxa de giro comercial da carteira resultaria em altos custos de corretagem para o Fundo, podem resultar em impostos mais altos quando as ações são detidas em uma conta tributável e menor desempenho do Fundo.

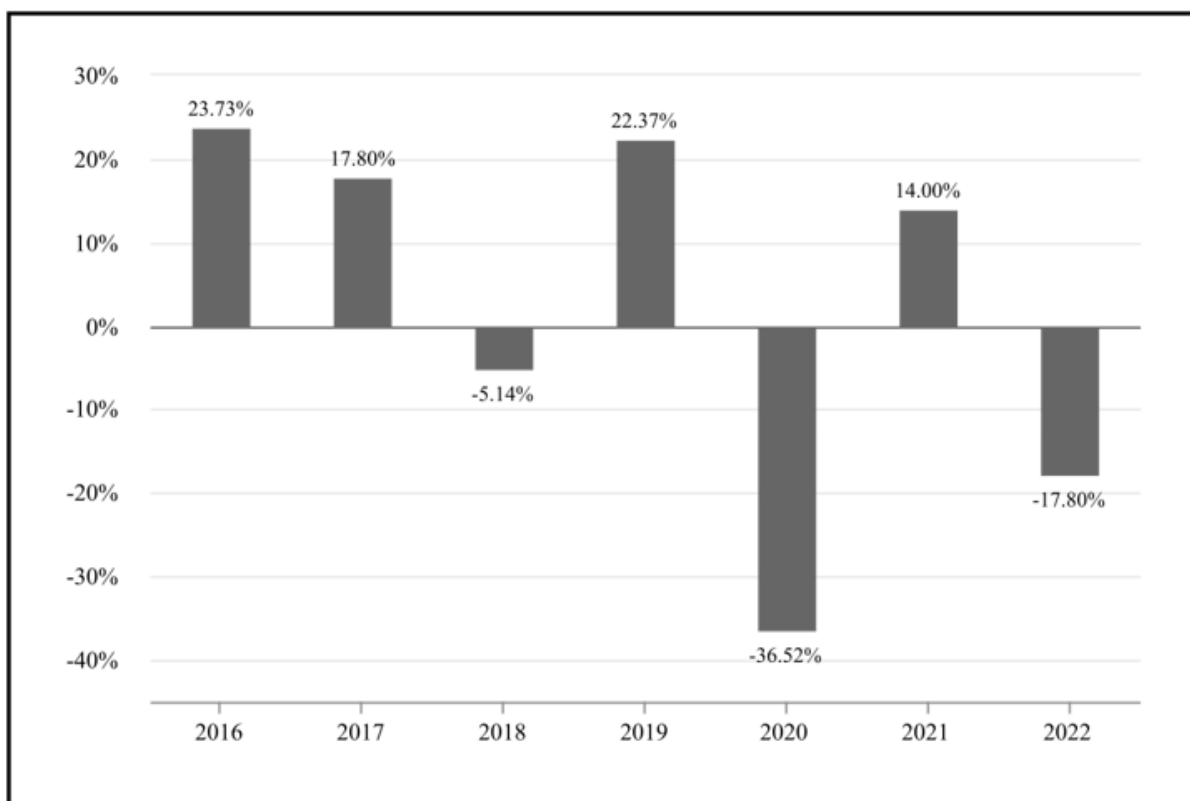
**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade de o Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

## INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)**



**Melhor trimestre:** 30/06/2020 22,73%  
**Pior trimestre:** 31/03/2020 -56,55%

## Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Desde o início (16/03/2015)
<b>Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF:</b>			
·Retorno antes dos impostos	-17.80%	-7.14%	-1.37%
·Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>1</sup>	-19.56%	-9.44%	-4.21%
·Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>1</sup>	-10.46%	-5.86%	-1.93%
<b>Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index (líquido)</b> (Os retornos do índice refletem os dividendos investidos líquidos de impostos retidos nos EUA e fora dos EUA, mas não refletem nenhuma dedução de taxas, despesas ou outros impostos)			
	-17.43%	-6.80%	-0.86%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)			
	-18.11%	9.42%	10.22%

<sup>1</sup> As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).

## GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual (“IRA”), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais podem ser tributadas a você.

## PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF

Ticker: SPFF Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF ("Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.58%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.58%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$59	\$186	\$324	\$726

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 39.39% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. Moreover, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in preferred securities. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they can be changed. The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Underlying Index is owned and was developed by Global X Management Company LLC (the "Index Provider"), an affiliate of the Fund and the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). The Underlying Index tracks the performance of the highest-

yielding preferred securities listed in the United States, as determined by Solactive AG, the administrator of the Underlying Index (“Index Administrator”). The Underlying Index is comprised of preferred stocks that meet certain criteria relating to size, liquidity, issuer concentration and rating, maturity and other requirements, as determined by the Index Administrator. The Underlying Index does not seek to directly reflect the performance of the companies issuing the preferred stock. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had 50 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

In general, preferred stock is a class of equity security that pays a specified dividend that must be paid before any dividends can be paid to common stockholders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of the company's liquidation. Although preferred stocks represent a partial ownership interest in a company, preferred stocks generally do not carry voting rights and have economic characteristics similar to fixed-income securities. Preferred stocks generally are issued with a fixed par value and pay dividends based on a percentage of that par value at a fixed or variable rate. Additionally, preferred stocks often have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price of the preferred stock at the date of issuance. The Underlying Index may include many different categories of preferred stock, such as floating and fixed rate preferreds, perpetual preferred stock, trust preferred securities, cumulative and non-cumulative preferreds or preferred stocks with a callable or conversion feature.

The Index Administrator determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Affiliated Index Provider Risk:** The Adviser also serves as the Fund's Index Provider, which may present the appearance of a conflict of interest. For example, a potential conflict could arise if the Adviser were to exercise undue influence with respect to regular and/or extraordinary updates to the methodology or composition of the Underlying Index, including in a manner that might improve the apparent performance of the Fund relative to the performance of the Underlying Index. Additionally, potential conflicts could arise to the extent that portfolio managers of the Adviser become aware of contemplated methodology changes or rebalance activity prior to disclosure to the public, which could facilitate "front running" on behalf of other funds managed by the Adviser with similar exposure. Although the Adviser has taken steps designed to ensure that these potential conflicts are mitigated (e.g., via the adoption of policies and procedures that are designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest and ensure independence with respect to the operation of the index, as well as the implementation of informational barriers designed to minimize the potential for the misuse of information about the Underlying Index), there can be no assurance that such measures will be successful.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Hybrid Securities Investment Risk:** Hybrid securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and risks of debt securities. The claims of holders of hybrid securities of an issuer are generally subordinated to those of holders of traditional debt securities in bankruptcy, and thus hybrid securities may be more volatile and subject to greater risk than traditional debt securities and may, in certain circumstances, even be more volatile than traditional equity securities. At the same time, hybrid securities may not fully participate in gains of their issuer and thus potential returns of such securities are generally more limited than traditional equity securities, which would participate in such gains.

**LIBOR Transition Risk:** The Fund invests in financial instruments that utilize London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as the reference or benchmark rate for variable interest rate calculations. On July 27, 2017, the head of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. In March 2021, the FCA and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration, announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after the end of 2021 and a selection of widely used U.S. dollar LIBOR rates will continue to be published until June 2023 in order to assist with the transition. There remains uncertainty regarding the effect of the LIBOR transition process and therefore any impact of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any alternative reference rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace the U.S. dollar LIBOR) will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that instruments using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity. As a result, the transition process might lead to increased volatility and reduced liquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates; a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments; increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of any applicable hedging strategies against instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR; and/or costs incurred in connection with temporary borrowings and closing out positions and entering into new agreements. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR and the adoption of alternative reference rates could result in losses to the Fund.

**Preferred Stock Investment Risk:** Preferred stock may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, meaning that an issuer's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the issuer makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Additionally, in certain situations, an issuer may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock, and generally provides no voting rights with respect to the issuer. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities, including interest rate risk. As interest rates rise, the value of the preferred stocks held by the Fund are likely to decline.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Credit Risk:** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of the security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. Securities rated in the four highest categories by the rating agencies are considered investment grade but they may also have some speculative characteristics. Investment grade ratings do not guarantee that bonds will not lose value.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry:** The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector:** Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

**Foreign Financial Institution Risk:** Certain of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions. Therefore, the Fund may be subject to the risks of investing in



securities issued by foreign companies, which may not be subject to the same regulations as companies domiciled in the U.S. The health of many foreign financial institutions is often tied closely with the financial stability of the local economy in which they are domiciled, and therefore are subject to additional risks including but not limited to: policy changes, slow or decelerating economic growth, and high levels of debt.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**High Yield Securities Risk:** Securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds", including those bonds rated lower than "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's® (a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.) ("S&P") and Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), "Baa3" by Moody's® Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or "BBBL" by Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("Dominion")), or are unrated but may be judged to be of comparable quality, at the time of purchase, may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. Investing in junk bonds is speculative.

**Income Risk:** Income risk is the risk that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates.

**Interest Rate Risk:** Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the

Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Additionally, the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of cash collateral it receives. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. As securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain

securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

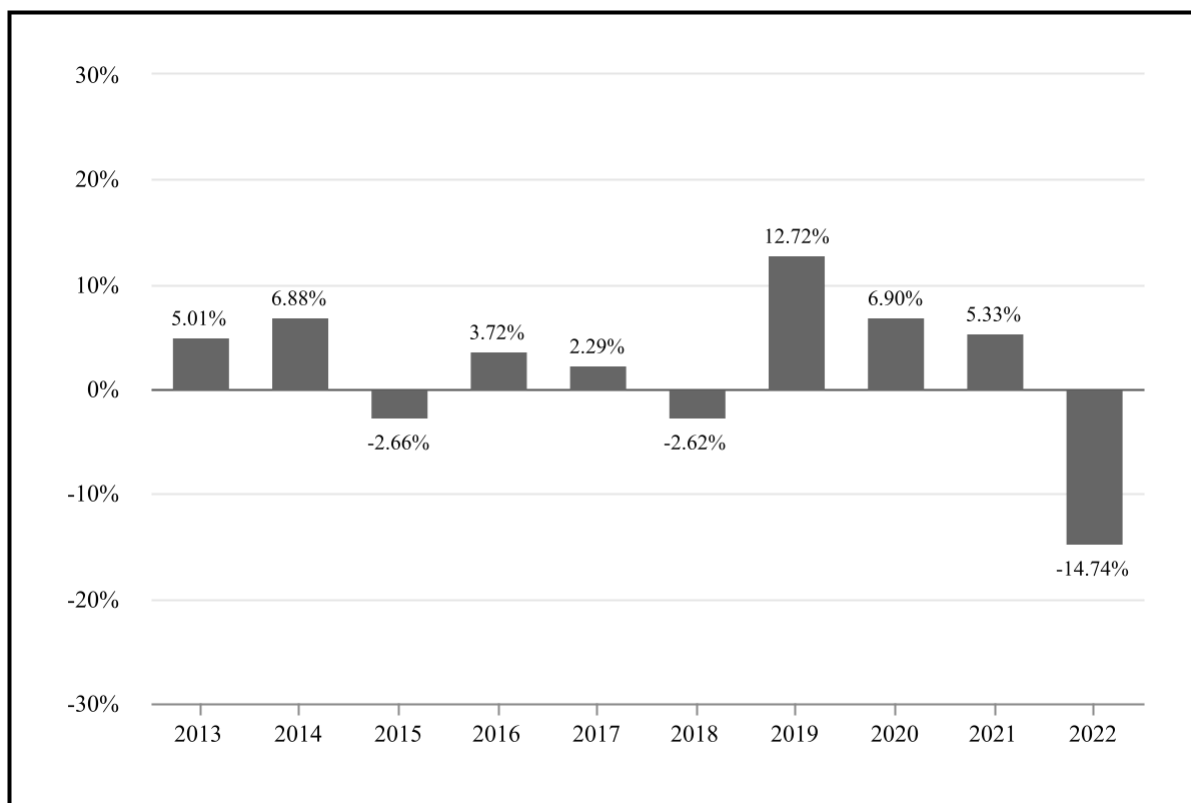
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On April 3, 2023, the Fund will change its Underlying Index from the S&P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index to the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 6/30/2020 10.56%

**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -17.18%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Five Years Ended December 31, 2022	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2022
<b>Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF:</b>			
·Return before taxes	-14.74%	1.05%	2.02%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-16.17%	-0.72%	0.07%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-7.93%	0.56%	1.17%
<b>S&amp;P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index<sup>2</sup></b>			
(Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-14.36%	1.51%	2.61%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b>			
(Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

<sup>2</sup> Effective April 3, 2023, the Underlying Index will be changed to the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index.

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

# Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: QYLD Bolsa de Valores: NASDAQ

## OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF ("Fundo") procura fornecer resultados de investimento que correspondam de perto, antes de taxas e despesas, geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento do CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index (o "Índice Subjacente").

## TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,60%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,00%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,60%</b>

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

Um ano	Três anos	Cinco anos	Dez anos
US\$ 61	US\$ 192	US\$ 335	US\$ 750

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 31,11% do valor médio de sua carteira.

## PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% dos seus ativos totais nos títulos do CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index (o "Índice Subjacente"). A política de investimento de 80% do Fundo não é fundamental e requer 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possa ser alterada.

Ao investir no Índice Subjacente, o Fundo segue uma estratégia de investimento de "compra-registro" (também chamada de pedido de cobertura) na qual o Fundo compra uma ação ou uma cesta de ações e também subscreve (ou vende) opções de compra que correspondem à ação ou cesta de ações.

O CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite Index ("Índice BXN") é um índice de referência que mede o desempenho de uma carteira teórica que detém uma carteira das ações incluídas no NASDAQ-100® Index ("Índice de Referência"), e "registra" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas pelo Índice de Referência at-the-money de um mês. O Índice Subjacente replica a

metodologia usada para calcular o Índice BXN, com uma exceção: as opções de compra cobertas pelo Índice de Referência escrito são mantidas até um dia antes das datas de vencimento (ou seja, geralmente a quinta-feira anterior à terceira sexta-feira do mês) e são liquidados a um preço médio ponderado por volume determinado no fechamento.

A cada mês civil, o Fundo emitirá (venderá) uma sucessão de opções de compra de um mês sobre o Índice de Referência e cobrirá essas opções mantendo os títulos subjacentes às opções emitidas. Cada opção emitida terá (i) um preço de exercício geralmente igual ou superior ao preço de mercado prevalecente do Índice de Referência; (ii) ser negociado em bolsa de valores nacional; (iii) sejam mantidos até um dia antes da data de vencimento (ou seja, geralmente na quinta-feira anterior à terceira sexta-feira do mês) e sejam liquidados a um preço médio ponderado por volume determinado no fechamento (a menos que o Fundo "encerre" o opção mediante a recompra da opção no fechamento do mercado do último dia de negociação); (iv) expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo mês-calendário); (v) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (vi) ser liquidado em dinheiro. Em contrapartida ao pagamento de um prêmio ao Fundo, o comprador das opções de compra emitidas pelo Fundo tem direito a receber do Fundo um pagamento em dinheiro igual à diferença entre o valor do Índice de Referência e o preço de exercício da opção se o valor da opção na data de vencimento for superior ao seu preço de exercício. As opções de compra cobertas do Fundo podem proteger parcialmente o Fundo de uma queda no preço do Índice de Referência por meio dos prêmios recebidos pelo Fundo. No entanto, quando o mercado de ações está subindo rapidamente, espera-se que o Índice Subjacente tenha um desempenho inferior ao Índice de Referência.

O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado pela Nasdaq, Inc. (o "Fornecedor do Índice"), que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Conselheiro"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para acompanhar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha exposição significativa ao setor de tecnologia da informação.

## **RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS**

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de



negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais (“SAI”). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de derivativos:** O Fundo investirá em opções, um tipo de instrumento derivativo. Os derivativos podem ser mais sensíveis a mudanças nas taxas de juros ou a flutuações repentinas nos preços de mercado do que os títulos convencionais, o que pode resultar em maiores perdas para o Fundo. Além disso, os preços dos instrumentos derivativos e os preços dos títulos subjacentes, taxas de juros ou moedas que eles são projetados para refletir podem não se mover juntos conforme o esperado. Um risco do uso de derivativos pelo Fundo é que as flutuações em seus valores podem não se correlacionar perfeitamente com o índice de referência relevante. Os derivados são normalmente negociados com margem, o que pode sujeitar o Fundo a pedidos de cobertura. Os pedidos de cobertura podem forçar o Fundo a liquidar ativos. Em 28 de outubro de 2020, a SEC adotou a Regra 18f-4 (“Regra 18f-4”) sob a Lei de 1940, que rege o uso de derivativos por empresas de investimento registradas. A Regra 18f-4 impõe limites à quantidade de derivativos que o Fundo pode entrar e substitui a estrutura de segregação de ativos usada anteriormente pelo Fundo para cumprir a Seção 18 da Lei de 1940, entre outros requisitos. O Fundo deverá cumprir a Regra 18f-4 até 19 de agosto de 2022.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização:** As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

**Risco de Emissão de Opção de Compra Coberta:** Ao subscrever opções de compra cobertas em troca do recebimento de prêmios, o Fundo abrirá mão da oportunidade de se beneficiar de potenciais aumentos no valor do Índice de Referência acima dos preços de exercício de tais opções, mas continuará a arcar com o risco de quedas de o valor do Índice de Referência. Os prêmios recebidos das opções podem não ser suficientes para compensar eventuais perdas sofridas pela volatilidade das ações subjacentes ao longo do tempo. Como resultado, os riscos associados à subscrição de opções de compra cobertas podem ser semelhantes aos riscos associados à subscrição de opções de venda. Além disso, a capacidade do Fundo de vender os títulos subjacentes às opções será limitada enquanto as opções estiverem em vigor, a menos que o Fundo cancele as posições das opções por meio da compra de opções idênticas compensatórias antes do vencimento das opções emitidas. As bolsas podem suspender a negociação de opções em mercados voláteis. Se a negociação for suspensa, o Fundo pode não conseguir lançar opções em momentos que possam ser desejáveis ou vantajosos, o que pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou

setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Tecnologia da Informação:** As empresas do setor de tecnologia da informação estão sujeitas a mudanças rápidas nos ciclos de produtos de tecnologia; rápida obsolescência do produto; regulamentação governamental; e aumento da concorrência, tanto nacional como internacionalmente, incluindo a concorrência de concorrentes estrangeiros com custos de produção mais baixos. Empresas de tecnologia da informação e empresas que dependem fortemente de tecnologia tendem a ser mais voláteis do que o mercado geral e também são fortemente dependentes de patentes e direitos de propriedade intelectual. Além disso, as empresas de tecnologia da informação podem ter linhas de produtos, mercados, recursos financeiros ou pessoal limitados.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investir em mercados desenvolvidos:** O investimento do Fundo em um emissor de um país desenvolvido pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança, econômicos e outros associados a países desenvolvidos. Os países desenvolvidos tendem a representar uma parcela significativa da economia global e geralmente têm experimentado um crescimento econômico mais lento do que alguns países menos desenvolvidos. Certos países desenvolvidos experimentaram preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança de um país ou região podem causar incerteza em seus mercados e podem afetar negativamente sua economia e os investimentos do Fundo. Além disso, os países desenvolvidos podem ser impactados por mudanças nas condições econômicas de certos parceiros comerciais importantes, encargos regulatórios, encargos de dívida e preço ou disponibilidade de certas commodities.

**Risco de investir nos Estados Unidos:** Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais e/ou uma recessão econômica nos EUA podem ter um efeito material adverso na economia dos EUA.

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas podem fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais altos de resgates do Fundo dos Participantes Autorizados, o que poderia ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2022, as expectativas de taxas de juros de política mais altas e a remoção do apoio à política monetária resultaram em alta volatilidade do mercado e um início fraco de janeiro, à medida que os mercados se afastavam de empresas com fundamentos mais fracos e/ou avaliações mais altas. A inflação elevada sustentada, os gargalos da cadeia de suprimentos global e a escassez de mão de obra incentivaram uma mudança na política do Federal Reserve dos EUA para aumentar as taxas de juros. Com os bancos centrais precisando refletir que permanecem à frente da curva de inflação, há preocupações de que a política monetária possa fornecer menos apoio caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. A desaceleração do crescimento do produto interno bruto na China pode pesar no crescimento econômico global, enquanto a pandemia de COVID-19 continua sendo um risco tanto para o crescimento econômico global quanto para a normalização da cadeia de suprimentos. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição

da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco de não diversificação:** O Fundo está classificado como uma sociedade de investimento “não diversificada” ao abrigo da Lei das Sociedades de Investimento de 1940 ("Lei de 1940"). Como resultado, o Fundo está sujeito ao risco de ser mais volátil do que um fundo diversificado porque o Fundo pode investir seus ativos em um número menor de emissores ou pode investir uma proporção maior de seus ativos em um único emissor. Como resultado, os ganhos e perdas em um único investimento podem ter um impacto maior no VPL do Fundo e podem tornar o Fundo mais volátil do que fundos mais diversificados.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a, erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco Fiscal de Prêmio de Opções:** A estratégia de investimento do Fundo pode limitar sua capacidade de distribuir dividendos elegíveis para tratamento como receita de dividendos qualificada, que para acionistas não corporativos estão sujeitos ao imposto de renda federal a alíquotas de até 20%. A estratégia de investimento do Fundo também pode limitar sua capacidade de distribuir dividendos elegíveis para a dedução de dividendos recebidos para acionistas corporativos. Por esses motivos, uma parcela significativa das distribuições recebidas pelos cotistas do Fundo pode estar sujeita a tributação a alíquotas efetivas que são mais altas do que as alíquotas que seriam aplicadas se o Fundo adotasse uma estratégia de investimento diferente. Deve consultar o seu consultor fiscal quanto às consequências fiscais da aquisição, detenção e alienação de Ações do Fundo.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de acompanhamento:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade de o Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

**Risco de giro comercial:** O Fundo pode realizar negociações frequentes e ativas, o que pode aumentar significativamente a taxa de giro comercial da carteira do Fundo. Por vezes, o Fundo pode ter uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira substancialmente superior a 100%. Por exemplo, uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira de 300% é equivalente ao Fundo comprar e vender todos os seus títulos três vezes ao longo de um ano. Uma alta taxa de giro comercial da carteira resultaria em altos custos de corretagem para o Fundo, podem resultar em impostos mais altos quando as ações são detidas em uma conta tributável e menor desempenho do Fundo.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

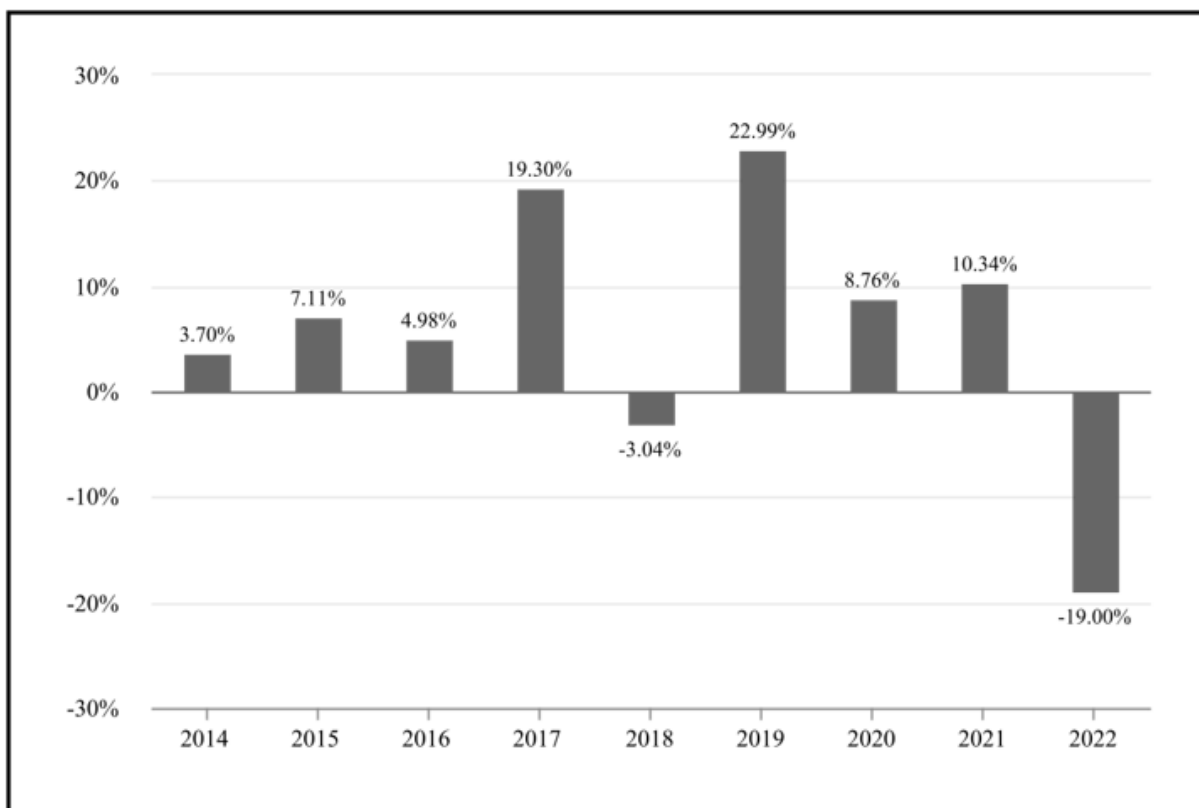
## **INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO**

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do

desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

O Fundo funcionou como Horizons NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF (o "Fundo Antecessor"), uma série de Horizons ETF Trust I, antes da aquisição pelo Fundo dos ativos e assunção dos passivos do Fundo Antecessor em 24 de dezembro de 2018 (a "Reorganização"). Em decorrência da Reorganização, o Fundo assumiu a performance e o histórico contábil do Fundo Antecessor. Assim, os valores de desempenho do Fundo para períodos anteriores à data da Reorganização representam o desempenho do Fundo Antecessor.

### Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)



**Melhor trimestre:** 30/06/2020 12,94%  
**Pior trimestre:** 31/03/2020 -16,43%

## Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Desde o início (11/12/2013)
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF:<sup>1</sup></b>			
· Retorno antes dos impostos	-19.00%	3.00%	5.64%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>2</sup>	-19.80%	0.50%	3.13%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>2</sup>	-11.24%	1.35%	3.33%
<b>Hybrid CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index<sup>3</sup></b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)	-18.71%	3.98%	6.53%
<b>NASDAQ-100® Total Return Index</b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)	-32.38%	12.36%	14.71%

<sup>1</sup> O desempenho apresentado para períodos anteriores a 24 de dezembro de 2018 reflete o do Fundo Antecessor.

<sup>2</sup> As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).

<sup>3</sup> O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite Index até 14 de outubro de 2015 e CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index após isso.

## GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde a criação do Fundo em dezembro de 2018 e administra o Fundo Antecessor desde outubro de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual ("IRA"), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais podem ser tributadas a você.

#### **PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS**

O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF

Ticker: XYLD Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF ("Fund") seeks investment results that, before fees and expenses, generally correspond to the performance of the CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index (the "Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15.60% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index (the "Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is comprised of two parts: (1) all the equity securities in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index (the "Reference Index") in substantially similar weight as the Reference Index; and (2) short (written) call options on up to 100% of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index.

The Reference Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS<sup>®</sup> sectors, regarded as generally representative of the U.S. stock market. A float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index weights each index component according to its market capitalization, using the number of shares that are readily available for purchase on the open market.



The Underlying Index measures the performance of a hypothetical portfolio that employs a covered call strategy. A covered call strategy is generally considered to be an investment strategy in which an investor buys a security, and sells (or "writes") a call option on that security in an attempt to generate more income. Each time the Fund writes a covered call option, the Fund receives a payment of money from the investor who buys the option from the Fund, which is called the premium. If the value of the Fund's call option that it has written declines because of a decline in the value of the S&P 500 Index, the premium that the Fund received for writing the covered call option offsets this loss to some extent.

The premium paid by the buyer of the option provides income in addition to the security's dividends or other distributions. The Underlying Index consists of long positions in companies in the Reference Index and a single at-the-money call option written on the S&P 500 Index. An "at-the-money" call option is a call option with a strike price that is near to the market price of the underlying asset (in this case, the market price of a share of the S&P 500 Index). These options are written (sold) systematically on the monthly option writing date of the Underlying Index.

Generally, in return for the option premium, the Fund gives the purchaser of the call option either (1) the right to buy the security from the Fund at a specified exercise (or "strike") price, or (2) the right to receive a cash payment equal to any positive difference between the value of the security and the exercise price on or before the expiration date of the option. The Fund writes options that are the second variety such that the options give the option purchasers the rights to receive cash payments equal to any positive differences between the values of the securities and the exercise prices on the expiration dates of the options. The Fund writes a single "at-the-money" call option, which is when the strike price is near to the market price of the underlying asset, as determined on the monthly option writing date of the Underlying Index in accordance with the Underlying Index methodology. The Fund's covered call options may partially protect the Fund from a decline in the price of the Reference Index through means of the premiums received by the Fund. However, when the equity market is rallying rapidly, the Underlying Index is expected to underperform the Reference Index.

There can be no assurance, however, that the Underlying Index will perform as expected. The options in the Underlying Index will be traded on national options exchanges. Long positions in the equity securities of the Underlying Index are, in accordance with the Underlying Index's methodology, indexed to the Reference Index, which includes rebalancing quarterly for share updates and on an as-needed basis to account for corporate actions and market developments. Options positions in the Underlying Index are written on up to 100% of the S&P 500 Index and are rebalanced monthly, as well as on an as-needed basis to account for corporate actions and market developments. As of December 31, 2022, the S&P 500 Index included common stocks of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately \$6.5 billion and \$2.9 trillion.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider maintains, calculates and publishes information regarding the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a

replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The

Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

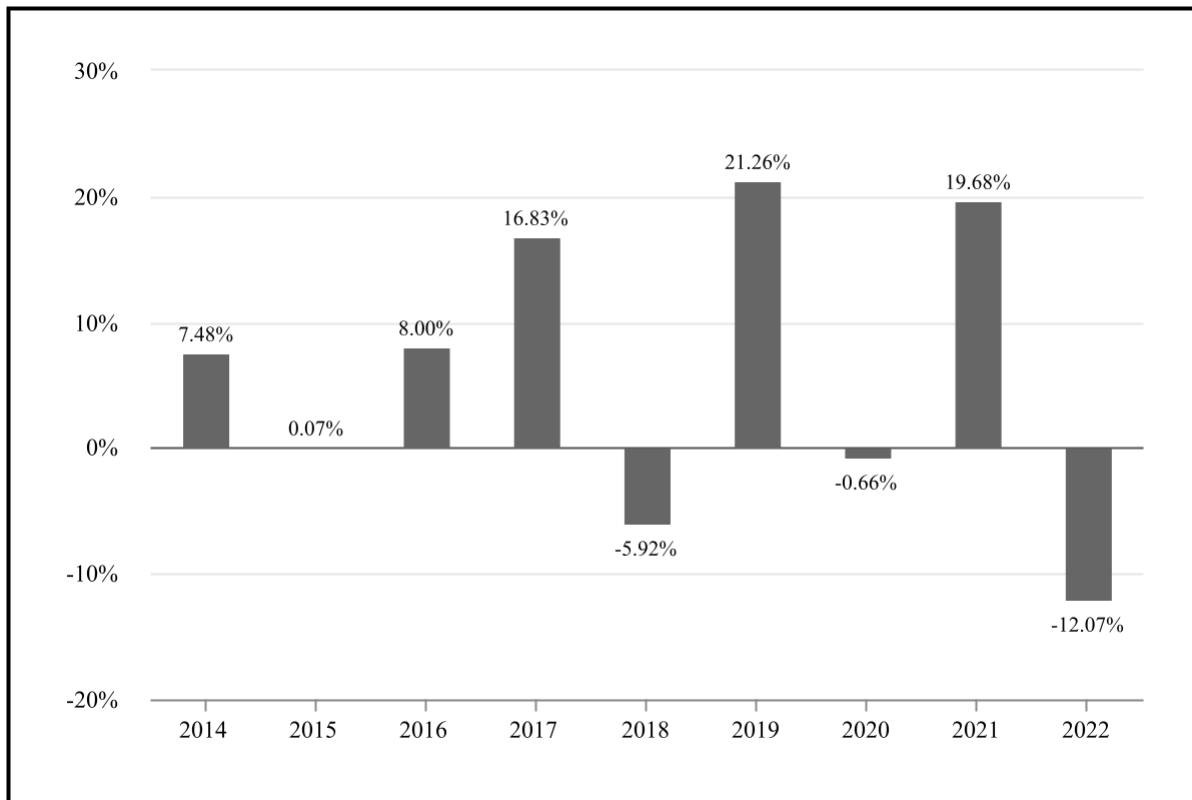
## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance.

On August 21, 2020, the Fund's underlying index changed from the CBOE S&P 500 2% OTM BuyWrite Index to the CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

The Fund operated as the Horizons S&P 500® Covered Call ETF (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of Horizons ETF Trust I, prior to the Fund's acquisition of the assets and assumption of the liabilities of the Predecessor Fund on December 24, 2018 (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for the Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 3/31/2019 9.07%  
**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -21.52%

**Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)**

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Five Years Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (06/21/2013)
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Covered Call ETF:<sup>1</sup></b>			
·Return before taxes	-12.07%	3.59%	6.57%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>2</sup>	-13.28%	1.82%	4.95%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>2</sup>	-7.13%	2.05%	4.55%
<b>Hybrid CBOE S&amp;P 500 BuyWrite Index<sup>3</sup></b>			
(Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-11.37%	4.50%	6.90%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b>			
(Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	11.79%

<sup>1</sup> Performance shown for periods prior to December 24, 2018, reflects that of the Predecessor Fund.

<sup>2</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

<sup>3</sup> Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Stock Covered Call Index through September 14, 2017, the CBOE S&P500<sup>®</sup> 2% OTM BuyWrite Index through August 20, 2020 and the CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index thereafter.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception in December 2018 and had managed the Predecessor Fund since October 2018. Mr. Xie has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information

# Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF

Ticker: RYLD Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe Russell 2000 BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses: <sup>2</sup>	0.05%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.66%</b>
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver <sup>3</sup>	(0.06)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" sets forth the Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, business development companies and other investment companies in which the Fund invests. These expenses are calculated based on the Fund's portfolio holdings during the prior fiscal period. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Fund's assets. Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights tables in the Fund's Prospectus and in the Fund's shareholder reports, which reflect the Fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year, effective March 1, 2023, until at least March 1, 2024.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$205	\$362	\$817

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the



Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 186.48% of the average value of its portfolio.

## **PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in component securities of the Cboe Russell 2000 BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index") or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a theoretical portfolio that holds a portfolio of the stocks included in the Russell 2000 Index (the "Reference Index"), and "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money covered call options on the Reference Index. The written covered call options on the Reference Index are held until expiration. The Reference Index is an equity benchmark which measures the performance of the small-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market, as defined by FTSE Russell (the "Index Provider"). In seeking to track the Underlying Index, the Fund follows a "buy-write" (also called a covered call) investment strategy on the Reference Index in which the Fund purchases the component securities of the Reference Index or purchases other investments (including other underlying ETFs) that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, and also writes (or sells) call options that correspond to the Reference Index.

Each calendar month, the Fund will write (sell) a succession of one-month call options on the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index, or in investments that have economic characteristics with substantially identical economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. Each option written will (i) have an exercise price generally at or above the prevailing market price of the Reference Index; (ii) be traded on a national securities exchange; (iii) be held until expiration (i.e., generally the third Friday of the month) and be settled based on the final settlement price of the option; (iv) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); (v) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (vi) be settled in cash.

In return for the payment of a premium to the Fund, a purchaser of the call options written by the Fund is entitled to receive a cash payment from the Fund equal to the difference between the value of the Reference Index and the exercise price of the option if the value of the option on the expiration date is above its exercise price. The Fund's covered call options may partially protect the Fund from a decline in the price of the Reference Index through means of the premiums received by the Fund. However, when the equity market is rallying rapidly, the Underlying Index is expected to underperform the Reference Index.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally uses a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities (including indirect investments through underlying ETFs) that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. Underlying ETFs may constitute a substantial portion of the Fund's assets. These include country weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in component securities of the Underlying Index or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of

the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**ETF Investment Risk:** While the risks of owning shares of an underlying ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities of the index the ETF is designed to track, lack of liquidity in the underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. Because the value of an underlying ETF's shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. An underlying ETF may experience tracking error in relation to the index tracked by the underlying ETF, which could contribute to tracking error for the Fund. In addition, an underlying ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

In addition, investments in the securities of underlying ETFs may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of the underlying ETFs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. By investing in an underlying ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses indirectly paid by shareholders of the underlying ETF, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

If the underlying ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment may decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. Additionally, some ETFs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and therefore, are not subject to the regulatory scheme and investor protections of the 1940 Act.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Small-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Compared to mid- and large-capitalization companies, small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

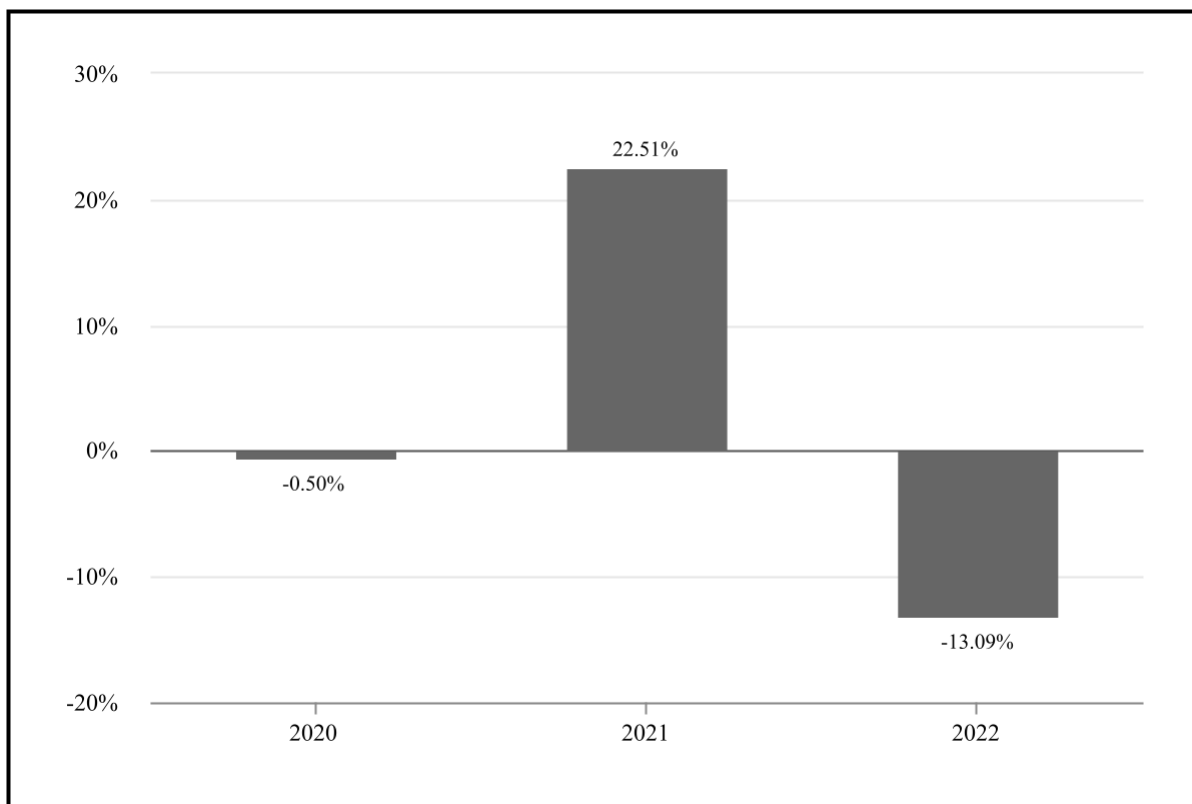
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 6/30/2020 18.89%  
**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -31.81%

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (4/17/2019)
<b>Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-13.09%	3.87%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-14.28%	1.22%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-7.73%	1.97%
<b>Cboe Russell 2000 BuyWrite Index</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-12.62%	4.74%
<b>Russell 2000 Index</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-20.44%	4.53%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

### PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

### TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

### PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



# Global X Dow 30<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF

Ticker: DJIA Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Dow 30<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the DJIA Cboe BuyWrite v2 Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. From the Fund's commencement of operations on February 23, 2022 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8.82% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the securities of the DJIA Cboe BuyWrite v2 Index (the "Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a covered call strategy that holds a theoretical portfolio of the underlying stocks of the Dow Jones Industrial Average<sup>®</sup> (the "Reference Index") and "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money ("ATM") covered call options on the Reference Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the Reference Index, combined with written (sold) ATM call options corresponding to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. The Fund invests in the securities reflected in the Underlying Index, and cannot invest directly in the Underlying Index itself. The implications of the written (sold) call option are described in more detail here:

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will write (sell) a succession of one-month call options corresponding to the value of the underlying stocks of the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. Each call option written in the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will have an exercise price generally at the prevailing market price of the Reference Index. However, if call options with those precise strike prices are unavailable, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will instead select the call options with the strike price closest to but above the prevailing market price of the Reference Index. Each option position in the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity; (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The Reference Index is a price weighted index containing equity securities of 30 of the largest U.S. listed companies. Price weighting seeks to weight constituents based on share price. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By selling call options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the Fund's covered call strategy may generate income. If the price of the Reference Index is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call option, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the value of the Reference Index, so the amount owed with respect to the call option would offset any gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the price of the Reference Index were to increase by 15% from the time the call options were sold to the time the call options expired, then the call options would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 15% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call options were sold, which would offset all of the Fund's gains from the increase in the Reference Index over the relevant period. However, if the price of the Reference Index is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes writes (sells) monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's call options positions, and the price of the Reference Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may

suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund, with a limited operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board

of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. New funds are also subject to Large Shareholder Risk.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund’s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund’s investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund’s investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund’s return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser’s investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other

unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since September 2022.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day"). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). To access information regarding the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X Nasdaq 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF

Ticker: QYLG Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Nasdaq 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18.12% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a theoretical portfolio that holds a portfolio of the stocks included in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index (the "Reference Index"), and "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money covered call options on the Reference Index. The written covered call options on the Reference Index correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. The written covered call options on the Reference Index are held until



one day prior to expiration. The Reference Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of the 100 largest non-financial companies listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. In seeking to track the Underlying Index, the Fund follows a "buy-write" investment strategy on the Reference Index in which the Fund purchases the component securities of the Reference Index and also writes (or sells) call options that correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. By only writing call options on approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the strategy can provide income generation from the call options while allowing for some potential upside exposure to the growth of the underlying constituents of the Reference Index, relative to a 100% covered call strategy.

Each calendar month, the Fund will write (sell) a succession of one-month call options corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. Each option written will (i) have an exercise price generally at or above the prevailing market price of the Reference Index; (ii) be traded on a national securities exchange; (iii) be held until one day prior to the expiration date (i.e., generally the Thursday preceding the third Friday of the month) and are liquidated at a volume-weighted average price determined at the close (unless the Fund "closes out" the option through the repurchase of the option at the market close on the last day of trading); (iv) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); (v) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (vi) be settled in cash.

In return for the payment of a premium to the Fund, a purchaser of the call options written by the Fund is entitled to receive a cash payment from the Fund equal to the difference between the value of the Reference Index and the exercise price of the option if the value of the option on the expiration date is above its exercise price. The Fund's covered call options may partially protect the Fund from a decline in the price of the Reference Index through means of the premiums received by the Fund. However, when the equity market is rallying rapidly, the Underlying Index is expected to underperform the Reference Index.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or

sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those

Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

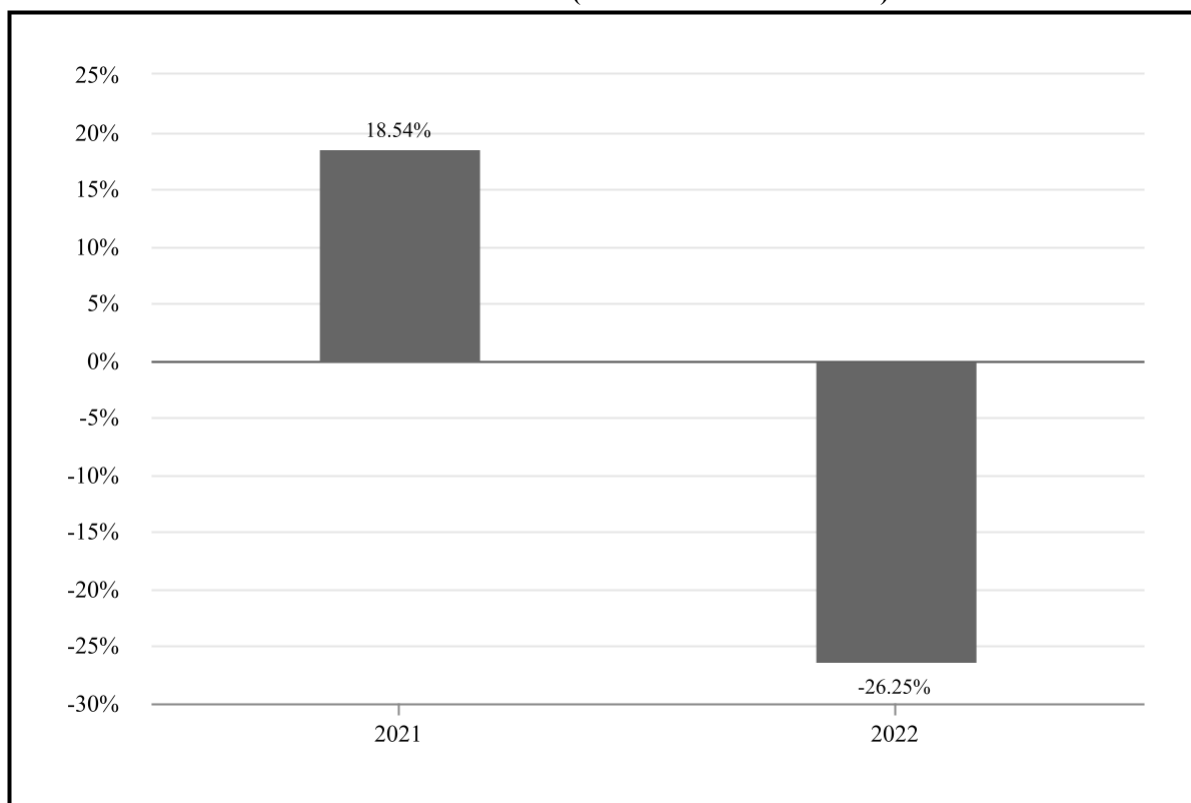
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2021 8.13%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -18.31%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (09/18/2020)
<b>Global X Nasdaq 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call &amp; Growth ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-26.25%	0.25%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-26.66%	-1.94%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-15.53%	-0.48%
<b>Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-25.80%	0.83%
<b>NASDAQ-100<sup>®</sup> Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-32.38%	0.79%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

## Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF

Ticker: XYLG Exchange: NYSE Arca

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P 500 Half BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index").

### FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 9.36% of the average value of its portfolio.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Cboe S&P 500 Half BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a theoretical portfolio that holds a portfolio of the stocks included in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index (the "Reference Index"), and "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money covered call options on the Reference Index. The written covered call options on the Reference Index correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. The written covered call options on the Reference Index are held until expiration. The Reference Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index which measures the performance of the equity securities



of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS<sup>®</sup> sectors, regarded as generally representative of the U.S. stock market. A float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index weights each index component according to its market capitalization, using the number of shares that are readily available for purchase on the open market. In seeking to track the Underlying Index, the Fund follows a "buy-write" investment strategy on the Reference Index in which the Fund purchases the component securities of the Reference Index and also writes (or sells) call options that correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. By only writing call options on approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the strategy can provide income generation from the call options while allowing for some potential upside exposure to the growth of the underlying constituents of the Reference Index, relative to a 100% covered call strategy.

Each calendar month, the Fund will write (sell) a succession of one-month call options corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. Each option written will (i) have an exercise price generally at or above the prevailing market price of the Reference Index; (ii) be traded on a national securities exchange; (iii) be held until the expiration date (i.e., generally the third Friday of the month) and be settled based on the final settlement price of the option; (iv) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); (v) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (vi) be settled in cash.

In return for the payment of a premium to the Fund, a purchaser of the call options written by the Fund is entitled to receive a cash payment from the Fund equal to the difference between the value of the Reference Index and the exercise price of the option if the value of the option on the expiration date is above its exercise price. The Fund's covered call options may partially protect the Fund from a decline in the price of the Reference Index through means of the premiums received by the Fund. However, when the equity market is rallying rapidly, the Underlying Index is expected to underperform the Reference Index.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a

national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

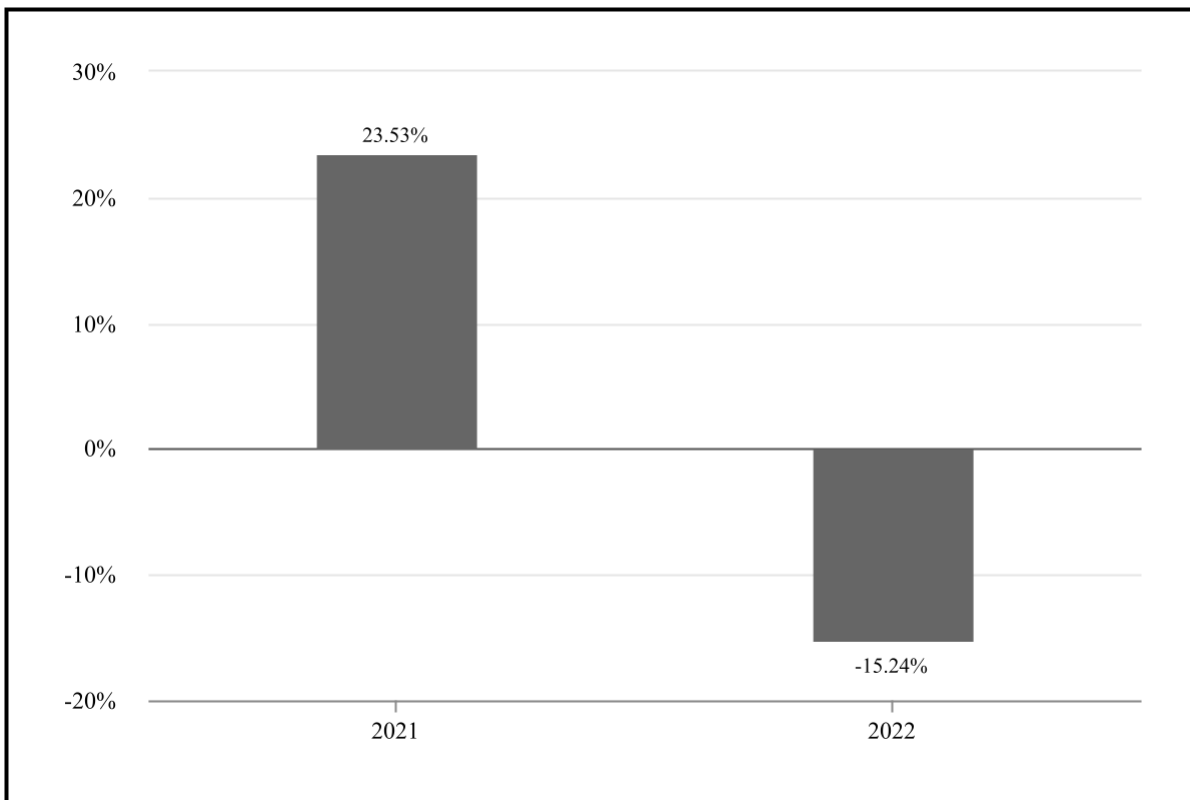
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

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The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2021 9.04%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -13.72%

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (09/18/2020)
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500<sup>®</sup> Covered Call &amp; Growth ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-15.24%	6.77%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-15.96%	4.76%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-9.01%	4.42%
<b>Cboe S&amp;P 500 Half BuyWrite Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-14.69%	7.62%
<b>S&amp;P 500<sup>®</sup> Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-18.11%	8.22%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund’s inception. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

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### TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



# Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF

Ticker: RYLG Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe Russell 2000 Half BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses: <sup>2</sup>	0.10%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.70%</b>
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: <sup>3</sup>	(0.10)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" sets forth the Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, business development companies and other investment companies in which the Fund invests. These expenses are calculated based on the Fund's portfolio holdings during the prior fiscal period. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Fund's assets. Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights tables in the Fund's Prospectus and in the Fund's shareholder reports, which reflect the Fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year, effective November 11, 2022, until at least March 1, 2024.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$214	\$380	\$861

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the

Fund's performance. From the Fund's commencement of operations on October 4, 2022 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Cboe Russell 2000 Half BuyWrite Index (the "Underlying Index") or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a covered call strategy that holds a theoretical portfolio of the underlying stocks of the Russell 2000 Index (the "Reference Index") and "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money ("ATM") covered call options on the Reference Index. The written covered call options on the Reference Index correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the Reference Index combined with written (sold) ATM call options corresponding to the value of 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index. The Fund invests in the securities reflected in the Underlying Index or in investments (including other underlying ETFs) that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, and cannot invest directly in the Underlying Index itself. The implications of the written (sold) call option are described in more detail here:

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will write (sell) a succession of one-month call options corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the underlying stocks of the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. Each call option written in the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will have an exercise price generally at the prevailing market price of the Reference Index. However, if call options with those precise strike prices are unavailable, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will instead select the call options with the strike price closest to but above the prevailing market price of the Reference Index. Each option position in the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity; (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The Reference Index is an equity benchmark which measures the performance of the small-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market as defined by FTSE Russell (the "Index Provider"). As of December 31, 2022, the Reference Index had 1,950 constituents, with a minimum market capitalization of \$6.1 million and a maximum market capitalization of \$7.9 billion and was not concentrated in any particular sector. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at

the time the Fund sells the options. By selling call options on approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the Fund's covered call strategy may generate income while allowing for some potential upside exposure to the growth of the underlying constituents of the Reference Index, relative to a 100% covered call strategy. If the price of the Reference Index is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call option, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the value of the Reference Index, so the amount owed with respect to the call option would offset some gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the price of the Reference Index were to increase by 15% from the time the call options were sold to the time the call options expired, then the call options would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 7.5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call options were sold, which would offset approximately half of the Fund's gains from the increase in the Reference Index over the relevant period. However, if the price of the Reference Index is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes writes (sells) monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's call options positions, and the price of the Reference Index.

The Fund generally uses a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities (including indirect investments through underlying ETFs) that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. Underlying ETFs may constitute a substantial portion of the Fund's assets. These include country weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes (if any), will be invested in component securities of the Underlying Index or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**ETF Investment Risk:** While the risks of owning shares of an underlying ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities of the index the ETF is designed to track, lack of liquidity in the underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. Because the value of an underlying ETF's shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. An underlying ETF may experience tracking error in relation to the index tracked by the underlying ETF, which could contribute to tracking error for the Fund. In addition, an underlying ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

In addition, investments in the securities of underlying ETFs may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of the underlying ETFs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. By investing in an underlying ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses indirectly paid by shareholders of the underlying ETF, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

If the underlying ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment may decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. Additionally, some ETFs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and therefore, are not subject to the regulatory scheme and investor protections of the 1940 Act.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Small-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Compared to mid- and large-capitalization companies, small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but

are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund, with a limited operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. New funds are also subject to Large Shareholder Risk.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers

of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To, Xie and Lu and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called "Creation Units". The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



# Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF

Ticker: FYLG Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses: <sup>2</sup>	0.06%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.66%</b>
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: <sup>3</sup>	(0.06)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" sets forth the Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, business development companies and other investment companies in which the Fund invests. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Fund's assets. Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights tables in the Fund's Prospectus and in the Fund's shareholder reports, which reflect the Fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year, effective November 1, 2022, until at least March 1, 2024.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years
\$61	\$205

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. This is a new fund and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index (the "Underlying Index") or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a partially covered call strategy that holds a theoretical portfolio of the underlying securities of the Financial Select Sector Index (the "Reference Index"). The Underlying Index "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money covered call options on the Financial Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund (the "Reference Fund"), or such other fund that seeks to track the performance of the Reference Index, as determined by the Index Provider. The call options correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the securities in the Reference Index, therefore representing a partially covered call strategy. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will be FLEXible EXchange ("FLEX") options. The Fund invests in the securities reflected in the Underlying Index or in investments (including other underlying ETFs) that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities and cannot invest directly in the Underlying Index itself. The implications of the written (sold) FLEX call options are described in more detail here:

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

**FLEX Options** – FLEX options are options guaranteed by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), that allow investors to customize key contract terms, including expiration date, exercise style, and exercise price, and expanded position limits.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will write (sell) a succession of one-month FLEX call options on the Reference Fund corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the securities in the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. The exercise price of each FLEX call option written is the listed option reference price closest to the Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") of the Reference Fund from 12:59p.m. ET to 1:00p.m. ET on the roll date or, if the Reference Fund does not trade during this period, the last mid-price of the Reference Fund before 1:00p.m. ET. The roll date is a specified day of each month when the open call options position of the Underlying Index expires, and a new call option position is opened that will expire as of the next roll date. The roll date for the Underlying Index is the business day prior to the standard monthly listed option expiry date, the latter typically being the third Friday of each month. Each option position will (i) be held until one day prior to the expiration date (i.e., generally the Thursday preceding the third Friday of the month) and liquidated at a price determined at the close (unless the Fund "closes out" the option through the repurchase of the option at the market close on the last day of trading); (ii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); and (iii) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date. Because FLEX options may not trade regularly, the Underlying Index will utilize a model-based valuation for the FLEX options that references the quoted prices for listed options on the Reference Fund.

The Reference Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing the securities of the S&P 500 Index that are classified within the financials sector under the Global Industry Classification System ("GICS"), including securities of companies from the following industries: diversified financial services; insurance; banks; capital markets; mortgage real estate investment trusts ("REITs"); consumer finance; and thrifts and mortgage finance. The Reference Index is one of eleven Select Sector Indexes developed and maintained in accordance with the following criteria: (1) each of the component securities in the Index is a constituent of the S&P 500 Index; and (2) the Reference Index is calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI") based on a proprietary "modified market capitalization" methodology, which means that modifications may be made to the market capitalization weights of single stock concentrations in order to conform to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code

of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code" or "IRC"). As of December 31, 2022, the Reference Index was comprised of 67 holdings.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By selling call options corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the Fund's partially covered call strategy may generate income while allowing for some potential upside exposure to the growth of the underlying constituents of the Reference Index, relative to a 100% covered call strategy. If the price of the Reference Fund is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call options, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the price of the Reference Fund, so the amount owed with respect to the call option would be expected to offset approximately half of the gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the price of the Reference Fund were to increase by 15% from the time the call options were sold to the time the call options expired, then the call options could be expected to have a value equal to approximately 7.5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call options were sold, which would offset approximately half of the Fund's gains from the increase in the Reference Index over the relevant period, as long as the performance of the Reference Fund generally corresponds to the performance of the Reference Index. However, if the price of the Reference Fund is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless, and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund writes (sells) monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's call options positions, and the price of the Reference Fund.

The Fund generally uses a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities (including indirect investments through underlying ETFs) that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. Underlying ETFs may constitute a substantial portion of the Fund's assets. These include country weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes (if any), will be invested in component securities of the Underlying Index or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking and capital markets industries and had significant exposure to the financials sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**ETF Investment Risk:** While the risks of owning shares of an underlying ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities of the index the ETF is designed to track, lack of liquidity in the underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. Because the value of an underlying ETF's shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. An underlying ETF may experience tracking error in relation to the index tracked by the underlying ETF, which could contribute to tracking error for the Fund. In addition, an underlying ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

In addition, investments in the securities of underlying ETFs may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of the underlying ETFs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. By investing in an underlying ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses indirectly paid by shareholders of the underlying ETF, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

If the underlying ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment may decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. Additionally, some ETFs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and therefore, are not subject to the regulatory scheme and investor protections of the 1940 Act.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Correlation Risk:** In seeking to track the performance of the Underlying Index, the Fund anticipates holding component securities of the Reference Index and writing call options on the Reference Fund. While it is anticipated that the performance of the Reference Fund, and of the call options written on the Reference Fund, will generally correspond to the performance of the component securities of the Reference Index, there can be no guarantee that such performance will be highly correlated. It is possible that the value of the component securities of the Reference Index may diverge from the value of the Reference Fund on which the call options are written. If such performance diverges, this may cause the performance of the call options to offset more or less than 50% of the gains of the component securities during a roll period. If this occurs, the total return of the Fund will deviate from the total return expectations of a 50% covered call strategy.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Flex Options Risk:** The Fund will utilize FLEX options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable to, or unwilling to, perform their obligations under the contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC cannot meet their obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX options may be more illiquid than other securities, including traditional options. To the extent that the FLEX options may not be expected to experience regular trading, the FLEX options held by the Fund may be valued based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by a pricing service, rather than based on a price last traded on an exchange. In less liquid markets for FLEX options, the Fund may have difficulty entering into or closing out certain positions at designated times and/or prices, including in connection with the monthly options roll process. With the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could suffer significant losses. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific FLEX option positions, and some may expire worthless. As a FLEX option approaches the predetermined expiration date, its value typically moves in parallel with the value of the Reference Fund. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX options may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Reference Fund's share price on a day-to-day basis. The value of the underlying FLEX options will be affected by many market factors, such as changes in the Reference Fund's share price, interest rates, the volatility of the Reference Fund, and the remaining time to until the FLEX options expire.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry:** The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies.

Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Capital Markets Industry:** Companies in the capital markets industry may be significantly affected by stock and bank trading activity, changes in governmental regulation, continuing increases in price competition, decreases in fees or fee-related business, including investment banking, brokerage, asset management and other servicing fees, fluctuations in interest rates and other factors which could adversely affect financial markets.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector:** Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global

economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund, with a limited operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. New funds are also subject to Large Shareholder Risk.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.



**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To, Xie and Lu and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called "Creation Units". The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day"). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). To access information regarding the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

## Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF

Ticker: HYLG Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses: <sup>2</sup>	0.06%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.66%</b>
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: <sup>3</sup>	(0.06)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" sets forth the Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, business development companies and other investment companies in which the Fund invests. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Fund's assets. Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights tables in the Fund's Prospectus and in the Fund's shareholder reports, which reflect the Fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year, effective November 1, 2022, until at least March 1, 2024.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

<b>One Year</b>	<b>Three Years</b>
\$61	\$205

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. This is a new fund and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index (the "Underlying Index") or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or

in the aggregate. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a partially covered call strategy that holds a theoretical portfolio of the underlying securities of the Health Care Select Sector Index (the "Reference Index"). The Underlying Index "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money covered call options on the Health Care Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund (the "Reference Fund"), or such other fund that seeks to track the performance of the Reference Index, as determined by the Index Provider. The call options correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the securities in the Reference Index, therefore representing a partially covered call strategy. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will be FLEXible EXchange ("FLEX") options. The Fund invests in the securities reflected in the Underlying Index or in investments (including other underlying ETFs) that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities and cannot invest directly in the Underlying Index itself. The implications of the written (sold) FLEX call options are described in more detail here:

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

**FLEX Options** – FLEX options are options guaranteed by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), that allow investors to customize key contract terms, including expiration date, exercise style, and exercise price, and expanded position limits.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will write (sell) a succession of one-month FLEX call options on the Reference Fund corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the securities in the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. The exercise price of each FLEX call option written is the listed option reference price closest to the Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") of the Reference Fund from 12:59p.m. ET to 1:00p.m. ET on the roll date or, if the Reference Fund does not trade during this period, the last mid-price of the Reference Fund before 1:00p.m. ET. The roll date is a specified day of each month when the open call options position of the Underlying Index expires, and a new call option position is opened that will expire as of the next roll date. The roll date for the Underlying Index is the business day prior to the standard monthly listed option expiry date, the latter typically being the third Friday of each month. Each option position will (i) be held until one day prior to the expiration date (i.e., generally the Thursday preceding the third Friday of the month) and liquidated at a price determined at the close (unless the Fund "closes out" the option through the repurchase of the option at the market close on the last day of trading); (ii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); and (iii) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date. Because FLEX options may not trade regularly, the Underlying Index will utilize a model-based valuation for the FLEX options that references the quoted prices for listed options on the Reference Fund.

The Reference Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing the securities of the S&P 500 Index that are classified within the health care sector under the Global Industry Classification System ("GICS"), including securities of companies from the following industries: pharmaceuticals; health care equipment and supplies; health care providers and services; biotechnology; life sciences tools and services; and health care technology. The Reference Index is one of eleven Select Sector Indexes developed and maintained in accordance with the following criteria: (1) each of the component securities in the Index is a constituent of the S&P 500 Index; and (2) the Reference Index is calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI") based on a proprietary "modified market capitalization" methodology, which means that modifications may be made to the market capitalization weights of single stock concentrations in order to conform to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code" or "IRC"). As of December 31, 2022, the Reference Index was comprised of 63 holdings.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By selling call options corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the Fund's partially covered call strategy may generate income while allowing for some potential upside exposure to the growth of the underlying constituents of the Reference Index, relative to a 100% covered call strategy. If the price of the Reference Fund is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call options, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the price of the Reference Fund, so the amount owed with respect to the call option would be expected to offset approximately half of the gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the price of the Reference Fund were to increase by 15% from the time the call options were sold to the time the call options expired, then the call options could be expected to have a value equal to approximately 7.5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call options were sold, which would offset approximately half of the Fund's gains from the increase in the Reference Index over the relevant period, as long as the performance of the Reference Fund generally corresponds to the performance of the Reference Index. However, if the price of the Reference Fund is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless, and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund writes (sells) monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's call options positions, and the price of the Reference Fund.

The Fund generally uses a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities (including indirect investments through underlying ETFs) that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. Underlying ETFs may constitute a substantial portion of the Fund's assets. These include country weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes (if any), will be invested in component securities of the Underlying Index or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the pharmaceuticals industry and had significant exposure to the health care sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**ETF Investment Risk:** While the risks of owning shares of an underlying ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities of the index the ETF is designed to track, lack of liquidity in the underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. Because the value of an underlying ETF's shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. An underlying ETF may experience tracking error in relation to the index tracked by the underlying ETF, which could contribute to tracking error for the Fund. In addition, an underlying ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

In addition, investments in the securities of underlying ETFs may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of the underlying ETFs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. By investing in an underlying ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses indirectly paid by shareholders of the underlying ETF, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

If the underlying ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment may decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. Additionally, some ETFs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and therefore, are not subject to the regulatory scheme and investor protections of the 1940 Act.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Correlation Risk:** In seeking to track the performance of the Underlying Index, the Fund anticipates holding component securities of the Reference Index and writing call options on the Reference Fund. While it is anticipated that the performance of the Reference Fund, and of the call options written on the Reference Fund, will generally correspond to the performance of the component securities of the Reference Index, there can be no guarantee that such performance will be highly correlated. It is

possible that the value of the component securities of the Reference Index may diverge from the value of the Reference Fund on which the call options are written. If such performance diverges, this may cause the performance of the call options to offset more or less than 50% of the gains of the component securities during a roll period. If this occurs, the total return of the Fund will deviate from the total return expectations of a 50% covered call strategy.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Flex Options Risk:** The Fund will utilize FLEX options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable to, or unwilling to, perform their obligations under the contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC cannot meet their obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX options may be more illiquid than other securities, including traditional options. To the extent that the FLEX options may not be expected to experience regular trading, the FLEX options held by the Fund may be valued based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by a pricing service, rather than based on a price last traded on an exchange. In less liquid markets for FLEX options, the Fund may have difficulty entering into or closing out certain positions at designated times and/or prices, including in connection with the monthly options roll process. With the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could suffer significant losses. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific FLEX option positions, and some may expire worthless. As a FLEX option approaches the predetermined expiration date, its value typically moves in parallel with the value of the Reference Fund. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX options may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Reference Fund's share price on a day-to-day basis. The value of the underlying FLEX options will be affected by many market factors, such as changes in the Reference Fund's share price, interest rates, the volatility of the Reference Fund, and the remaining time to until the FLEX options expire.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Health Care Sector:** The health care sector may be affected by government regulations and government health care programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may adversely affect that company's profitability. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence. Companies in the health care sector may also be affected by unforeseen circumstances including but not limited to the spread of infectious disease which could impact drug development priorities and pipelines, supply and demand dynamics for health care equipment, as well as the ability to receive care in health care service facilities.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Pharmaceuticals Industry:** Companies in the pharmaceuticals industry may be affected by industry competition, dependency on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability. Demand for pharmaceuticals, generally speaking and specific to sub-segments, may fluctuate due to unexpected events, including but not limited to global health crises like pandemics which could strain health care systems and alter health care needs. Such demand fluctuations could positively or negatively impact pharmaceutical companies.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund, with a limited operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. New funds are also subject to Large Shareholder Risk.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because

the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:



**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the

variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

## **FUND MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To, Xie and Lu and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called "Creation Units". The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.  
financeiro para obter mais informações.

# Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF

Ticker: TYLG Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses: <sup>2</sup>	0.06%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.66%</b>
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: <sup>3</sup>	(0.06)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" sets forth the Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, business development companies and other investment companies in which the Fund invests. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Fund's assets. Total annual fund operating expenses do not correlate with the ratios of expenses to average net assets reported in the financial highlights tables in the Fund's Prospectus and in the Fund's shareholder reports, which reflect the Fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year, effective November 1, 2022, until at least March 1, 2024.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years
\$61	\$205

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. This is a new fund and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index (the "Underlying Index") or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a partially covered call strategy that holds a theoretical portfolio of the underlying securities of the Information Technology Select Sector Index (the "Reference Index"). The Underlying Index "writes" (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money covered call options on the Information Technology Select Sector SPDR<sup>®</sup> Fund (the "Reference Fund"), or such other fund that seeks to track the performance of the Reference Index, as determined by the Index Provider. The call options correspond to approximately 50% of the value of the securities in the Reference Index, therefore representing a partially covered call strategy. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will be FLEXible EXchange ("FLEX") options. The Fund invests in the securities reflected in the Underlying Index or in investments (including other underlying ETFs) that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities and cannot invest directly in the Underlying Index itself. The implications of the written (sold) FLEX call options are described in more detail here:

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

**FLEX Options** – FLEX options are options guaranteed by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), that allow investors to customize key contract terms, including expiration date, exercise style, and exercise price, and expanded position limits.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index's hypothetical portfolio will write (sell) a succession of one-month FLEX call options on the Reference Fund corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the securities in the Reference Index and will cover such options by holding the component securities of the Reference Index. The exercise price of each FLEX call option written is the listed option reference price closest to the Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") of the Reference Fund from 12:59p.m. ET to 1:00p.m. ET on the roll date or, if the Reference Fund does not trade during this period, the last mid-price of the Reference Fund before 1:00p.m. ET. The roll date is a specified day of each month when the open call options position of the Underlying Index expires, and a new call option position is opened that will expire as of the next roll date. The roll date for the Underlying Index is the business day prior to the standard monthly listed option expiry date, the latter typically being the third Friday of each month. Each option position will (i) be held until one day prior to the expiration date (i.e., generally the Thursday preceding the third Friday of the month) and liquidated at a price determined at the close (unless the Fund "closes out" the option through the repurchase of the option at the market close on the last day of trading); (ii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); and (iii) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date. Because FLEX options may not trade regularly, the Underlying Index will utilize a model-based valuation for the FLEX options that references the quoted prices for listed options on the Reference Fund.

The Reference Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing the securities of the S&P 500 Index that are classified within the information technology sector under the Global Industry Classification System ("GICS"), including securities of companies from the following industries: technology hardware, storage, and peripherals; software; communications equipment; semiconductors and semiconductor equipment; IT services; and electronic equipment, instruments and components. The Reference Index is one of eleven Select Sector Indexes developed and maintained in accordance with the following criteria: (1) each of the component securities in the Reference Index is a constituent of the S&P 500 Index; and (2) the Reference Index is calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P DJI") based on a proprietary "modified market capitalization" methodology, which means that modifications may be made to the market capitalization weights of single stock concentrations in order to

conform to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code" or "IRC"). As of December 31, 2022, the Reference Index was comprised of 76 holdings.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By selling call options corresponding to approximately 50% of the value of the portfolio of stocks in the Reference Index, the Fund's partially covered call strategy may generate income while allowing for some potential upside exposure to the growth of the underlying constituents of the Reference Index, relative to a 100% covered call strategy. If the price of the Reference Fund is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call options, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the price of the Reference Fund, so the amount owed with respect to the call option would be expected to offset approximately half of the gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the price of the Reference Fund were to increase by 15% from the time the call options were sold to the time the call options expired, then the call options could be expected to have a value equal to approximately 7.5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call options were sold, which would offset approximately half of the Fund's gains from the increase in the Reference Index over the relevant period, as long as the performance of the Reference Fund generally corresponds to the performance of the Reference Index. However, if the price of the Reference Fund is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless, and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund writes (sells) monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's call options positions, and the price of the Reference Fund.

The Fund generally uses a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities (including indirect investments through underlying ETFs) that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. Underlying ETFs may constitute a substantial portion of the Fund's assets. These include country weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes (if any), will be invested in component securities of the Underlying Index or in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities, either individually or in the aggregate.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the software industry and had significant exposure to the information technology sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**ETF Investment Risk:** While the risks of owning shares of an underlying ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities of the index the ETF is designed to track, lack of liquidity in the underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. Because the value of an underlying ETF's shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. An underlying ETF may experience tracking error in relation to the index tracked by the underlying ETF, which could contribute to tracking error for the Fund. In addition, an underlying ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

In addition, investments in the securities of underlying ETFs may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of the underlying ETFs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. By investing in an underlying ETF, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses indirectly paid by shareholders of the underlying ETF, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

If the underlying ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the value of the Fund's investment may decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. Additionally, some ETFs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and therefore, are not subject to the regulatory scheme and investor protections of the 1940 Act.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Correlation Risk:** In seeking to track the performance of the Underlying Index, the Fund anticipates holding component securities of the Reference Index and writing call options on the Reference Fund. While it is anticipated that the performance of the Reference Fund, and of the call options written on the Reference Fund, will generally correspond to the performance of the component securities of the Reference Index, there can be no guarantee that such performance will be highly correlated. It is possible that the value of the component securities of the Reference Index may diverge from the value of the Reference Fund on which the call options are written. If such performance diverges, this may cause the performance of the call options to offset more or less than 50% of the gains of the component securities during a roll period. If this occurs, the total return of the Fund will deviate from the total return expectations of a 50% covered call strategy.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Reference Index above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Reference Index. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Flex Options Risk:** The Fund will utilize FLEX options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable to, or unwilling to, perform their obligations under the contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC cannot meet their obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX options may be more illiquid than other securities, including traditional options. To the extent that the FLEX options may not be expected to experience regular trading, the FLEX options held by the Fund may be valued based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by a pricing service, rather than based on a price last traded on an exchange. In less liquid markets for FLEX options, the Fund may have difficulty entering into or closing out certain positions at designated times and/or prices, including in connection with the monthly options roll process. With the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could suffer significant losses. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific FLEX option positions, and some may expire worthless. As a FLEX option approaches the predetermined expiration date, its value typically moves in parallel with the value of the Reference Fund. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX options may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Reference Fund's share price on a day-to-day basis. The value of the underlying FLEX options will be affected by many market factors, such as changes in the Reference Fund's share price, interest rates, the volatility of the Reference Fund, and the remaining time to until the FLEX options expire.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Software Industry:** The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the application software industry, in particular, may also be negatively affected by the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Companies in the systems software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, actual or perceived security vulnerabilities in their products and services, which may result in individual or class action lawsuits, state or federal enforcement actions and other remediation costs.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund, with a limited operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. New funds are also subject to Large Shareholder Risk.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because



the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the

variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

## **FUND MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To, Xie and Lu and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called "Creation Units". The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF

Ticker: XTR Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.61%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$62	\$195	\$340	\$762

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 7.40% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index and applies a protective put strategy (i.e. long (purchased) put options) on the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, combined with a long position in 10% out-of-the-money ("OTM") put options that correspond to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The implications of the long put option are described in more detail here:

**Put Options** - When an investor purchases a put option, the investor pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right (but not the obligation) to sell shares of a reference asset at a specified exercise (“strike”) price on the expiration date. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date and the investor exercises the put option, the investor will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the investor’s loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

On a quarterly basis, the Underlying Index will take long positions in quarterly put options with an exercise price generally at 10% below the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if put options with that precise strike price are unavailable, the Underlying Index will instead select the put option with the strike price closest to but greater than 10% below the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Each option position will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until the expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar quarter); (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS<sup>®</sup> sectors, regarded as generally representative of the U.S. stock market. A float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index weights each index component according to its market capitalization, using the number of shares that are readily available for purchase on the open market. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. By purchasing put options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, the Fund’s protective put strategy may protect the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is below the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions upon the expiration of the put option, then at expiration the put will be worth the difference between the strike price and the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, so the value of the put option would protect the Fund from further losses below the strike price of the put. For example, if the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index were to fall by 15% from the time the put option was purchased to the time the put option expired, then the put option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which would limit the Fund’s loss from the decrease in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 10%. The level of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index during the period a given put option contract is held will vary depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund’s put option position and the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index does not fall below the strike price of the purchased put option during the time the put option is held, then the put option will expire worthless, and the Fund’s strategy will underperform the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index during this time period due to the cost of purchasing the put options. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes long positions in quarterly put options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the put option expires, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions and the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid,

unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Protective Put Options Risk:** By purchasing put options in return for the payment of premiums, the Fund may be protected from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index appreciates, the Fund will underperform due to the cost of the premiums paid. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund outside of when the Fund's long put options positions are put on may experience different levels of downside protection depending on market performance. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the options positions through the sale of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to purchase options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation

will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.



**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

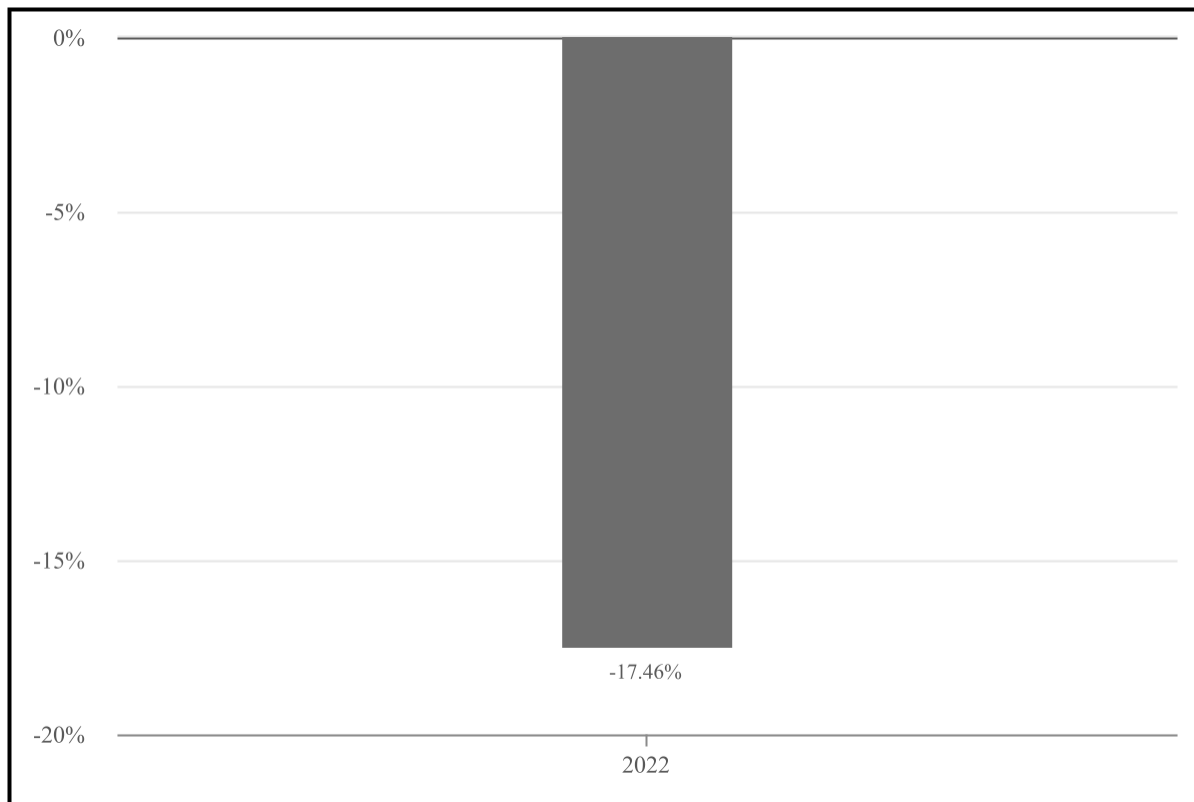
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2022 3.30%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -10.91%

**Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)**

	<b>One Year Ended December 31, 2022</b>	<b>Since Inception (8/25/2021)</b>
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Tail Risk ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-17.46%	-10.74%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-17.82%	-11.62%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-10.33%	-8.45%
<b>Cboe S&amp;P 500 Tail Risk Index</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-16.94%	-10.09%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-18.11%	-9.63%

<sup>1</sup> *After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).*

## **FUND MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called "Creation Units". The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF

Ticker: XRMI Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 21.62% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a risk managed income strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index and applies an options collar strategy (i.e., a mix of short (sold) call options and long (purchased) put options) on the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, combined with a long position in 5% out-of-the money ("OTM") put options and a short position in at-the-money ("ATM") call options, each corresponding to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The options collar seeks to generate a

net-credit, meaning that the premium received from the sale of the call options will be greater than the premium paid when buying the put options. The implications of the long put option and short call option are described in more detail here:

**Put Options** - When an investor purchases a put option, the investor pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right (but not the obligation) to sell shares of a reference asset at a specified exercise (“strike”) price on the expiration date. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date and the investor exercises the put option, the investor will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the investor’s loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index will take long positions in monthly put options with an exercise price generally at 5% below the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index and take short positions in monthly call options with an exercise price generally at the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if put and/or call options with those precise strike prices are unavailable, the Underlying Index will instead select the put option with the strike price closest to but greater than 5% below the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, and call options with the strike price closest to but greater than the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Each option position will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until the expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS<sup>®</sup> sectors, regarded as generally representative of the U.S. stock market. A float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index weights each index component according to its market capitalization, using the number of shares that are readily available for purchase on the open market. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund’s portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund’s equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By purchasing put options and selling call options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, the Fund’s collar strategy may generate income while protecting the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is below the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions upon the expiration of the put option, then at expiration the put will be worth the difference between the strike price and the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, so the value of the put option would protect the Fund from further losses below the strike price of the put. For example, if the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index were to fall by 15% from the time the put option was purchased to the time the put option expired, then the put option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 10% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which would limit the Fund’s loss from the decrease in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 5%. The value of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index during the period a given put option contract is held will vary depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund’s put option position and the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Similarly, if the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is above the strike price of the Fund’s call options positions upon the expiration of the call option,

then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, so the amount owed with respect to the call option offset any gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index were to increase by 15% from the time the call option was sold to the time the call option expired, then the call option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 15% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which offset all of the Fund's gains from the increase in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period. However, if the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes long positions in monthly put options and short positions in monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the put options and call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put options positions and call options positions, and the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Collar Option Risk:** The Fund's collar strategy will consist of a mix of short call options positions and long put options positions. By selling call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index above the exercise prices of such options. By purchasing put options in return for the payment of premiums, the Fund may be protected from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index appreciates, the Fund will underperform due to the cost of the premiums paid. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund outside of when the Fund's short call options positions and long put options positions are put on may experience different levels of downside protection and upside participation depending on market performance. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the options

positions through the purchase or sale of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to purchase or sell options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty

in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.



**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

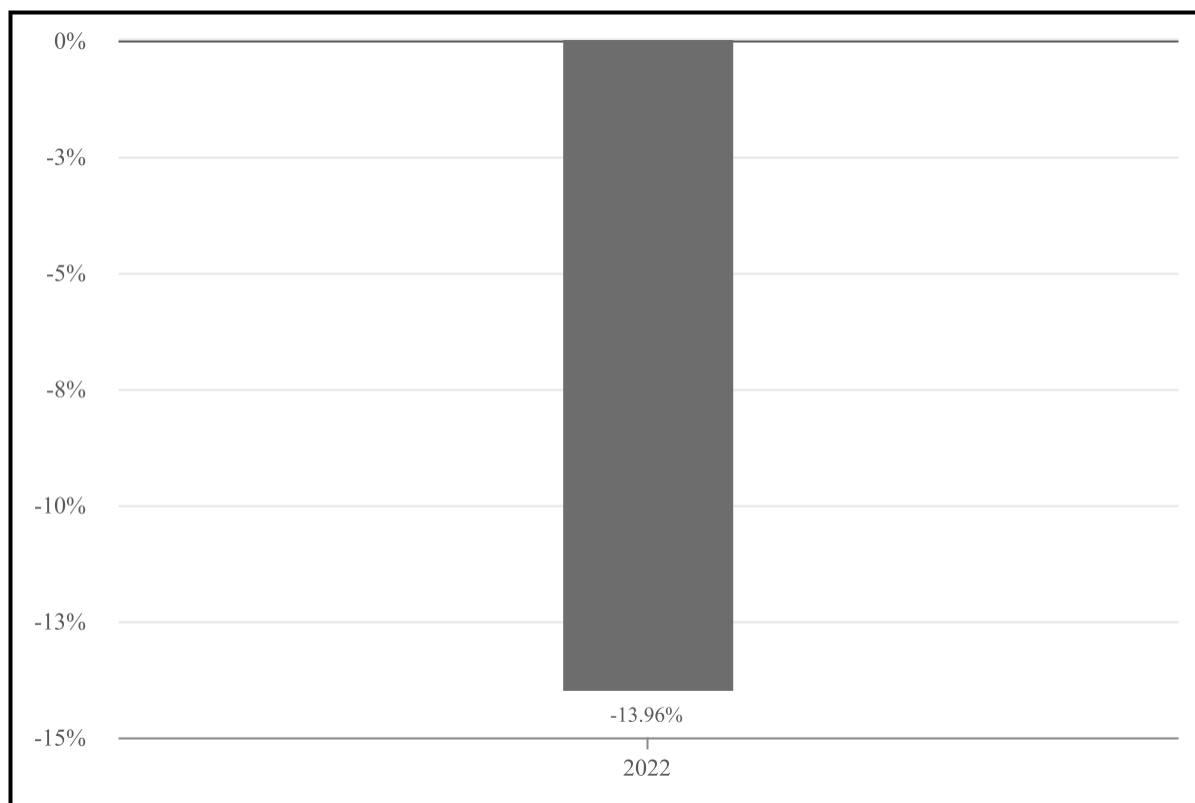
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2022 0.36%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -8.00%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Risk Managed Income ETF:</b>		
· Return before taxes	-13.96%	-8.95%
· Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-15.16%	-10.68%
· Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-8.25%	-7.37%
<b>CBOE S&amp;P 500 Risk Managed Income Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-13.61%	-8.60%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-18.11%	-9.63%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs)

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF

Ticker: XCLR Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup>"Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8.96% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index and applies an options collar strategy (i.e., a mix of short (sold) call options and long (purchased) put options) on the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, combined with a long position in 5% out-of-the money ("OTM") put options and a short position in 10% OTM call options, each

corresponding to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The implications of the long put option and short call option are described in more detail here:

**Put Options** - When an investor purchases a put option, the investor pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right (but not the obligation) to sell shares of a reference asset at a specified exercise (“strike”) price on the expiration date. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date and the investor exercises the put option, the investor will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the investor’s loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

On a quarterly basis, the Underlying Index will take long positions in quarterly put options with an exercise price generally at 5% below the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index and take short positions in quarterly call options with an exercise price generally at 10% above the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if put and/or call options with those precise strike prices are unavailable, the Underlying Index will instead select the put option with the strike price closest to but greater than 5% below the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, and call options with the strike price closest to but greater than 10% above the prevailing market price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Each option position will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until the expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar quarter); (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS<sup>®</sup> sectors, regarded as generally representative of the U.S. stock market. A float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index weights each index component according to its market capitalization, using the number of shares that are readily available for purchase on the open market. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By purchasing put options and selling call options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, the Fund's collar strategy may generate some income, which may offset some of the cost of purchasing the put option, while protecting the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is below the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions upon the expiration of the put option, then at expiration the put will be worth the difference between the strike price and the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, so the value of the put option would protect the Fund from further losses below the strike price of the put. For example, if the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index were to fall by 15% from the time the put option was purchased to the time the put option expired, then the put option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 10% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which would limit the Fund’s loss from the decrease in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 5%. The level of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index during the period a given put option contract is held will vary depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions

and the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Similarly, if the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call option, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, so the amount owed with respect to the call option offset any gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index were to increase by 15% from the time the call option was sold to the time the call option expired, then the call option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call option was purchased, which limit the Fund's gains from the increase in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 10%. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes long positions in quarterly put options and short positions in quarterly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the put options and call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put options positions and call options positions, and the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Collar Option Risk:** The Fund's collar strategy will consist of a mix of short call options positions and long put options positions. By selling call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index above the exercise prices of such options. By purchasing put options in return for the payment of premiums, the Fund may be protected from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index appreciates, the Fund will underperform due to the cost of the premiums paid. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund outside of when the Fund's short call options positions and long put options positions are put on may experience different levels of downside protection and upside participation depending on market performance. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell

the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the options positions through the purchase or sale of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to purchase or sell options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as



terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

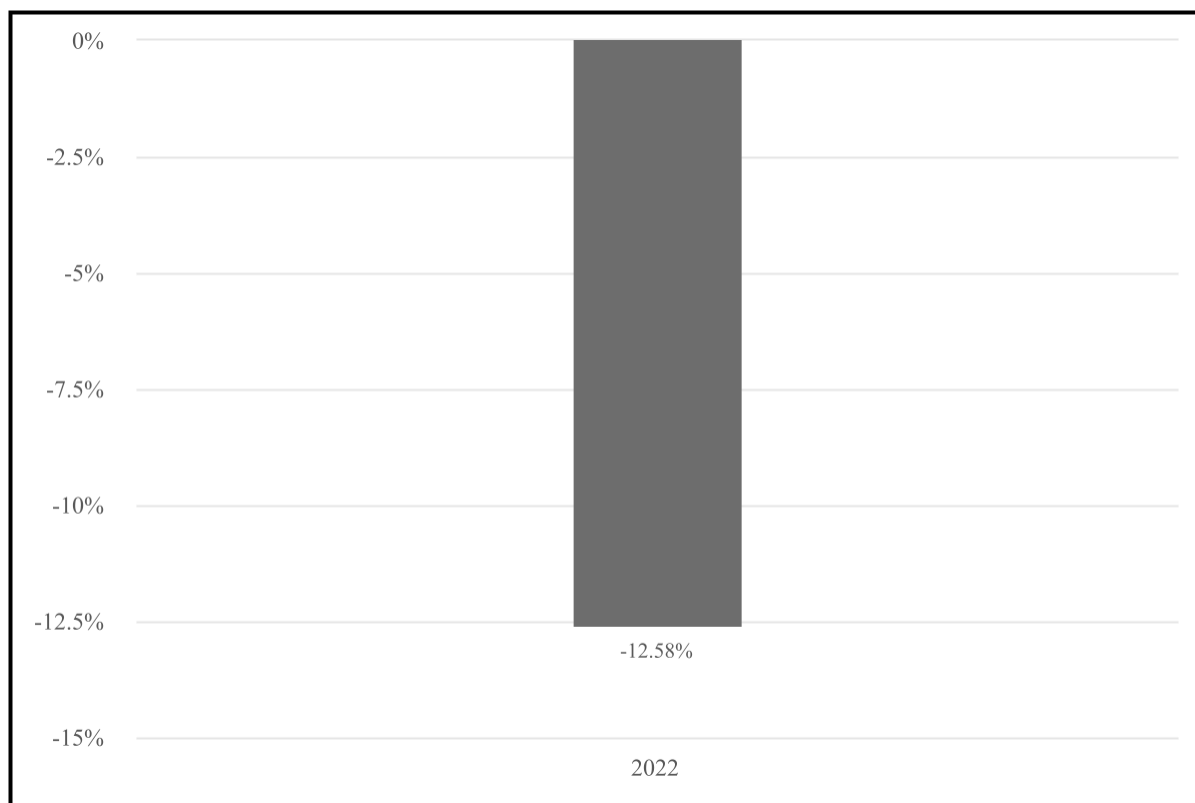
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2022 1.69%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -6.82%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-12.58%	-7.57%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-12.93%	-8.31%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-7.45%	-6.03%
<b>Cboe S&amp;P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-12.42%	-7.19%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-18.11%	-9.63%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

## **FUND MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF

Ticker: QTR Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.61%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$62	\$195	\$340	\$762

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 13.88% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the NASDAQ 100® Index and applies a protective put strategy (i.e. long (purchased) put options) on the NASDAQ 100® Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the NASDAQ 100® Index, combined with a long position in 10% out-of-the-money ("OTM") put options that correspond to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the NASDAQ 100® Index. The implications of the long put option are described in more detail here:

**Put Options -** When an investor purchases a put option, the investor pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right (but not the obligation) to sell shares of a reference asset at a specified exercise ("strike") price on the expiration date. If the

reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date and the investor exercises the put option, the investor will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the investor's loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

On a quarterly basis, the Underlying Index will take long positions in quarterly put options with an exercise price generally at 10% below the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if put options with that precise strike price are unavailable, the Underlying Index will instead select the put option with the strike price closest to but greater than 10% below the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. Each option position will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until the expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar quarter); (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of the 100 largest non-financial companies listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. By purchasing put options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, the Fund's protective put strategy may protect the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index is below the strike price of the Fund's put options positions upon the expiration of the put option, then at expiration the put will be worth the difference between the strike price and the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, so the value of the put option would protect the Fund from further losses below the strike price of the put. For example, if the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index were to fall by 15% from the time the put option was purchased to the time the put option expired, then the put option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which would limit the Fund's loss from the decrease in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 10%. The level of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index during the period a given put option contract is held will vary depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put option position and the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index does not fall below the strike price of the purchased put option during the time the put option is held, then the put option will expire worthless, and the Fund's strategy will underperform the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index during this time period due to the cost of purchasing the put options. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes long positions in quarterly put options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the put option expires, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put options positions and the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Protective Put Options Risk:** By purchasing put options in return for the payment of premiums, the Fund may be protected from a significant decline in the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index appreciates, the Fund will underperform due to the cost of the premiums paid. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund outside of when the Fund's long put options positions are put on may experience different levels of downside protection depending on market performance. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the options positions through the sale of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to purchase options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.



**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation

will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the

Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

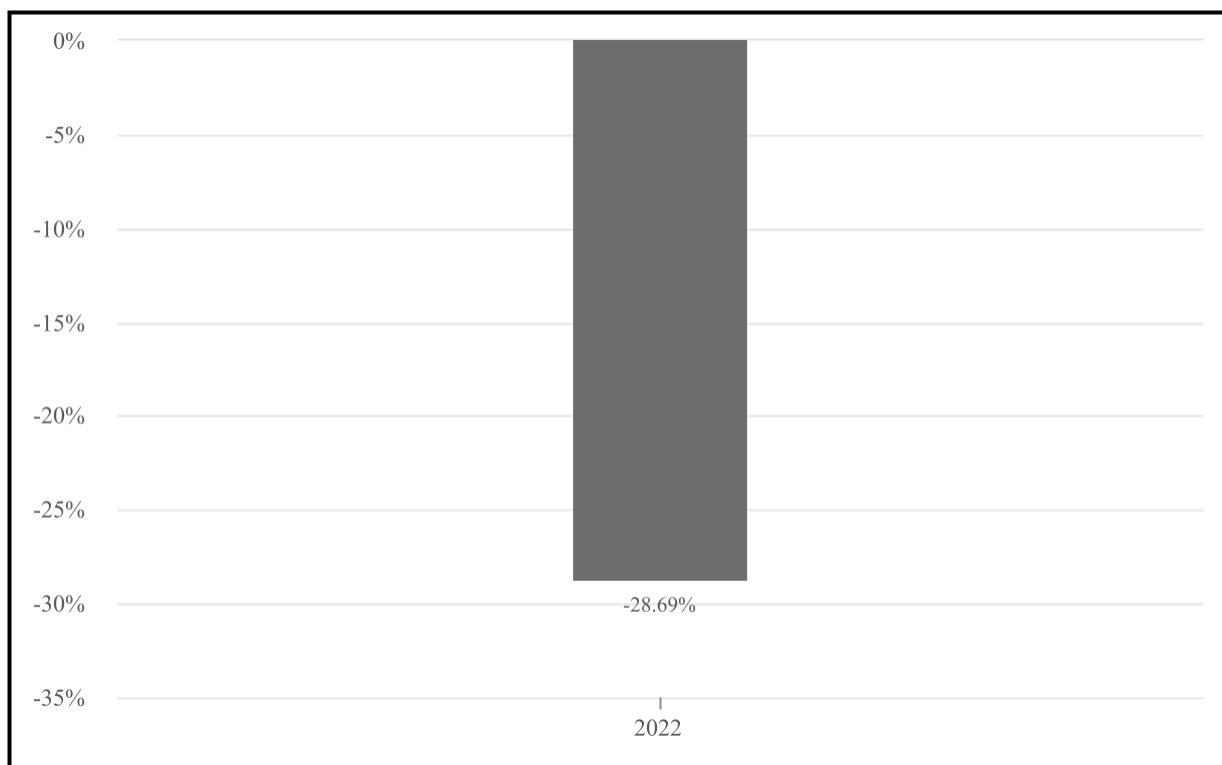
**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or

that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

### PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



<b>Best Quarter:</b>	12/31/2022	-3.79%
<b>Worst Quarter:</b>	6/30/2022	-14.00%

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-28.69%	-20.32%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-28.79%	-20.86%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-16.98%	-15.49%
<b>NASDAQ 100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-28.37%	19.97%
<b>NASDAQ-100<sup>®</sup> Index</b>		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-32.38%	-21.62%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

### PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called "Creation Units". The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF

Ticker: QRMI Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 27.40% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a risk managed income strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index and applies an options collar strategy (i.e., a mix of short (sold) call options and long (purchased) put options) on the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, combined with a long position in 5% out-of-the money ("OTM") put options and a short position in at-the-money ("ATM") call options, each corresponding to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index.

The options collar seeks to generate a net-credit, meaning that the premium received from the sale of the call options will be greater than the premium paid when buying the put options. The implications of the long put option and short call option are described in more detail here:

**Put Options** - When an investor purchases a put option, the investor pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right (but not the obligation) to sell shares of a reference asset at a specified exercise ("strike") price on the expiration date. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date and the investor exercises the put option, the investor will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the investor's loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

On a monthly basis, the Underlying Index will take long positions in monthly put options with an exercise price generally at 5% below the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100® Index and take short positions in monthly call options with an exercise price generally at the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100® Index. However, if put and/or call options with those precise strike prices are unavailable, the Underlying Index will instead select the put option with the strike price closest to 5% below the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100® Index, and call options with the strike price closest to the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100® Index. Each option position will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until the expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar month); (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The NASDAQ 100® Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of the 100 largest non-financial companies listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By purchasing put options and selling call options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the NASDAQ 100® Index, the Fund's collar strategy may generate income while protecting the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the NASDAQ 100® Index is below the strike price of the Fund's put options positions upon the expiration of the put option, then at expiration the put will be worth the difference between the strike price and the value of the NASDAQ 100® Index, so the value of the put option would protect the Fund from further losses below the strike price of the put. For example, if the NASDAQ 100® Index were to fall by 15% from the time the put option was purchased to the time the put option expired, then the put option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 10% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which would limit the Fund's loss from the decrease in the NASDAQ 100® Index over the relevant period to 5%. The value of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index during the period a given put option contract is held will



vary depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put option position and the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index. Similarly, if the level of the NASDAQ 100® Index is above the strike price of the Fund's call options positions upon the expiration of the call option, then at expiration the Fund would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the value of the NASDAQ 100® Index, so the amount owed with respect to the call option offset any gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the NASDAQ 100® Index were to increase by 15% from the time the call option was sold to the time the call option expired, then the call option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 15% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which offset all of the Fund's gains from the increase in the NASDAQ 100® Index over the relevant period. However, if the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index is below the strike price of the Fund's call options positions at expiry, the call options will expire worthless and the Fund will retain the premium. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes long positions in monthly put options and short positions in monthly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the put options and call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put options positions and call options positions, and the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Collar Option Risk:** The Fund's collar strategy will consist of a mix of short call options positions and long put options positions. By selling call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the NASDAQ 100® Index above the exercise prices of such options. By purchasing put options in return for the payment of premiums, the Fund may be protected from a significant decline in the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the NASDAQ

100<sup>®</sup> Index appreciates, the Fund will underperform due to the cost of the premiums paid. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund outside of when the Fund's short call options positions and long put options positions are put on may experience different levels of downside protection and upside participation depending on market performance. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the options positions through the purchase or sale of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to purchase or sell options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment

strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

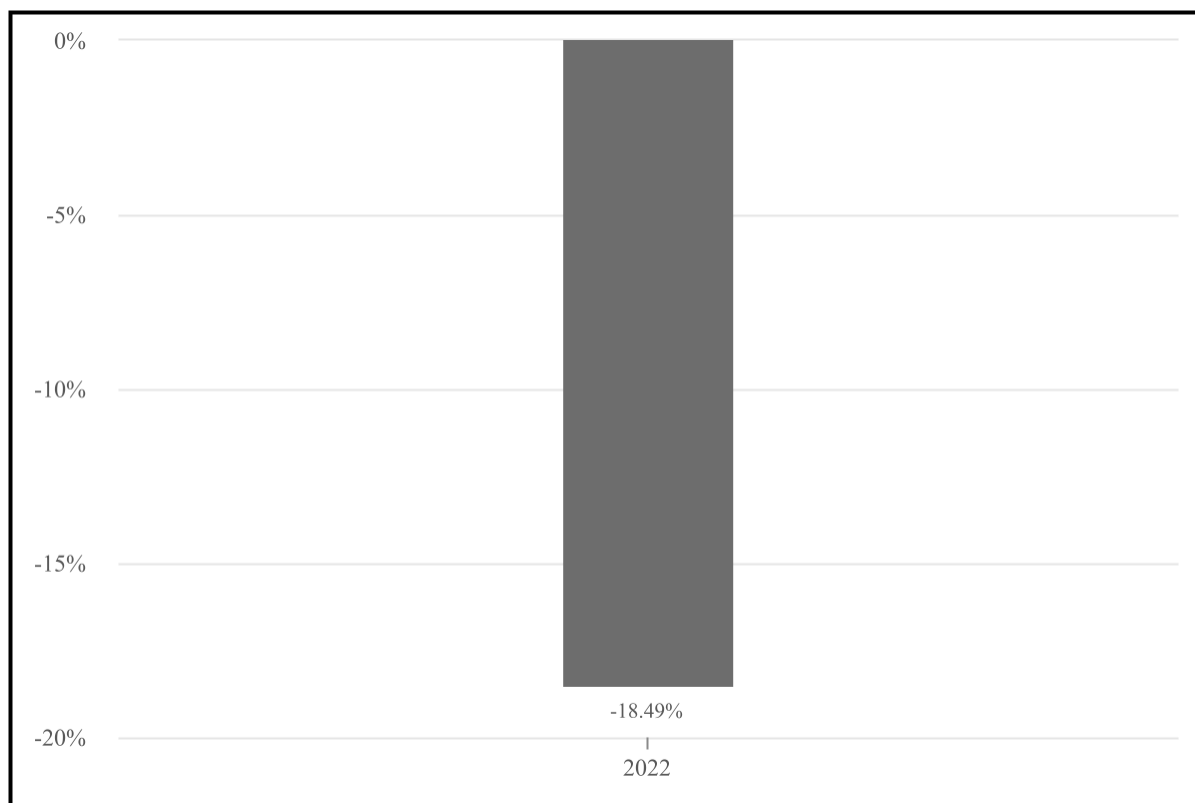
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2022 -2.16%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -8.70%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100® Risk Managed Income ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-18.49%	-15.19%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-19.18%	-16.23%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-10.94%	-11.80%
<b>NASDAQ 100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	-17.96%	-15.35%
<b>NASDAQ-100® Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	-32.38%	-21.62%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF

Ticker: QCLR Exchange: NASDAQ

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

<sup>1</sup>"Other Expenses" information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 9.89% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index measures the performance of a risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the NASDAQ 100® Index and applies an options collar strategy (i.e., a mix of short (sold) call options and long (purchased) put options) on the NASDAQ 100® Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the NASDAQ 100® Index, combined with a long position in 5% out-of-the money ("OTM") put options and a short position in 10% OTM call options, each corresponding to the value of the portfolio of stocks in the NASDAQ 100® Index. The implications of the long put option and short call option are described in more detail here:



**Put Options** - When an investor purchases a put option, the investor pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right (but not the obligation) to sell shares of a reference asset at a specified exercise (“strike”) price on the expiration date. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date and the investor exercises the put option, the investor will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the investor’s loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

**Call Options** – When an investor sells a call option, the investor receives a premium in exchange for an obligation to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price on the expiration date if the buyer of the call option exercises it. If the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date and the buyer exercises the call option, the investor will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. If the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the investor retains the premium.

On a quarterly basis, the Underlying Index will take long positions in quarterly put options with an exercise price generally at 5% below the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index and take short positions in quarterly call options with an exercise price generally at 10% above the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. However, if put and/or call options with those precise strike prices are unavailable, the Underlying Index will instead select the put option with the strike price closest to 5% below the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, and call options with the strike price closest to 10% above the prevailing market price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. Each option position will (i) be traded on a national securities exchange; (ii) be held until the expiration date; (iii) expire on its date of maturity (in the next calendar quarter); (iv) only be subject to exercise on its expiration date; and (v) be settled in cash.

The NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index is a modified market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of the 100 largest non-financial companies listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents primarily based on market capitalization, but subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Generally speaking, this approach will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by Nasdaq, Inc. (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). In addition, any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "outperform" the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. The call options sold by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options. By purchasing put options and selling call options on the value of the portfolio of stocks in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, the Fund's collar strategy may generate some income, which may offset some of the cost of purchasing the put option, while protecting the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index is below the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions upon the expiration of the put option, then at expiration the put will be worth the difference between the strike price and the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, so the value of the put option would protect the Fund from further losses below the strike price of the put. For example, if the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index were to fall by 15% from the time the put option was purchased to the time the put option expired, then the put option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 10% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the put option was purchased, which would limit the Fund’s loss from the decrease in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 5%. The level of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index during the period a given put option contract is held will vary depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund’s put options positions and the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index. Similarly, if the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index is above the strike price of the Fund’s call options positions upon the expiration of the call option, then at expiration the Fund

would owe the purchaser of the call option the difference between the strike price and the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index, so the amount owed with respect to the call option offset any gains the Fund may experience from the securities held. For example, if the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index were to increase by 15% from the time the call option was sold to the time the call option expired, then the call option would be expected to have a value equal to approximately 5% of the value the portfolio had at the time when the call option was purchased, which limit the Fund's gains from the increase in the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index over the relevant period to 10%. An investor that purchases Fund shares other than on the day that the Fund takes long positions in quarterly put options and short positions in quarterly call options, or who sells shares other than on the day that the put options and call options expire, may experience different investment returns, depending on the relative difference between the strike price of the Fund's put options positions and call options positions, and the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to follow the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the information technology sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Collar Option Risk:** The Fund's collar strategy will consist of a mix of short call options positions and long put options positions. By selling call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index above the exercise prices of such options. By purchasing put options in return for the payment of premiums, the Fund may be protected from a significant decline in the price of the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Index appreciates, the Fund will underperform due to the cost of the premiums paid. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund outside of when the Fund's short call options positions and long put options positions are put on may experience different levels of downside protection and upside participation depending on market performance. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect

unless the Fund cancels out the options positions through the purchase or sale of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to purchase or sell options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

**Derivatives Risk:** The Fund will invest in options, a type of derivative instrument. Derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates or to sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities, which can result in greater losses for the Fund. In addition, the prices of the derivative instruments and the prices of underlying securities, interest rates or currencies they are designed to reflect may not move together as expected. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the relevant reference index. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector:** Companies in the information technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market and also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as

terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Options Premium Tax Risk:** The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to federal income tax at rates of up to 20%. The Fund's investment strategy may also limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. For these reasons, a significant portion of distributions received by Fund shareholders may be subject to tax at effective tax rates that are higher than the rates that would apply if the Fund were to engage in a different investment strategy. You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Shares in the Fund.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it

would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market

volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

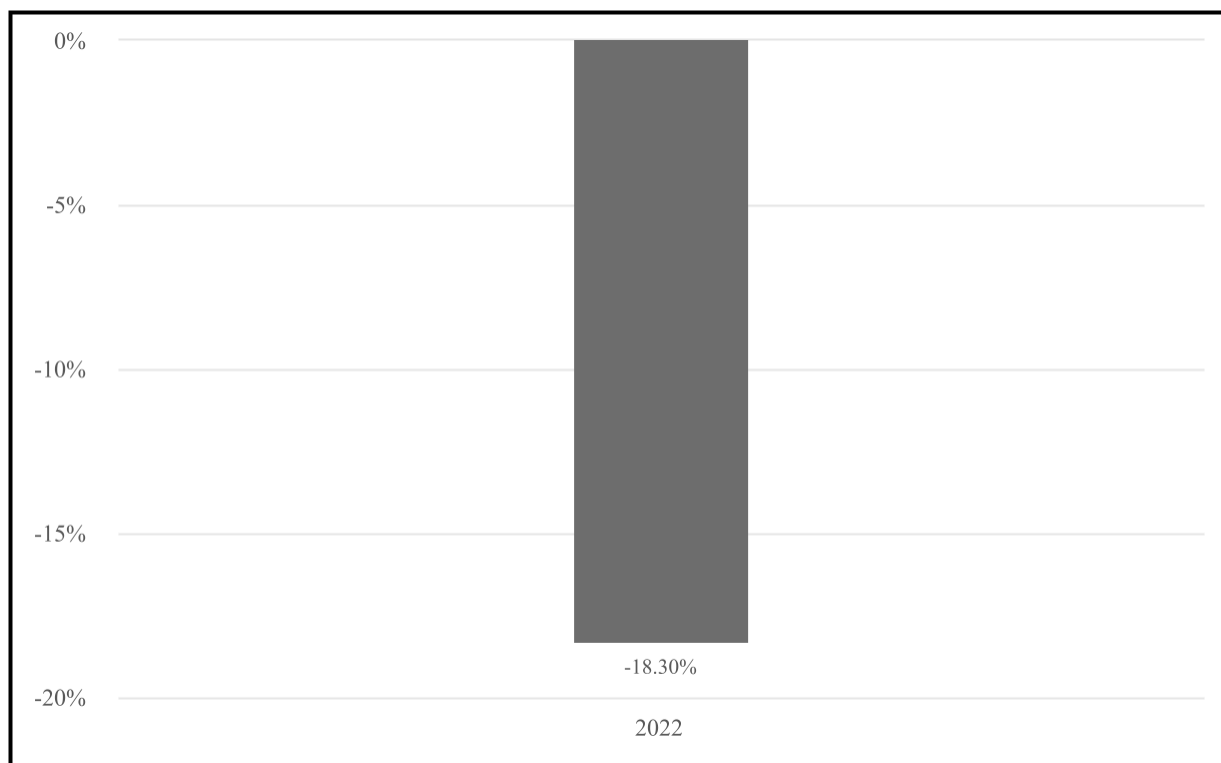
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 9/30/2022 -1.13%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -8.34%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-18.30%	-12.17%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-18.39%	-12.66%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-10.83%	-9.39%
<b>NASDAQ -100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-17.21%	-11.28%
<b>NASDAQ-100<sup>®</sup> Index</b> (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-32.38%	-21.62%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan and

Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day"). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). To access information regarding the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.





# Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values ETF

Denominação abreviada do título: CATH Bolsa de Valores: NASDAQ

## OBJETIVO DE INVESTIMENTO

O Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values ETF ("Fundo") busca resultados de investimento que correspondam geralmente ao desempenho de preço e rendimento, antes de taxas e despesas, do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values Index ("Índice Subjacente").

## TAXAS E DESPESAS

Esta tabela descreve as taxas e despesas que você pode pagar no caso de comprar, manter e vender ações ("Ações") do Fundo. Você pode pagar outras taxas, como comissões de corretagem e outras taxas a intermediários financeiros, que não estão refletidas na tabela e nos exemplos abaixo.

**Despesas Operacionais Anuais do Fundo** (despesas que você paga anualmente como uma porcentagem do valor do seu investimento):

Taxas de Administração:	0,29%
Taxas de Distribuição e Serviço (12b-1):	Nenhuma
Outras despesas:	0,00%
<b>Despesas Operacionais Anuais Totais do Fundo:</b>	<b>0,29%</b>

**Exemplo:** O exemplo a seguir destina-se a ajudá-lo a comparar o custo de investimento no Fundo com o custo de investimento em outros fundos. Este exemplo não leva em consideração as comissões de corretagem habituais que você paga ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo no mercado secundário. O exemplo pressupõe que você investe US\$ 10.000 no Fundo durante os períodos indicados e, em seguida, vende todas as suas Ações no final desses períodos. O exemplo também pressupõe que seu investimento tenha um retorno de 5% a cada ano e que as despesas operacionais do Fundo permaneçam as mesmas. Embora seus custos reais possam ser maiores ou menores, com base nessas suposições, seus custos seriam:

<b>Um ano</b>	<b>Três anos</b>	<b>Cinco anos</b>	<b>Dez anos</b>
US\$ 30	US\$ 93	US\$ 163	US\$ 368

**Volume de negócios da carteira:** O Fundo paga custos de transação, como comissões, quando compra e vende títulos (ou "transforma" sua carteira). Uma taxa de rotatividade da carteira mais alta pode indicar custos de transação mais altos e pode resultar em impostos mais altos quando as Ações são detidas em uma conta tributável. Esses custos, que não estão refletidos nas despesas operacionais anuais do fundo ou no exemplo, afetam o desempenho do Fundo. No último exercício social, a taxa de rotatividade da carteira do Fundo foi de 8,29% do valor médio de sua carteira.

## PRINCIPAIS ESTRATÉGIAS DE INVESTIMENTO

O Fundo investe pelo menos 80% de seus ativos totais em títulos do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values Index ("Índice Subjacente"). A política de investimento de 80% do Fundo não é fundamental e requer 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possa ser alterada.

O S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values Index foi projetado para fornecer exposição a títulos de capital dos EUA incluídos no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index mantendo o alinhamento com os ensinamentos morais e sociais da Igreja Católica. O Índice Subjacente é baseado no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, e geralmente compreende aproximadamente 500 ou menos ações ordinárias listadas nos EUA. Todos os constituintes do índice são membros do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index e seguem os critérios de elegibilidade para esse índice. A partir deste universo inicial, os constituintes são selecionados para excluir empresas envolvidas em atividades que são percebidas como inconsistentes com os valores católicos, conforme descrito nas Diretrizes de Investimento Socialmente Responsável da Conferência dos Bispos Católicos dos Estados Unidos ("USCCB"). O Índice Subjacente então repondera os componentes restantes para que as exposições setoriais do Índice Subjacente correspondam às exposições setoriais do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado por Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Index Provider"), que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Consultor"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice

Subjacente. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha 445 constituintes. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

O Consultor usa uma abordagem "passiva" ou de indexação para tentar atingir o objetivo de investimento do Fundo. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não tenta superar o Índice Subjacente e não procura posições defensivas temporárias quando os mercados caem ou parecem supervalorizados.

O Fundo geralmente usará uma estratégia de replicação. Uma estratégia de replicação é uma estratégia de indexação que envolve investir nos títulos do Índice Subjacente em aproximadamente as mesmas proporções que no Índice Subjacente. No entanto, o Fundo pode utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa em relação ao Índice Subjacente quando uma estratégia de replicação pode ser prejudicial para os acionistas, como quando existem dificuldades práticas ou custos substanciais envolvidos na compilação de uma carteira de títulos de capital para acompanhar o Subjacente Índice, nos casos em que um título no Índice Subjacente se torna temporariamente ilíquido, indisponível ou menos líquido, ou como resultado de restrições ou limitações legais (como requisitos de diversificação de impostos) que se aplicam ao Fundo, mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

O Consultor espera que, ao longo do tempo, a correlação entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente, antes de comissões e despesas, seja superior a 95%. Uma porcentagem de correlação de 100% indicaria correlação perfeita. Se o Fundo utilizar uma estratégia de replicação, pode esperar-se uma maior correlação com o Índice Subjacente do que se utilizar uma estratégia de amostragem representativa.

O Fundo concentra seus investimentos (ou seja, detém 25% ou mais de seus ativos totais) em um determinado setor ou grupo de setores aproximadamente na mesma medida em que o Índice Subjacente está concentrado. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, o Índice Subjacente tinha exposição significativa ao setor de tecnologia da informação.

## RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS

Como acontece com qualquer investimento, você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo, e o desempenho do Fundo pode seguir o de outros investimentos. Não há garantia de que o Fundo atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. Um investimento no Fundo não é um depósito bancário e não é segurado ou garantido pela Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ou qualquer outra agência governamental, o Consultor ou qualquer uma de suas afiliadas. O Fundo está sujeito aos principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o valor patrimonial líquido ("NAV") do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento, bem como outros riscos que são descritos com mais detalhes na seção **Informações Adicionais Sobre os Fundos** deste Prospecto e na Declaração de Informações Adicionais ("SAI"). A ordem dos fatores de risco abaixo não indica a importância de nenhum fator de risco específico.

**Risco de Classe de Ativo:** Os títulos e outros ativos do Índice Subjacente ou de outra forma detidos na carteira do Fundo podem ter um desempenho inferior em comparação com os mercados de títulos gerais, um mercado de títulos específico ou outras classes de ativos.

**Risco de ações do capital:** As ações do capital estão sujeitas a mudanças de valor e seus valores podem ser mais voláteis do que outras classes de ativos, como resultado de fatores como o desempenho dos negócios de uma empresa, percepções dos investidores, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais.

**Riscos Associados Relacionados a Investimentos Socialmente Responsáveis:** Certos critérios de investimento de responsabilidade social limitam os tipos de títulos que podem ser incluídos no Índice Subjacente. Isso pode fazer com que o Índice Subjacente tenha um desempenho inferior a outros índices de referência e pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior a outros fundos que não tenham foco em responsabilidade social.

**Risco de Capitalização:** Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

**Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização:** As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

**Risco de Investimento de Valores Católicos:** O Fundo investe em títulos que atendem aos critérios de investimento do Índice Subjacente, excluindo os títulos de empresas com base no envolvimento de tal empresa em uma ou mais atividades consideradas pelos critérios de investimento como inconsistentes com os ensinamentos católicos. Não pode haver garantia de que as atividades das empresas incluídas no Índice Subjacente estejam alinhadas com os ensinamentos morais e sociais da Igreja Católica, ou que os critérios de investimento do Índice Subjacente estejam totalmente alinhados com todas as interpretações dos ensinamentos

sociais católicos. Na medida em que um investidor pretenda investir de maneira consistente com sua interpretação dos ensinamentos sociais católicos, um investimento no Fundo pode não atingir esse objetivo.

**Risco de concentração:** Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentrar em investimentos relacionados com um determinado setor ou grupo de setores, o Fundo também concentrará seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Da mesma forma, se o Índice Subjacente tiver exposição significativa a um ou mais setores, os investimentos do Fundo provavelmente terão exposição significativa a esses setores. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem tal indústria ou setor, que podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Como resultado, o valor dos investimentos do Fundo pode aumentar e diminuir mais do que o valor das cotas de um fundo que investe em títulos de empresas em uma gama mais ampla de indústrias ou setores.

**Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Tecnologia da Informação:** As empresas do setor de tecnologia da informação estão sujeitas a mudanças rápidas nos ciclos de produtos de tecnologia; rápida obsolescência do produto; regulamentação governamental; e aumento da concorrência, tanto nacional como internacionalmente, incluindo a concorrência de concorrentes estrangeiros com custos de produção mais baixos. Empresas de tecnologia da informação e empresas que dependem fortemente de tecnologia tendem a ser mais voláteis do que o mercado geral e também são fortemente dependentes de patentes e direitos de propriedade intelectual. Além disso, as empresas de tecnologia da informação podem ter linhas de produtos, mercados, recursos financeiros ou pessoal limitados.

**Risco geográfico:** Um desastre natural, biológico ou outro pode ocorrer em uma região geográfica em que o Fundo investe, o que pode afetar a economia ou operações comerciais específicas de empresas na região geográfica específica, causando um impacto adverso nos investimentos do Fundo na região afetada ou em uma região economicamente ligada à região afetada. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

**Risco de investir em mercados desenvolvidos:** O investimento do Fundo em um emissor de um país desenvolvido pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança, econômicos e outros associados a países desenvolvidos. Os países desenvolvidos tendem a representar uma parcela significativa da economia global e geralmente têm experimentado um crescimento econômico mais lento do que alguns países menos desenvolvidos. Certos países desenvolvidos experimentaram preocupações de segurança, como terrorismo e relações internacionais tensas. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança de um país ou região podem causar incerteza em seus mercados e podem afetar negativamente sua economia e os investimentos do Fundo. Além disso, os países desenvolvidos podem ser impactados por mudanças nas condições econômicas de certos parceiros comerciais importantes, encargos regulatórios, encargos de dívida e preço ou disponibilidade de certas commodities.

**Risco de investir nos Estados Unidos:** Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais e/ou uma recessão econômica nos EUA podem ter um efeito material adverso na economia dos EUA.

**Risco do Emissor:** O desempenho do fundo depende do desempenho de empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe. Alterações na condição financeira de qualquer uma dessas empresas podem fazer com que o valor dos títulos dessa empresa diminua.

**Risco de mercado:** A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo os EUA. A Reserva Federal ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir taxas de juro crescentes, podem causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais elevados de resgates do Fundo de Participantes Autorizados, o que pode ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos, podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e em seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros no ritmo mais rápido já registrado, e não se sabe por quanto tempo essa tendência continuará e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis-alvo. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de uma política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, causando incerteza para o crescimento econômico global. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

**Risco operacional:** O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a, erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas. Além disso, falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas eletrônicos do Fundo, do Consultor e de outros provedores de serviços do Fundo, formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar negativamente as operações de negócios do Fundo, potencialmente resultando em perdas financeiras para o Fundo e seus acionistas. O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

**Risco de investimento passivo:** O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e o Consultor não tenta tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

**Risco relacionado ao Índice:** Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

**Risco de Gestão:** O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. A estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento.

**Risco de erro de acompanhamento:** Podem ocorrer erros de acompanhamento devido a diferenças entre os instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e os incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços, custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, retenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, dimensão do Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou avaliação de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos para o Fundo de cumprimento de vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não.

**Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:** Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

**Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados:** O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados e realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, sendo que nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saiam do negócio ou não consigam processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, as Ações podem ter maior probabilidade de serem negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao VPL, e possivelmente enfrentar paradas de negociação e/ou saída de uma bolsa.

**Risco de Grandes Acionistas:** Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações de grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado em uma bolsa de valores nacional e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo de alta ou baixa no preço de mercado das Ações.

**Risco de Padrões de Listagem:** O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

**Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto:** As ações do Fundo são negociadas publicamente em uma bolsa de valores nacional, o que pode sujeitar os acionistas a vários riscos de negociação no mercado. Interrupções nas criações e resgates, a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado ou potencial falta de ativos no

Fundo ou um mercado ativo de negociação de Ações podem resultar na negociação de Ações com um prêmio ou desconto significativo em relação ao NAV. Se um acionista comprar Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender Ações numa altura em que o preço de mercado estiver abaixo do NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas. O NAV do Fundo é calculado no final de cada dia útil e flutua com as alterações no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. O preço de negociação das ações do Fundo flutua, em alguns casos materialmente, ao longo do horário de negociação em resposta a alterações no NAV do Fundo.

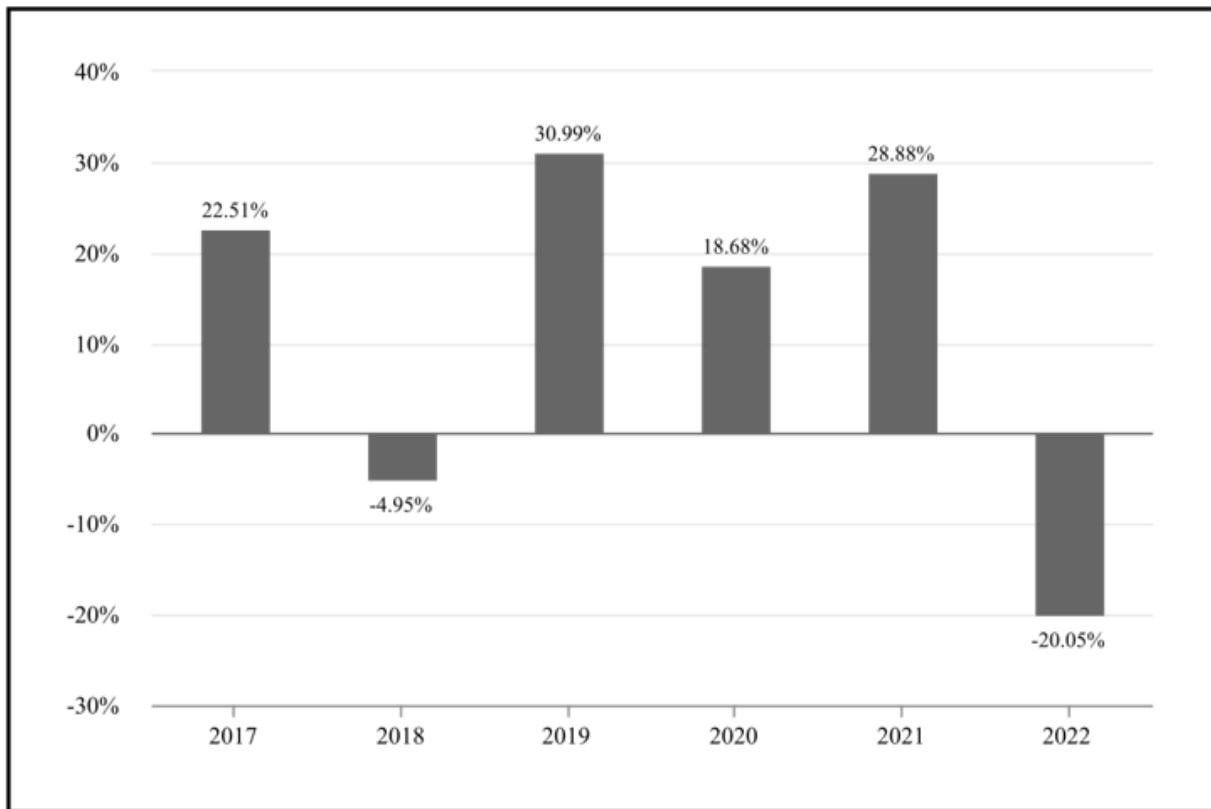
**Risco de interrupção da negociação:** Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade de o Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

**Risco de avaliação:** O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). O valor dos títulos da carteira do Fundo poderá sofrer alterações nos dias em que os cotistas não puderem comprar ou vender as Cotas do Fundo.

## **INFORMAÇÕES DE DESEMPENHO**

O gráfico de barras e a tabela a seguir mostram o desempenho do Fundo em um ano civil e fornecem uma indicação dos riscos de investir no Fundo, mostrando as mudanças no desempenho do Fundo de ano para ano e mostrando como os retornos médios anuais do Fundo para os períodos indicados são comparados com o índice de referência do Fundo e uma medida ampla do desempenho do mercado. O desempenho passado do Fundo (antes e depois dos impostos) não é necessariamente indicativo do desempenho do Fundo no futuro. Informações de desempenho atualizadas estão disponíveis online em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Retornos totais anuais (anos encerrados em 31 de dezembro)**



**Melhor** 30/06/2020 21,14%  
**Pior trimestre:** 31/03/2020 -19,60%

## Retornos totais anuais médios (para os períodos encerrados em 31 de dezembro de 2022)

	Um ano encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Cinco anos, encerrado em 31 de dezembro de 2022	Desde o início (18/04/2016)
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Catholic Values ETF:</b>			
· Retorno antes dos impostos	-20.05%	8.77%	11.07%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições <sup>1</sup>	-20.30%	8.40%	10.71%
· Retorno após impostos sobre distribuições e venda de Ações do Fundo <sup>1</sup>	-11.69%	6.89%	8.91%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Catholic Values Index</b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)	-19.88%	9.10%	10.98%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b> (Os retornos do índice não refletem deduções de taxas, despesas ou impostos)	-18.11%	9.42%	11.50%

<sup>1</sup> As devoluções após impostos são calculadas usando as alíquotas de imposto de renda marginal federal dos Estados Unidos mais altas históricas e não refletem o impacto dos impostos estaduais e locais. Suas declarações reais após impostos dependerão de sua situação fiscal específica e podem diferir daquelas mostradas acima. Retornos após impostos não são relevantes para investidores que detêm Ações do Fundo por meio de acordos com vantagens fiscais, como planos 401(k) ou contas de aposentadoria individual (IRAs).

## GESTÃO DE FUNDOS

**Consultor de Investimentos:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Gestores de carteira:** Os profissionais principais responsáveis pela gestão corrente do Fundo são Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; William Helm, CFA; e Sandy Lu, CFA (“Gestores da carteira”). O Sr. To é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2018. O Sr. Xie é Gestor de Carteira do Fundo desde 1º de março de 2019. A Sra. Chan é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde 10 de junho de 2019. A Sra. Yang é Gestora de Carteira do Fundo desde dezembro de 2020. O Sr. Lu são Gestores de Carteira do Fundo desde março de 2022.

## COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DO FUNDO

As Ações do Fundo são ou serão cotadas e transacionadas a preços de mercado numa bolsa de valores nacional. As ações só podem ser compradas e vendidas na bolsa por meio de um corretor. O preço das Ações é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto). Apenas “Participantes Autorizados” (conforme definido na SAI) que tenham celebrado acordos com o distribuidor do Fundo, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distribuidor”), podem realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo. O Fundo apenas emitirá ou resgatará Ações que tenham sido agregadas em blocos denominados Unidades de Criação. O Fundo emitirá ou resgatará Unidades de Criação em troca de uma cesta de dinheiro e/ou títulos que o Fundo especificar em qualquer dia em que as bolsas de valores nacionais estejam abertas para negócios (“Dia Útil”). Um investidor pode incorrer em custos atribuíveis à diferença entre o preço mais alto que um comprador está disposto a pagar para comprar ações do Fundo (oferta) e o preço mais baixo que um vendedor está disposto a aceitar por ações do Fundo (preço de venda) ao comprar ou vender ações no mercado secundário (o “spread entre oferta de compra e venda”). Para acessar informações sobre o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo, preço de mercado, prêmios e descontos e spreads de compra e venda, acesse <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## INFORMAÇÃO DE IMPOSTOS

O Fundo pretende fazer distribuições que podem ser tributadas a você como renda ordinária ou ganhos de capital, a menos que você esteja investindo por meio de um acordo com vantagens fiscais, como um plano 401(k) ou uma conta de aposentadoria individual (“IRA”), em que casos as distribuições de tal acordo com vantagens fiscais podem ser tributadas a você.

## PAGAMENTOS A CORRETORES E OUTROS INTERMEDIÁRIOS FINANCEIROS



O Consultor e suas empresas relacionadas podem pagar corretoras ou outros intermediários financeiros (como um banco) pela venda de Ações do Fundo e serviços relacionados. Esses pagamentos podem criar um conflito de interesses, influenciando seu corretor, vendedores ou outro intermediário ou seus funcionários ou pessoas associadas a recomendar o Fundo em vez de outro investimento. Pergunte ao seu consultor financeiro ou visite o site do seu intermediário financeiro para obter mais informações.

## Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF

Ticker: CEFA Exchange: NASDAQ

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index ("Underlying Index").

### FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.35%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.35%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten 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 result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12.83% of the average value of its portfolio.

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to developed market equity securities outside the U.S. while maintaining alignment with the moral and social teachings of the Catholic Church. The Underlying Index is based on the S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index, a benchmark index that provides exposure to the large capitalization segment of developed markets within the Europe and Asia Pacific regions, excluding Korea. The S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index does not target any specific sector exposure. All index constituents are members of the S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index and follow the eligibility criteria for

that index. From this starting universe, constituents are screened to exclude companies involved in activities which are perceived to be inconsistent with Catholic values as outlined in the Socially Responsible Investment Guidelines of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops ("USCCB"). The Underlying Index then reweights the remaining constituents so that the Underlying Index's sector exposures match the current sector exposures of the S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index. The Underlying Index is sponsored by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had 434 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Associated Risks Related to Socially Responsible Investments:** Certain social responsibility investment criteria limit the types of securities that can be included in the Underlying Index. This could cause the Underlying Index to underperform other benchmark indices, and could cause the Fund to underperform other funds that do not have a social responsibility focus.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Catholic Values Investing Risk:** The Fund invests in securities that meet the Underlying Index's investment criteria by excluding the securities of companies based on such company's involvement in one or more activities deemed by the investment criteria to be inconsistent with Catholic teachings. There can be no guarantee that the activities of the companies included in the Underlying Index will align with the moral and social teachings of the Catholic Church, or that the Underlying Index's investment criteria will align fully with all interpretations of Catholic social teachings. To the extent an investor intends to invest in a manner consistent with his or her interpretation of Catholic social teachings, an investment in the Fund may fail to achieve such objective.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in

which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Europe:** The Fund is more exposed to the economic and political risks of Europe and of the European countries in which it invests than funds whose investments are more geographically diversified. Adverse economic and political events in Europe may cause the Fund's investments to decline in value. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The Fund makes investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member states of the European Union that are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund's investments. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends in recent years and these events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect other European countries.

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in France:** The Fund's investment in French issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to France. Ongoing concerns in relation to the economic health of the European Union (the "EU") continue to constrain the economic resilience of certain EU member states, including France. External demand for French exports may be negatively impacted by the United Kingdom's (the "U.K.") exit from the EU. As a result, the French economy may experience adverse trends due to concerns about a prolonged economic downturn, potential weakness in exports, high rates of unemployment and rising government debt levels. The French economy is dependent on agricultural exports, and as a result, is susceptible to fluctuations in demand for agricultural products. France has experienced several terrorist attacks over the past several years, creating a climate of insecurity that has been detrimental to tourism and that could adversely affect growth.

**Risk of Investing in Japan:** The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Japan's economy has suffered from low growth and low inflation for a prolonged period of time since the collapse of its bubble economy, and that may continue despite the efforts of the Bank of Japan and policymakers. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect the Fund. Japan's relations with its neighbors have at times been strained, and strained relations with its neighbors or trading partners may cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and adversely affect the overall Japanese economy.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at

advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**Non-Diversification Risk:** The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends

or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Reliance on Trading Partners Risk:** The Fund may invest in economies that are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a slowdown in the economies of any of its key trading partners may cause an adverse impact on the economies of the markets in which the Fund invests. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **African Economic Risk, Asian Economic Risk, Australasian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk, Latin American Economic Risk, Middle East Economic Risk, and North American Economic Risk.**

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

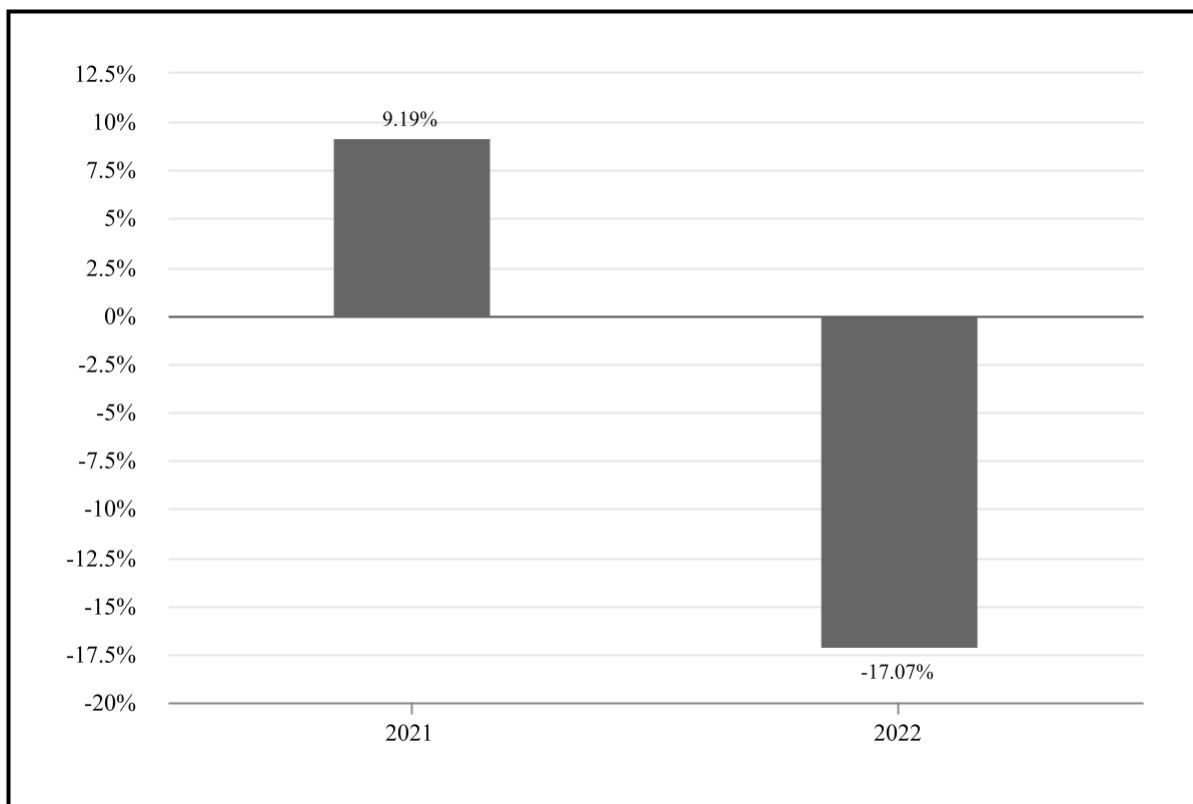
**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

**PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

**Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)**



**Best Quarter:** 12/31/2022 16.17%  
**Worst Quarter:** 6/30/2022 -15.72%

**Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)**



	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Since Inception (06/22/2020)
<b>Global X S&amp;P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF:</b>		
·Return before taxes	-17.07%	3.77%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-17.42%	3.13%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-9.67%	2.95%
<b>S&amp;P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-16.91%	4.09%
<b>MSCI EAFE Index (net)</b>		
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-14.45%	5.50%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Chan have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

# Global X Guru<sup>®</sup> Index ETF

Ticker: GURU Exchange: NYSE Arca

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Guru<sup>®</sup> Index ETF ("Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Guru Index ("Underlying Index").

## FEES AND EXPENSES

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.75%</b>

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$77	\$240	\$417	\$930

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year end, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 111.39% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Guru Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed. The Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of the collateral received).

The Underlying Index is comprised of the top U.S. listed equity positions reported on Form 13F by a select group of entities characterized as hedge funds, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

Hedge funds are selected by the Index Provider from a pool of thousands of privately offered pooled investment vehicles based on the size of their reported equity holdings and the efficacy of replicating their publicly disclosed positions. Hedge funds must have minimum reported holdings of \$500 million in their Form 13F to be considered for the Underlying Index. Additional filters are applied to eliminate hedge funds that have high turnover rates for equity holdings. Only hedge funds with a concentrated top holding are included in the selection process.

Once the hedge fund pool has been determined, the Index Provider utilizes Form 13F filings to compile the top stock holding from each of these hedge funds. The stocks are screened for liquidity, equal weighted, and rebalanced quarterly following the Form 13F filing timeline. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had 79 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally will use a replication strategy. A replication strategy is an indexing strategy that involves investing in the securities of the Underlying Index in approximately the same proportions as in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental or disadvantageous to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of equity securities to replicate the Underlying Index, in instances in which a security in the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations (such as tax diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry.

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

**Associated Risks Related to Form 13F Data:** The Form 13F filings used to select the securities in the Underlying Index are filed up to 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Therefore, a given investor may have already sold its position by the time the security is added to the Underlying Index. Furthermore, the Form 13F filing may only disclose a subset of a particular investor's holdings, as not all securities are required to be reported on the Form 13F. As a result, the Form 13F may not provide a complete picture of the holdings of a given investor. An investor may hold long positions for a number of reasons, and the Index Provider has not investigated such reasons or the strategies followed by an investor who makes the filings. The Underlying Index may not be representative of the investor's universe or the strategies that give rise to the reported holdings. Because the Form 13F filing is publicly available information, it is possible that other investors are also monitoring these filings and investing accordingly. This may result in inflation of the share price of securities in which the Fund invests.

**Capitalization Risk:** Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

**Large-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

**Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

**Currency Risk:** The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying

securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in China:** Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China.

#### Economic, Political and Social Risk

China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices, including recent reforms to liberalize its capital markets and expand the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Chinese companies are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

China has experienced major health crises. These health crises include, but are not limited to, the rapid and pandemic spread of novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus). Such health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks previously mentioned.

Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Elevated trade tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy and forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies.

#### Security Risk

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

#### Heavy Government Control and Regulation

Chinese companies, including Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. There may

be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Investments in China may be subject to loss due to expropriation or nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. Furthermore, government actions against leaders or other key figures within companies, or speculation about such actions, may lead to sudden and unpredictable falls in the value of securities within the Fund.

#### Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Should legislation limit U.S. investors' ability to invest in specific Chinese companies through A-shares or other share class listings that are part of the underlying holdings, these shares may be excluded from Fund holdings.

#### Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the Chinese government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not place similar restrictions on other industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to Mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will hold up or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access. As of December 31, 2022, the Fund had significant exposure to VIEs, as defined above.

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed

countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets:** Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**International Closed Market Trading Risk:** To the extent that the underlying investments held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i. e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic

systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other ETFs that do not track such indices.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.



**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Additionally, the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of cash collateral it receives. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. As securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

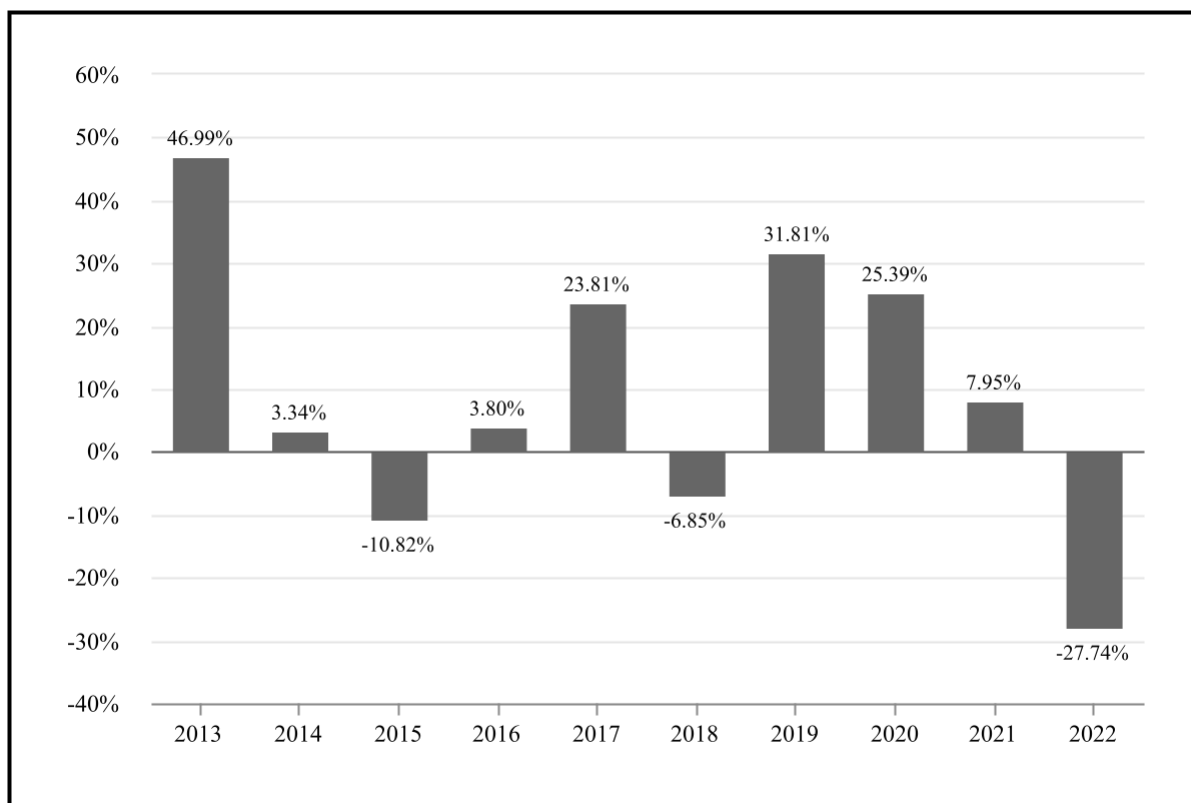
**Turnover Risk:** The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of its securities three times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate would result in high brokerage costs for the Fund, may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account and lower Fund performance.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an 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 the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

### Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



**Best Quarter:** 6/30/2020 26.73%

**Worst Quarter:** 3/31/2020 -24.72%

### Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2022)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2022	Five Years Ended December 31, 2022	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2022
<b>Global X Guru® Index ETF:</b>			
·Return before taxes	-27.74%	3.73%	7.65%
·Return after taxes on distributions <sup>1</sup>	-27.77%	3.44%	7.44%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares <sup>1</sup>	-16.40%	2.80%	6.17%
<b>Solactive Guru Index (net)</b>			
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-27.50%	3.93%	7.99%
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b>			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%

<sup>1</sup> After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown above. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

### FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Chan has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since June 10, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

## **PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## **TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information

### **Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF**

Ticker: CAGG Exchange: NASDAQ

## **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

The Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index (“Underlying Index”).

## **FEES AND EXPENSES**

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees:	0.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: <sup>1</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>0.25%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other Expenses reflect estimated expenses for the Fund's first fiscal year of operations.

**Example:** The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. 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:

One Year	Three Years
\$26	\$80

**Portfolio Turnover:** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. This Fund has not commenced operations and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index ("Underlying Index"). The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to U.S. investment grade bonds while maintaining alignment with the moral and social teachings of the Catholic Church. The Underlying Index includes investment grade U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. government-related bonds, U.S. corporate bonds, and U.S. mortgage backed securities. All corporate bonds included in the Underlying Index are investment grade bonds issued by constituents of the S&P 500 Index, and the issuers follow the eligibility criteria for that index. Investment grade corporate bonds are those rated BBB- or better by S&P Global Ratings, Baa3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, and BBB- or better by Fitch Ratings. From this starting universe, corporate bond issuers are screened to exclude companies involved in activities which are perceived to be inconsistent with Catholic values as outlined in the Socially Responsible Investment Guidelines of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops ("USCCB"). The Underlying Index reweights the remaining corporate bonds so that the Underlying Index's exposure to corporate bonds matches the aggregate exposure to corporate bonds of the S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The Underlying Index then reweights the sector exposure of the qualifying corporate bonds to match the sector exposure of corporate bonds of the S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is designed to measure the performance of publicly issued U.S. dollar denominated investment-grade debt and is weighted based on market value. The S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index includes U.S. treasuries, quasi-governments, corporates, taxable municipal bonds, foreign agency, supranational, federal agency, and non-U.S. debentures, covered bonds, and residential mortgage pass-throughs. The Underlying Index is sponsored by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Index Provider"), which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index had 6,216 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund generally uses a representative sampling strategy with respect to the Underlying Index. "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 in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. These include country weightings, market capitalization and other financial characteristics of securities. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. If the Fund uses a replication strategy, it can be expected to have greater correlation to the Underlying Index than if it uses a representative sampling strategy.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL 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. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates. The Fund is subject to the principal 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 **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

**Asset Class Risk:** Securities and other assets in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

**Bond Investment Risk:** Investments in debt securities are generally affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. Prices of debt securities fall when prevailing interest rates rise. The Fund's yield on investments in debt securities will fluctuate as the securities in the Fund are rebalanced and reinvested in securities with different interest rates. Investments in bonds are also subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of debt securities will be unable to pay principal and interest when due, or that the value of the security will suffer because investors believe the issuer is less able to make required principal and interest payments. This is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the Fund invests. However, credit ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them, do not purport to reflect the risk of fluctuations in market value and are not absolute guarantees as to the payment of interest and the repayment of principal.

**Callable Debt Risk:** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.

**U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:** The Fund invests in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or sponsored entities, some of which may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages and are subject to interest rate, prepayment, and extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds, and the prices of mortgage-backed securities may reflect adverse economic and market conditions. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk of default on the

underlying mortgage loans, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Default or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a “to be announced” (“TBA”) transaction would expose the Fund to possible losses.

**U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk:** U.S. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's investments in U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

**Associated Risks Related to Socially Responsible Investments:** Certain social responsibility investment criteria limit the types of securities that can be included in the Underlying Index. This could cause the Underlying Index to underperform other benchmark indices, and could cause the Fund to underperform other funds that do not have a social responsibility focus.

**Catholic Values Investing Risk:** The Fund invests in securities that meet the Underlying Index’s investment criteria by excluding the securities of companies based on such company's involvement in one or more activities deemed by the investment criteria to be inconsistent with Catholic teachings. There can be no guarantee that the activities of the companies included in the Underlying Index will align with the moral and social teachings of the Catholic Church, or that the Underlying Index’s investment criteria will align fully with all interpretations of Catholic social teachings. To the extent an investor intends to invest in a manner consistent with his or her interpretation of Catholic social teachings, an investment in the Fund may fail to achieve such objective.

**Credit Risk:** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of the security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. Securities rated in the four highest categories by the rating agencies are considered investment grade but they may also have some speculative characteristics. Investment grade ratings do not guarantee that bonds will not lose value.

**Extension Risk:** Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term debt securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term debt securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

**Focus Risk:** To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund’s investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund’s performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund’s investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

**Geographic Risk:** A natural, biological or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund’s investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

**Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** The Fund’s investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country’s or region’s security may cause uncertainty

in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

**Risk of Investing in the United States:** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

**Income Risk:** Income risk is the risk that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates.

**Interest Rate Risk:** Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply.

**Issuer Risk:** Fund performance depends on the performance of individual companies in which the Fund invests. Changes to the financial condition of any of those companies may cause the value of such company's securities to decline.

**Market Risk:** Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. For example, at the start of 2023, central banks had already increased interest rates at the fastest rate on record, and it is unknown how long this trend will continue and when inflation will return to target levels. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

**New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund, with no operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. New funds are also subject to Large Shareholder Risk.

**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 systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and the Adviser seek 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.

**Passive Investment Risk:** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

**Index-Related Risk:** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. 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. Errors in index data, 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.

**Management Risk:** The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Tracking Error Risk:** Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not.

**Prepayment Risk:** When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

**Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds:** As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

**Authorized Participants Concentration Risk:** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange.

**Large Shareholder Risk:** Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Listing Standards Risk:** The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

**Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks:** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a



premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

**Trading Halt Risk:** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

**Valuation Risk:** The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risk of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

## FUND MANAGEMENT

**Investment Adviser:** Global X Management Company LLC.

**Portfolio Managers:** The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Kimberly Chan; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA ("Portfolio Managers").

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks called Creation Units. The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that the national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day"). An investor 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 in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). To access information regarding the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer, sales persons or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

## **INFORMAÇÕES ADICIONAIS SOBRE OS FUNDOS**

Este Prospecto contém informações sobre como investir em um Fundo. Leia atentamente este Prospecto antes de tomar qualquer decisão de investimento. As Ações de um Fundo estão cotadas para negociação numa bolsa de valores nacional. O preço de mercado de uma Ação de um Fundo pode ser diferente do VPL mais recente do Fundo. ETFs são fundos que são negociados como outros títulos negociados publicamente. Um Fundo foi concebido para acompanhar um Índice Subjacente. Semelhante às ações de um fundo mútuo de índice, cada ação de um fundo representa uma participação acionária em uma carteira subjacente de títulos. Ao contrário das ações de um fundo mútuo, que podem ser compradas e resgatadas do fundo emissor por todos os cotistas a um preço baseado no NAV, as Ações de um Fundo podem ser compradas ou resgatadas diretamente do Fundo no NAV somente por Participantes Autorizados e somente em incrementos da Unidade de Criação. Também diferentemente das ações de um fundo mútuo, as ações de um fundo são listadas em uma bolsa de valores nacional e negociadas no mercado secundário a preços de mercado que mudam ao longo do dia. Um Fundo é projetado para ser usado como parte de estratégias mais amplas de alocação de ativos. Assim, um investimento num Fundo não deve constituir um programa de investimento completo. Um índice é um cálculo financeiro, baseado em um agrupamento de instrumentos financeiros, e não é um produto de investimento, enquanto um Fundo é uma carteira de investimento real. O desempenho de um Fundo e do seu Índice Subjacente pode variar por vários motivos, incluindo custos de transação, avaliações de moeda fora dos EUA, avaliações de ativos, ações corporativas (como fusões e cisões), variações de tempo e diferenças entre a carteira de um Fundo e o Índice Subjacente resultante das restrições legais do Fundo (tais como requisitos de diversificação) que se aplicam ao Fundo mas não ao Índice Subjacente.

Cada Fundo investe pelo menos 80% dos seus ativos totais nos títulos do Índice Subjacente, exceto o Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, the Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, the Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, the Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, the Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF and the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF,, que investirá pelo menos 80% do seu total ativos em uma amostra representativa de títulos que coletivamente têm um perfil de investimento semelhante ao Índice Subjacente. Cada política de investimento de 80% do Fundo não é fundamental e requer 60 dias de aviso prévio por escrito aos acionistas antes que possa ser alterada. O Consultor prevê que, em geral, cada Fundo (exceto o Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, the Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, the Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, the Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, the Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF and the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF, que pode investir em uma amostra representativa de valores mobiliários que tenham coletivamente um perfil de investimento semelhante ao do Subjacente Índice) deterá todos os títulos que compõem o seu Índice Subjacente na proporção das suas ponderações nesse Índice Subjacente. No entanto, em várias circunstâncias, pode não ser possível ou praticável comprar todos esses títulos nessas ponderações. Nestas circunstâncias, um Fundo pode adquirir uma amostra de títulos no seu Índice Subjacente. Também pode haver casos em que o Consultor pode optar por subponderar ou sobreponderar um título no Índice Subjacente de um Fundo, comprar títulos que não estejam no Índice Subjacente do Fundo que o Consultor considere apropriado para substituir determinados títulos nesse Índice Subjacente ou utilizar várias combinações de outras técnicas de investimento disponíveis na tentativa de replicar o mais próximo possível, antes de taxas e despesas, o preço e o rendimento do Índice Subjacente de um Fundo. Além disso, cada Fundo também pode investir em futuros de índices de ações para fins de gestão de fluxo de caixa e como técnica de gestão de carteira. Cada Fundo pode vender títulos representados no seu Índice Subjacente em antecipação à sua remoção desse Índice Subjacente ou comprar títulos não representados no seu Índice em antecipação à sua adição a esse Índice Subjacente. O objetivo de investimento de cada Fundo e seu Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas mediante notificação por escrito aos acionistas com pelo menos 60 dias de antecedência.

## **UMA DISCUSSÃO ADICIONAL DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS**

Cada Fundo está sujeito a vários riscos, incluindo os principais riscos indicados abaixo, qualquer um dos quais pode afetar adversamente o NAV do Fundo, preço de negociação, rendimento, retorno total e capacidade de cumprir seu objetivo de investimento. Você pode perder todo ou parte do seu investimento no Fundo e o Fundo pode ter um desempenho inferior a outros investimentos.

### **Risco do Provedor de Índice Afiliado**

O Consultor também atua como Provedor de Índice do Fundo, o que pode apresentar a aparência de um conflito de interesses. Por exemplo, pode surgir um conflito potencial se o Consultor exercer influência indevida com relação a atualizações regulares e/ou extraordinárias da metodologia ou composição do Índice Subjacente, inclusive de maneira que possa melhorar o desempenho aparente do Fundo em relação a o desempenho do Índice Subjacente. Além disso, podem surgir conflitos em potencial na medida em que os gerentes de portfólio do Consultor tomem conhecimento das alterações de metodologia contempladas ou rebalancem a atividade antes da divulgação ao público, o que poderia facilitar a “liderança” em nome de outros fundos administrados pelo Consultor com exposição semelhante. Embora o Consultor tenha tomado medidas destinadas a garantir que esses conflitos potenciais sejam mitigados (por exemplo, por meio da adoção de políticas e procedimentos destinados a minimizar potenciais conflitos de interesse e garantir a independência com relação à operação do índice, bem como à implementação de barreiras informativas destinadas a minimizar o potencial de uso indevido de informações sobre o Índice Subjacente), não há garantia de que tais medidas serão bem-sucedidas.

### **Risco de Classe de Ativos**

*O Risco de Classe de Ativos aplica-se a cada Fundo*

Os retornos dos tipos de valores mobiliários e/ou ativos nos quais o Fundo investe podem apresentar um desempenho inferior aos retornos dos vários mercados gerais de valores mobiliários ou diferentes classes de ativos. Os ativos do Índice Subjacente podem apresentar desempenho inferior aos investimentos que acompanham outros mercados, segmentos, setores ou ativos. Diferentes tipos de ativos tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho superior e inferior em comparação com os mercados de valores mobiliários em geral.

### **Risco de Investimento em Títulos**

*O risco de investimento em títulos se aplica ao Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

Os investimentos em títulos de dívida são geralmente afetados por mudanças nas taxas de juros vigentes e na qualidade de crédito do emissor. Os preços dos títulos de dívida caem quando as taxas de juros prevalecentes aumentam. O rendimento do Fundo em investimentos em títulos de dívida flutuará à medida que os títulos do Fundo forem reequilibrados e reinvestidos em títulos com taxas de juros diferentes. Os investimentos em títulos também estão sujeitos ao risco de crédito. Risco de crédito é o risco de que um emissor de títulos de dívida não consiga pagar o principal e os juros quando devidos, ou que o valor do título seja prejudicado porque os investidores acreditam que o emissor é menos capaz de fazer os pagamentos de principal e juros exigidos. Isto é amplamente medido pelas notações de crédito dos títulos de dívida em que o Fundo investe. No entanto, as classificações de crédito são apenas as opiniões das agências de classificação que as emitem, não pretendem refletir o risco de flutuações no valor de mercado e não são garantias absolutas quanto ao pagamento de juros e amortização do principal.

### **Risco de dívida resgatável**

*O risco de dívida resgatável se aplica ao Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

Alguns títulos de dívida podem ser resgatados por opção do emitente, ou “convocados”, antes da data de vencimento indicada. Em geral, um emissor chamará seus títulos de dívida se eles puderem ser refinanciados através da emissão de novos títulos de dívida que tenham uma taxa de juros mais baixa. O Fundo está sujeito à possibilidade de, durante períodos de queda das taxas de juro, um emitente chamar os seus títulos de dívida de alto rendimento. O Fundo seria então forçado a investir os recursos imprevistos a taxas de juros mais baixas, provavelmente resultando em uma queda na receita do Fundo, ou em títulos com maiores riscos ou com outras características menos favoráveis. Esses resgates e reinvestimentos subsequentes também aumentariam o giro da carteira do Fundo. Se um título de dívida reembolsável foi adquirido pelo Fundo com um prêmio, o valor do prêmio pode ser perdido em caso de resgate.

## **Risco de Ações A da China**

*O Risco de Ações A da China se aplica ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

As ações A são emitidas por empresas constituídas na China continental e são negociadas em bolsas chinesas. Investidores estrangeiros podem acessar Ações A obtendo uma licença QFII ou RQFII, bem como através dos Programas Stock Connect. Atualmente, o Fundo pretende ganhar exposição a Ações A através dos Programas Stock Connect. Suspensões de negociação em determinadas ações podem acarretar maior risco de execução de mercado, riscos de valorização, riscos de liquidez e custos para o Fundo, bem como para os Participantes Autorizados que criam e resgatam Unidades de Criação do Fundo. Atualmente, a SSE e a SZSE aplicam um limite diário, fixado em 10%, do valor da flutuação permitida nos preços das ações A durante um único dia de negociação. O limite diário refere-se apenas a movimentos de preços e não restringe a negociação dentro do limite relevante. Não pode haver garantia de que um mercado líquido em uma bolsa existirá para qualquer ação A em particular ou para qualquer momento específico. Além disso, durante os casos em que os limites agregados de propriedade estrangeira são excedidos, o Fundo pode não conseguir adquirir títulos de capital adicionais de uma determinada empresa. Isso pode aumentar o erro de rastreamento do Fundo e/ou fazer com que o Fundo negocie no mercado com maiores spreads de compra e venda ou maiores prêmios ou descontos para o NAV do Fundo. Dado que o mercado de ações A é considerado volátil e instável (com o risco de suspensões generalizadas de negociação ou intervenção governamental), a criação e o resgate de Unidades de Criação (conforme definido abaixo) também podem ser interrompidos. Esses riscos, entre outros, podem afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo.

## **Risco da Opção de “Collar”**

*O risco da opção de “collar” se aplica ao Global X S&P 500® Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF e Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF*

A estratégia de “collar” do Fundo consistirá em uma combinação de posições de opções de compra curtas e posições de opções de venda longas. Ao vender opções de compra em troca do recebimento de prêmios, o Fundo abrirá mão da oportunidade de se beneficiar de potenciais aumentos no valor do NASDAQ 100® Index acima dos preços de exercício de tais opções. Ao adquirir opções de venda em troca do pagamento de prêmios, o Fundo pode ser protegido de uma queda significativa no preço do NASDAQ 100® Index se as opções de venda se tornarem dentro do preço, mas durante os períodos em que o NASDAQ 100® Index valoriza, o Fundo terá um desempenho inferior devido ao custo dos prêmios pagos. Os investidores que compram ações do Fundo fora de quando as posições de opções de compra e de venda do Fundo são colocadas podem experimentar diferentes níveis de proteção contra desvantagens e participação positiva, dependendo do desempenho do mercado. Além disso, a capacidade do Fundo de vender os títulos subjacentes às opções será limitada enquanto as opções estiverem em vigor, a menos que o Fundo cancele as posições de opções por meio da compra e venda de opções idênticas compensatórias antes do vencimento das opções. As bolsas podem suspender a negociação de opções em mercados voláteis. Se a negociação for suspensa, o Fundo pode não conseguir comprar ou vender opções em momentos que possam ser desejáveis ou vantajosos, o que pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento.

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do desempenho do mercado. Além disso, a capacidade do Fundo de vender os títulos subjacentes às opções será limitada enquanto as opções estiverem em vigor, a menos que o Fundo cancele as posições de opções por meio da compra e venda de opções idênticas compensatórias antes do vencimento das opções. As bolsas podem suspender a negociação de opções em mercados voláteis. Se a negociação for suspensa, o Fundo pode não conseguir comprar ou vender opções em momentos que possam ser desejáveis ou vantajosos, o que pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento.

### **Risco de certificados de depósito**

#### *O risco de certificados de depósito se aplica ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF*

O Fundo pode investir em certificados de depósito, como ADRs e GDRs. ADRs são certificados que comprovam a titularidade de ações de um emissor estrangeiro e são alternativas à compra dos títulos estrangeiros subjacentes diretamente em seus mercados e moedas nacionais. GDRs são certificados emitidos por um banco internacional que geralmente são negociados e denominados nas moedas de outros países que não o país de origem do emissor das ações subjacentes. Os certificados de depósito podem estar sujeitos a alguns dos riscos associados aos investimentos diretos em títulos de empresas estrangeiras. Para obter detalhes adicionais sobre esses riscos, consulte Risco de Títulos Estrangeiros. Além disso, os certificados de depósito podem não acompanhar o preço dos títulos estrangeiros subjacentes nos quais se baseiam. Certos países podem limitar a capacidade de converter recibos de depósito em títulos estrangeiros subjacentes e vice-versa, o que pode fazer com que os títulos da empresa estrangeira sejam negociados com desconto ou prêmio em relação ao preço de mercado dos certificados de depósito relacionados. Um titular de certificados de depósito também pode estar sujeito a taxas e ao risco de crédito da instituição financeira que atua como depositária.

### **Risco de derivativos:**

*O risco de derivativos se aplica ao Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF and Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF*

O Fundo investirá em opções, que é um tipo de instrumento derivativo. Não há garantia de que haja interesse de negociação suficiente para criar um mercado secundário líquido em uma bolsa de valores para qualquer opção em particular ou em um momento específico e, para algumas opções, não pode existir tal mercado secundário. A possível ausência de um mercado secundário líquido para opções e/ou possíveis limites de flutuação de preços impostos pelo câmbio, podem dificultar ou impossibilitar o fechamento de uma posição quando desejado. As opções estão sujeitas ao risco de que a contraparte não cumpra suas obrigações, o que pode deixar o Fundo pior do que se não tivesse assumido a posição. O valor de uma posição de opção refletirá, entre outras coisas, o valor de mercado atual do instrumento subjacente, o tempo restante até o vencimento, a relação do preço de exercício com o preço de mercado do instrumento subjacente, a volatilidade histórica do preço do ativo subjacente instrumento e condições gerais de mercado. As opções podem ser mais sensíveis a flutuações repentinas nos preços de mercado do que os títulos convencionais, o que pode resultar em maiores perdas para o Fundo.

O risco de derivativos é o risco de que a perda possa resultar dos investimentos do Fundo em opções, futuros e contratos de swap, que podem ser alavancados e são tipos de derivativos. Os investimentos em instrumentos alavancados podem resultar em perdas superiores aos valores investidos. O Fundo pode utilizar estes instrumentos para ajudar a acompanhar o seu Índice Subjacente. Em comparação com títulos convencionais, os derivativos podem ser mais sensíveis a mudanças nas taxas de juros ou a flutuações repentinas nos preços de mercado e, portanto, as perdas do Fundo podem ser maiores se investir em derivativos do que se investir apenas em títulos convencionais.

Os instrumentos derivativos podem ser alavancados, o que pode resultar em perdas superiores aos valores investidos. Os riscos desses instrumentos incluem:

- Que os preços dos instrumentos e os preços dos títulos subjacentes, taxas de juros ou moedas que eles são projetados para refletir não se movem juntos conforme o esperado; um risco do uso de derivativos pelo Fundo é que as flutuações em seus valores podem não se correlacionar perfeitamente com seu Índice Subjacente;
- A possível ausência de um mercado secundário líquido para qualquer instrumento específico e, para instrumentos negociados em bolsa, possíveis limites de flutuação de preços impostos pela bolsa, os quais podem dificultar ou impossibilitar o fechamento de uma posição quando desejado;
- Que movimentos adversos de preço em um instrumento podem resultar em uma perda substancialmente maior do que o investimento inicial do Fundo nesse instrumento (em alguns casos, a perda potencial é ilimitada);
- Particularmente no caso de instrumentos negociados de forma privada, que a contraparte não cumprirá suas obrigações, o que poderia deixar o Fundo pior do que se não tivesse assumido a posição;
- A incapacidade de encerrar certas posições cobertas para evitar consequências fiscais adversas e o fato de alguns destes instrumentos poderem ter implicações fiscais incertas para o Fundo;
- O fato de que “limites de posição especulativa” impostos pela CFTC e certas bolsas de futuros sobre posições líquidas longas e curtas podem exigir que o Fundo limite ou desfça posições em certos tipos de instrumentos; e

Os altos níveis de volatilidade que alguns desses instrumentos podem apresentar, em alguns casos devido aos altos níveis de alavancagem que um investidor pode alcançar com eles. Em 28 de outubro de 2020, a SEC adotou novos regulamentos que regem o uso de derivativos por empresas de investimento registradas. O Fundo deverá implementar e cumprir a Regra 18f-4 até 19 de agosto de 2022. A regra 18f-4 imporá limites à quantidade de derivativos em que um fundo pode entrar, eliminará a estrutura de segregação de ativos atualmente usada pelos fundos para cumprir a Seção 18 da Lei de 1940, conforme alterada, tratará derivativos como títulos seniores para que uma falha em cumprir os limites resultaria em uma violação estatutária e exigiria que os fundos cujo uso de derivativos fosse mais do que um valor de exposição limitado especificado para estabelecer e manter um programa abrangente de gerenciamento de risco de derivativos e nomear um gerente de risco de derivativos.

### **Risco de ações do capital**

*O Risco de ações do capital aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF*

O Fundo pode investir em ações do capital, que estão sujeitos a alterações de valor que podem ser atribuídas à percepção do mercado de um emissor específico, flutuações gerais do mercado de ações que afetam todos os emissores, ou como resultado de fatores como o desempenho comercial de uma empresa, percepções, tendências do mercado de ações e condições econômicas gerais. Os investimentos em ações do capital podem ser mais voláteis do que os investimentos em outras classes de ativos.

### **Risco de investimento no ETF**

*O risco de investimento no ETF aplica-se ao Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF and Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF*

O Fundo pode deter ETFs para ganhar exposição a certas classes de ativos. Como resultado, o Fundo pode estar sujeito aos mesmos riscos que os ETFs subjacentes. Embora os riscos de possuir ações de um ETF subjacente geralmente reflitam os riscos de possuir os títulos subjacentes que o ETF foi projetado para rastrear, a falta de liquidez em um ETF subjacente pode resultar em seu valor mais volátil do que os títulos da carteira subjacente. Como o valor das ações de um ETF subjacente depende da demanda no mercado, o Consultor pode não conseguir liquidar as participações do Fundo nessas ações no momento mais ideal, afetando negativamente o desempenho do Fundo. Um ETF subjacente pode sofrer um erro de rastreamento em relação ao índice rastreado pelo ETF subjacente, o que pode contribuir para o erro de rastreamento para o Fundo. Além disso, as ações de um ETF subjacente podem ser negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao NAV.

Além disso, os investimentos em títulos de ETFs subjacentes podem envolver a duplicação de taxas de consultoria e algumas outras despesas. O Fundo pagará comissões de corretagem relacionadas à compra e venda de ações dos ETFs subjacentes, o que pode resultar em maiores despesas para o Fundo. Ao investir em um ETF subjacente, o Fundo torna-se um acionista do mesmo. Como resultado, os acionistas do Fundo arcam indiretamente com a parcela proporcional do Fundo das taxas e despesas pagas indiretamente pelos acionistas do ETF subjacente, além das taxas e despesas que os acionistas do Fundo arcam indiretamente com as operações do próprio Fundo. Além disso, alguns dos ETFs subjacentes podem manter posições de portfólio comuns, reduzindo assim os benefícios de diversificação de um estilo de alocação de ativos.

Se um ETF subjacente não atingir seu objetivo de investimento, o valor do investimento do Fundo poderá diminuir, afetando negativamente o desempenho do Fundo. Além disso, alguns ETFs não são registrados sob a Lei de 1940 e, portanto, não estão sujeitos ao esquema regulatório e às proteções ao investidor da Lei de 1940.

Uma lista completa de cada ETF subjacente detido pelo Fundo pode ser encontrada diariamente no site do Trust. Cada investidor deve rever a descrição completa dos principais riscos de cada ETF subjacente antes de investir no Fundo.

### **Risco de Opções Flexíveis**

*O risco de opções flexíveis aplica-se ao Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF e Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF*

O Fundo utilizará opções FLEX emitidas e garantidas para liquidação pela OCC. O Fundo assume o risco de que o OCC não possa ou não queira cumprir suas obrigações nos termos dos contratos. No caso improvável de o OCC não poder cumprir suas obrigações, o Fundo poderá sofrer perdas significativas. Além disso, as opções FLEX podem ser mais ilíquidas do que outros títulos, incluindo opções tradicionais. Na medida em que não se espera que as opções FLEX sejam negociadas regularmente, as opções FLEX detidas pelo Fundo podem ser avaliadas com base em uma cotação de preço ou outra indicação equivalente de valor fornecida por um serviço de preços, em vez de com base em um preço anterior negociados em bolsa. Em mercados menos líquidos para opções FLEX, o Fundo pode ter dificuldade em entrar ou fechar certas posições em horários e/ou preços designados, inclusive em conexão com o processo de rolagem mensal de opções. Com a criação e resgate de Ações, na medida em que os participantes do mercado não estejam dispostos ou não possam entrar em transações de opções FLEX com o Fundo a preços que reflitam o preço de mercado das Ações, o valor patrimonial líquido (“NAV”) do Fundo e, por sua vez, o preço das cotas do Fundo, poderia sofrer perdas significativas. O Fundo pode sofrer perdas substanciais de posições específicas de opções FLEX, e algumas podem expirar sem valor. À medida que uma opção FLEX se aproxima da data de vencimento predeterminada, seu valor



geralmente se move em paralelo com o valor do Fundo de Referência. No entanto, antes dessa data, o valor das opções FLEX não pode aumentar ou diminuir na mesma proporção que o preço das cotas do Fundo de Referência no dia-a-dia. O valor das opções FLEX subjacentes será afetado por muitos fatores de mercado, como alterações no preço das ações do Fundo de Referência, taxas de juros, volatilidade do Fundo de Referência e tempo restante até o vencimento das opções FLEX.

### **Risco de Investimento em Títulos Híbridos**

*O Risco de Investimento em Títulos Híbridos aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF*

Os títulos híbridos são títulos que contêm características de um título de dívida e de um título de capital. Portanto, os títulos híbridos estão sujeitos aos riscos dos títulos de capital e aos riscos dos títulos de dívida. Os termos dos instrumentos híbridos podem variar substancialmente, e certos títulos híbridos podem estar sujeitos a riscos semelhantes aos das ações preferenciais, como risco de taxa de juros, risco do emissor, risco de dividendos, risco de compra e risco de extensão. As reivindicações dos titulares de títulos híbridos de um emissor são geralmente subordinadas às dos titulares de títulos de dívida tradicionais em falência e, portanto, os títulos híbridos podem ser mais voláteis e sujeitos a maiores riscos do que os títulos de dívida tradicionais e podem, em certas circunstâncias, até ser mais voláteis do que os títulos de capital tradicionais. Ao mesmo tempo, títulos híbridos podem não participar integralmente dos ganhos de seu emissor e, portanto, os retornos potenciais de tais títulos são geralmente mais limitados do que os títulos de ações tradicionais, que participariam de tais ganhos. Os títulos híbridos também podem ser mais limitados em seus direitos de participação nas decisões da administração de um emissor (como votar no conselho de administração). Certos títulos híbridos podem ser menos negociados e menos líquidos do que títulos de capital ou títulos de dívida emitidos publicamente, especialmente títulos híbridos que são "personalizados" para atender às necessidades de investidores específicos, potencialmente dificultando para o Fundo vender esses títulos a um preço favorável ou em tudo. Qualquer uma dessas características pode causar uma perda no valor de mercado dos títulos híbridos detidos pelo Fundo ou afetar adversamente o Fundo.

### **Risco de Transição da LIBOR**

*O Risco de Transição da LIBOR aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF*

O Fundo investe em instrumentos financeiros que utilizam a LIBOR como taxa de referência ou benchmark para cálculos de taxas de juros variáveis. Em 27 de julho de 2017, o chefe da Autoridade de Conduta Financeira do Reino Unido anunciou o desejo de eliminar gradualmente o uso da LIBOR até o final de 2021. Em março de 2021, o administrador da FCA e da LIBOR, ICE Benchmark Administration, anunciou que a maioria das configurações da LIBOR não será mais publicada após o final de 2021 e uma seleção de taxas LIBOR em dólares americanos amplamente utilizadas continuará a ser publicada até junho de 2023, a fim de ajudar na transição. Permanece incerteza quanto ao efeito do processo de transição da LIBOR e, portanto, qualquer impacto de uma transição da LIBOR no Fundo ou nos instrumentos nos quais o Fundo investe ainda não pode ser determinado. Não há garantia de que a composição ou as características de qualquer taxa de referência alternativa (por exemplo, a taxa de financiamento noturno com garantia ("SOFR"), que se destina a substituir a LIBOR do dólar americano) será semelhante ou produzirá o mesmo valor ou equivalência econômica como a LIBOR ou que os instrumentos que utilizam uma taxa alternativa terão o mesmo volume ou liquidez. Como resultado, o processo de transição pode levar ao aumento da volatilidade e à redução da liquidez nos mercados que atualmente dependem da LIBOR para determinar as taxas de juros; uma redução no valor de alguns investimentos baseados em LIBOR; aumento da dificuldade de empréstimo ou refinanciamento e diminuição da eficácia de quaisquer estratégias de hedge aplicáveis contra instrumentos cujos termos atualmente incluem a LIBOR; e/ou custos incorridos com empréstimos temporários e encerramento de posições e celebração de novos contratos. Quaisquer efeitos da transição da LIBOR e da adoção de taxas de referência alternativas podem resultar em perdas para o Fundo.

### **Risco de investimento de sociedades limitadas principais**

*O Risco de investimento de Sociedades limitadas principais (Master Limited Partnerships) se aplica ao Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF*

Os investimentos em títulos de MLPs envolvem riscos que diferem de um investimento em ações ordinárias.

Os detentores de unidades de MLPs têm direitos de controle e direitos de voto mais limitados em questões que afetam tais MLPs em comparação com os detentores de ações de uma corporação. Por exemplo, os titulares de unidades MLP não podem eleger o sócio geral ou os diretores do sócio geral e os titulares de unidades MLP têm capacidade limitada para remover o sócio geral de uma MLP. As MLPs são controladas por seus sócios gerais, que geralmente têm conflitos de interesse e deveres fiduciários limitados para com as MLPs, o que pode permitir que os sócios gerais favoreçam seus próprios interesses sobre as MLPs. A quantia em dinheiro que o Fundo terá disponível para pagar ou distribuir a você depende inteiramente da capacidade dos MLPs que o Fundo possui de fazer distribuições a seus parceiros e do caráter fiscal dessas distribuições. Nem o Fundo nem o Consultor têm controle sobre as ações dos MLPs subjacentes. A quantidade de dinheiro que cada MLP individual pode distribuir a seus parceiros dependerá da quantidade de dinheiro que ela gerar com as operações, que variará de trimestre para trimestre, dependendo de fatores que afetam o mercado de infraestrutura de energia em geral e de fatores que afetam as linhas de negócios específicas da MLP. O caixa disponível também dependerá do nível de custos operacionais das MLPs (incluindo distribuições de incentivo ao sócio geral), nível de despesas de capital, requisitos de serviço da dívida, custos de aquisição (se houver), flutuações nas necessidades de capital de giro e outros fatores. O Fundo espera gerar uma receita de investimento significativa e os investimentos do Fundo podem não distribuir os níveis de caixa esperados ou previstos, resultando no risco de que o Fundo não tenha a capacidade de fazer distribuições de caixa como os investidores esperam de investimentos focados em MLP.

Certas MLPs nas quais o Fundo pode investir dependem de suas entidades controladoras ou patrocinadoras para a maioria de suas receitas. Se suas entidades controladoras ou patrocinadoras não fizerem tais pagamentos ou cumprirem suas obrigações, as receitas e fluxos de caixa de tais MLPs e a capacidade de tais MLPs de fazer distribuições a cotistas, como o Fundo, seriam afetados negativamente.

As MLPs estão sujeitas a várias leis ambientais federais, estaduais e locais e leis de saúde e segurança, bem como leis e regulamentos específicos para suas atividades específicas. Essas leis e regulamentos tratam de: padrões de saúde e segurança para operação de instalações, sistemas de transporte e manuseio de materiais; requisitos e padrões de poluição do ar e da água; requisitos de eliminação de resíduos sólidos; requisitos de recuperação de terras; e requisitos relativos ao manuseio e disposição de materiais perigosos. As MLPs estão sujeitas aos custos de cumprimento de tais leis que lhes são aplicáveis, e mudanças em tais leis e regulamentos podem afetar adversamente seus resultados operacionais.

As MLPs estão sujeitas a vários riscos relacionados aos negócios, incluindo: deterioração dos fundamentos do negócio, redução da lucratividade devido ao desenvolvimento de fontes alternativas de energia, entre outras coisas, sentimento do consumidor, mudanças demográficas nos mercados atendidos, mudanças inesperadamente prolongadas e abruptas nos preços das commodities e aumento da concorrência que reduz a participação de mercado de um MLP; a falta de crescimento de mercados que exigem crescimento por meio de aquisições; interrupções nos sistemas de transporte; a dependência de certas MLPs de terceiros não relacionados; disponibilidade de capital para expansão e construção das instalações necessárias; uma diminuição significativa na produção devido a preços de commodities reduzidos ou de outra forma; a incapacidade das MLPs de integrar com sucesso aquisições recentes ou futuras; e o nível geral da economia.

**Risco de Investimento de Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário Hipotecário (REITs Hipotecários)**

*O Risco de Investimento de Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário Hipotecário (REITs Hipotecários) se aplicam ao Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF e Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

Os REITs hipotecários estão expostos aos riscos específicos do mercado imobiliário, bem como aos riscos que dizem respeito especificamente à forma como os REITs hipotecários são organizados e operados. Os REITs hipotecários estão

sujeitos ao risco de crédito dos mutuários a quem concedem crédito. Os REITs hipotecários estão sujeitos a um risco significativo de taxa de juros. O risco de taxa de juros refere-se a flutuações no valor do investimento de um REIT hipotecário em obrigações de taxa fixa resultantes de mudanças no nível geral das taxas de juros. Quando o nível geral das taxas de juros sobe, o valor de um investimento de REITs hipotecários em obrigações de taxa fixa diminui. Quando o nível geral das taxas de juros cai, o valor de um investimento de REITs de hipoteca em obrigações de taxa fixa sobe.

Os REITs de hipotecas normalmente usam alavancagem e muitos são altamente alavancados, o que os expõe ao risco de alavancagem. O risco de alavancagem refere-se ao risco de que a alavancagem criada a partir de empréstimos possa prejudicar a liquidez de um REIT hipotecário, fazer com que ele liquide posições em um momento desfavorável, aumentar a volatilidade dos valores dos títulos emitidos pelo REIT hipotecário e incorrer em perdas substanciais se seus custos de captação aumentarem.

Os REITs hipotecários estão sujeitos ao risco de pré-pagamento, que é o risco de que os mutuários possam pagar antecipadamente seus empréstimos hipotecários a taxas mais rápidas do que o esperado. As taxas de pré-pagamento geralmente aumentam quando as taxas de juros caem e diminuem quando as taxas de juros sobem. Esses pagamentos mais rápidos do que o esperado podem afetar adversamente a lucratividade de um REIT de hipoteca, porque o REIT de hipoteca pode ser forçado a substituir investimentos que foram resgatados ou reembolsados antecipadamente por outros investimentos com rendimento menor. Além disso, o aumento das taxas de juros pode fazer com que a duração dos investimentos de um REIT hipotecário seja maior do que o previsto e aumentar a sensibilidade à taxa de juros desses investimentos.

Os fundos de investimento imobiliário estão sujeitos a requisitos fiscais federais dos EUA especiais. A falha de um fundo de investimento imobiliário em cumprir esses requisitos pode afetar negativamente seu desempenho.

Os REITs hipotecários podem depender de suas habilidades de gerenciamento e podem ter recursos financeiros limitados. Os REITs hipotecários geralmente não são diversificados e podem estar sujeitos a uma forte dependência do fluxo de caixa, inadimplência dos mutuários e autoliquidação. Além disso, as transações entre os REITs hipotecários e suas afiliadas podem estar sujeitas a conflitos de interesse que podem afetar adversamente os acionistas de um REIT hipotecários.

### **Risco de Investimento em Ações Preferenciais**

*O Risco de Investimento em Ações Preferenciais aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF*

Ao contrário dos pagamentos de juros sobre títulos de dívida, os pagamentos de dividendos sobre ações preferenciais normalmente devem ser declarados pelo conselho de administração do emissor. O conselho de administração de um emissor geralmente não tem nenhuma obrigação de pagar dividendos (mesmo que esses dividendos tenham sido acumulados) e pode suspender o pagamento de dividendos sobre ações preferenciais a qualquer momento. No caso de um emissor de ações preferenciais passar por dificuldades econômicas, as ações preferenciais do emissor podem perder valor substancial devido à probabilidade reduzida de que o conselho de administração do emissor declare um dividendo e ao fato de que as ações preferenciais podem ser subordinadas a outros valores mobiliários do mesmo emissor. As ações preferenciais podem ser menos líquidas do que muitos outros tipos de títulos, como ações ordinárias, e geralmente não fornecem direitos de voto em relação ao emissor. Certos riscos adicionais associados às ações preferenciais podem afetar negativamente os investimentos no Fundo.

### **Risco da taxa de juros**

Como muitas ações preferenciais pagam dividendos a uma taxa fixa, seu preço de mercado pode ser sensível a mudanças nas taxas de juros de maneira semelhante aos títulos - ou seja, à medida que as taxas de juros aumentam, o valor das ações preferenciais detidas pelo Fundo provavelmente declínio. Na medida em que o Fundo investe uma parte

substancial de seus ativos em ações preferenciais de taxa fixa, o aumento das taxas de juros pode fazer com que o valor dos investimentos do Fundo diminua significativamente.

#### Risco do Emissor

Como muitas ações preferenciais permitem que os detentores convertam as ações preferenciais em ações ordinárias do emissor, seu preço de mercado pode ser sensível a mudanças no valor das ações ordinárias do emissor. Na medida em que o Fundo investe uma parte substancial de seus ativos em ações preferenciais conversíveis, o declínio dos valores das ações ordinárias também pode fazer com que o valor dos investimentos do Fundo diminua.

#### Risco de dividendos

Há uma chance de que o emissor de qualquer uma das participações do Fundo tenha sua capacidade de pagar dividendos se deteriorar ou entrar em inadimplência (não efetuar pagamentos programados de dividendos sobre as ações preferenciais ou pagamentos programados de juros sobre outras obrigações do emissor não detidas pelo Fundo), o que afetaria negativamente o valor de qualquer participação.

#### Risco de compra

As ações preferenciais estão sujeitas à volatilidade do mercado e os preços das ações preferenciais flutuarão com base na demanda do mercado. As ações preferenciais geralmente têm recursos de chamada que permitem ao emissor resgatar o título a seu critério. Se uma ação preferencial for resgatada pelo emissor, ela será removida do Índice Subjacente. O resgate de ações preferenciais com rendimento superior à média pode causar uma diminuição do rendimento do Índice Subjacente e do Fundo.

#### **Risco de opções de venda de proteção**

*O risco de opções de venda de proteção se aplica ao Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF e Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF*

Ao adquirir opções de venda em troca do pagamento de prêmios, o Fundo pode ser protegido de uma queda significativa no preço do NASDAQ 100® Index se as opções de venda se tornarem dentro do preço, mas durante os períodos em que o NASDAQ 100® Index valoriza, o Fundo terá um desempenho inferior devido ao custo dos prêmios pagos. Os investidores que compram ações do Fundo fora de quando as posições longas de opções de venda do Fundo são colocadas podem experimentar diferentes níveis de proteção contra desvantagens dependendo do desempenho do mercado. Além disso, a capacidade do Fundo de vender os títulos subjacentes às opções será limitada enquanto as opções estiverem em vigor, a menos que o Fundo cancele as posições de opções por meio da venda de opções idênticas compensatórias antes do vencimento das opções. As bolsas podem suspender a negociação de opções em mercados voláteis. Se a negociação for suspensa, o Fundo pode não conseguir comprar opções em momentos que possam ser desejáveis ou vantajosos, o que pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento.

Ao adquirir opções de venda em troca do pagamento de prêmios, o Fundo pode ser protegido de uma queda significativa no preço do S&P 500® Index se as opções de venda se tornarem dentro do preço, mas durante os períodos em que o S&P 500® Index valoriza, o Fundo terá um desempenho inferior devido ao custo dos prêmios pagos. Os investidores que compram ações do Fundo fora de quando as posições longas de opções de venda do Fundo são colocadas podem experimentar diferentes níveis de proteção contra desvantagens dependendo do desempenho do mercado. Além disso, a capacidade do Fundo de vender os títulos subjacentes às opções será limitada enquanto as opções estiverem em vigor, a menos que o Fundo cancele as posições de opções por meio da venda de opções idênticas compensatórias antes do vencimento das opções. As bolsas podem suspender a negociação de opções em mercados voláteis. Se a negociação for

suspensa, o Fundo pode não conseguir comprar opções em momentos que possam ser desejáveis ou vantajosos, o que pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento.

### **Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs)**

*O Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs) aplica-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF e Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

O Fundo investe em empresas ou fundos subjacentes que investem em imóveis, como REITs, o que expõe os investidores do Fundo aos riscos de possuir imóveis diretamente, bem como a riscos relacionados especificamente à forma como as empresas imobiliárias são organizada e operada. O setor imobiliário é altamente sensível às condições e desenvolvimentos econômicos gerais e locais e caracteriza-se por intensa concorrência e superconstrução periódica. Muitas empresas imobiliárias, incluindo REITs, utilizam alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros.

#### **Risco de concentração**

As empresas imobiliárias podem possuir um número limitado de propriedades e concentrar seus investimentos em uma determinada região geográfica ou tipo de propriedade.

#### **Risco de REITs de capital**

Certos REITs podem fazer investimentos diretos em imóveis. Esses REITs são frequentemente chamados de "REITs de capital". Os REITs de capital investem principalmente em imóveis e obtêm renda com o arrendamento desses imóveis. Os REITs de capital também podem realizar ganhos ou perdas com a venda das propriedades. Os REITs de capital serão afetados pelas condições do mercado de aluguel de imóveis e por mudanças no valor das propriedades que possuem. Um declínio na receita de aluguel pode ocorrer devido a vacâncias prolongadas, limitações de aluguéis, falta de cobrança de aluguéis, aumento da concorrência de outras propriedades ou má gestão. Os REITs de capital também podem ser afetados pelo aumento das taxas de juros. O aumento das taxas de juros pode fazer com que os investidores exijam um alto rendimento anual de distribuições futuras que, por sua vez, podem diminuir os preços de mercado desses REITs. Além disso, o aumento das taxas de juros também aumenta os custos de obtenção de financiamento para projetos imobiliários. Como muitos projetos imobiliários dependem do recebimento de financiamento, isso pode fazer com que o valor dos REITs de capital nos quais o Fundo investe diminua.

#### **Risco da taxa de juros**

O aumento da taxa de juros pode resultar em custos de capital mais altos para empresas imobiliárias, o que pode afetar negativamente a capacidade de uma empresa imobiliária de cumprir suas obrigações de pagamento.

#### **Risco de Alavancagem**

As empresas imobiliárias podem usar alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco de investimento e os riscos normalmente associados ao financiamento de dívidas e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros. As cláusulas de financiamento relacionadas à alavancagem de uma empresa imobiliária podem afetar a capacidade da empresa imobiliária de operar de forma eficaz. Além disso, os imóveis podem estar sujeitos à qualidade do crédito concedido e inadimplência por parte de mutuários e inquilinos. A alavancagem também pode aumentar o risco de reembolso.

#### **Risco de liquidez**

O investimento em empresas imobiliárias pode envolver riscos semelhantes aos associados ao investimento em empresas de pequena capitalização. Os títulos de empresas imobiliárias podem ser voláteis. Pode haver menos negociação de ações de empresas imobiliárias, o que significa que as transações de compra e venda dessas ações podem ter um impacto ampliado no preço das ações, resultando em flutuações de preços abruptas ou erráticas. Além disso, os imóveis são relativamente ilíquidos e, portanto, uma empresa imobiliária pode ter uma capacidade limitada de variar ou liquidar seus investimentos em propriedades em resposta a mudanças nas condições econômicas ou outras.

#### Risco operacional

As empresas imobiliárias dependem de habilidades de gestão e podem ter recursos financeiros limitados. As empresas imobiliárias geralmente não são diversificadas e podem estar sujeitas a uma forte dependência do fluxo de caixa, inadimplência dos mutuários e autoliquidação. Além disso, as transações entre empresas imobiliárias e suas afiliadas podem estar sujeitas a conflitos de interesse, o que pode afetar adversamente os acionistas de uma empresa imobiliária. Uma empresa imobiliária também pode ter joint ventures em algumas de suas propriedades e, conseqüentemente, sua capacidade de controlar as decisões relacionadas a essas propriedades pode ser limitada.

#### Risco de propriedade

As empresas imobiliárias podem estar sujeitas a riscos relacionados à obsolescência funcional ou à redução da atratividade das propriedades; vagas estendidas devido a condições econômicas e falências de inquilinos; eventos catastróficos como terremotos, furacões, tornados e atos terroristas; e perdas por acidente ou condenação. A renda e os valores imobiliários também podem ser muito afetados por tendências demográficas, como mudanças na população, mudança de gostos e valores, ou aumento de vagas ou diminuição de aluguéis resultantes de desenvolvimentos legais, culturais, tecnológicos, globais ou locais.

#### Risco regulatório

A renda e os valores imobiliários podem ser adversamente afetados pelas leis nacionais e estrangeiras aplicáveis (incluindo leis tributárias). Ações governamentais, como aumentos de impostos, mudanças na lei de zoneamento ou regulamentações ambientais também podem ter um grande impacto no setor imobiliário.

#### Risco de reembolso

Os preços dos títulos de empresas imobiliárias podem cair devido à falha dos mutuários em pagar seus empréstimos, má gestão ou incapacidade de obter financiamento em condições favoráveis ou de todo. Se as propriedades não gerarem receita suficiente para cobrir as despesas operacionais, incluindo, quando aplicável, serviço da dívida, pagamentos de arrendamento de terreno, benfeitorias de inquilinos, comissões de arrendamento de terceiros e outras despesas de capital, a receita e a capacidade das empresas imobiliárias de efetuar pagamentos de juros e principal de seus empréstimos serão afetados adversamente.

#### Risco Fiscal dos EUA

Certas empresas imobiliárias dos EUA estão sujeitas a exigências fiscais federais especiais dos EUA. Um REIT que não cumprir com tais exigências fiscais pode estar sujeito à tributação de renda federal dos EUA, o que pode afetar o valor do REIT e a caracterização das distribuições do REIT. A exigência de imposto federal dos EUA de que um REIT distribua substancialmente todo o seu lucro líquido aos seus acionistas pode resultar no REIT com capital insuficiente para despesas futuras.

#### **Risco de títulos lastreados em hipotecas da agência dos EUA**

### *O Risco de títulos lastreados em hipotecas da agência dos EUA aplica-se ao Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

O Fundo investe em títulos lastreados em conjuntos de hipotecas emitidos ou garantidos pelo governo dos EUA ou uma de suas agências ou entidades patrocinadas, incluindo Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac ou Ginnie Mae. Embora os títulos garantidos pela Ginnie Mae sejam garantidos pela plena fé e crédito do governo dos EUA, os títulos emitidos pela Fannie Mae e Freddie Mac não são garantidos pela plena fé e crédito do governo dos EUA, e não pode haver garantia de que os EUA, o governo fornecerá apoio financeiro a suas agências ou entidades patrocinadas quando não for obrigado a fazê-lo. Qualquer interrupção real ou potencial dessas agências ou patrocinadas, ou a condição financeira ou crédito do governo dos EUA, pode fazer com que o valor dos títulos garantidos por hipotecas detidos pelo Fundo diminua. Os títulos garantidos por hipotecas representam participações em “pools” de hipotecas e, pela natureza dos empréstimos que representam, estão sujeitos a risco de pré-pagamento e prorrogação. O risco de pré-pagamento é o risco de que, durante períodos de queda das taxas de juros, um emissor de hipotecas e outros títulos de renda fixa possa pagar o principal antes do vencimento do título. Isso pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha que reinvestir em títulos com rendimento mais baixo ou maior risco de inadimplência, resultando em uma queda no rendimento ou potencial de retorno do Fundo. Os títulos garantidos por hipotecas também estão sujeitos ao risco de extensão, que é o risco de que, quando as taxas de juros subirem, certos títulos garantidos por hipotecas sejam pagos substancialmente mais lentamente do que o inicialmente previsto e o valor desses títulos possa cair acentuadamente, resultando em um declínio no rendimento e potencialmente no valor do investimento. Devido aos riscos de pré-pagamento e extensão, os títulos lastreados em hipotecas reagem de maneira diferente às mudanças nas taxas de juros do que outros títulos. Pequenos movimentos nas taxas de juros (aumentos e diminuições) podem reduzir rápida e significativamente o valor de certos títulos garantidos por hipotecas. Esses títulos também estão sujeitos ao risco de incumprimento dos empréstimos hipotecários subjacentes, especialmente durante períodos de recessão econômica. O Fundo procura obter exposição à parcela de taxa fixa de títulos de repasse de hipotecas de agências dos EUA principalmente por meio de títulos “a serem anunciados” (“TBA”) ou transações TBA. TBAs referem-se a um mecanismo comumente usado para a liquidação futura de títulos lastreados em hipotecas de agências dos EUA, e não a um tipo separado de títulos lastreados em hipotecas. O inadimplemento ou falência de uma contraparte em uma transação TBA exporia o Fundo a possíveis perdas devido a ações adversas de mercado, despesas ou atrasos relacionados à compra ou venda dos conjuntos de títulos de repasse de hipoteca especificados na transação TBA.

### **Risco de Obrigações do Tesouro dos EUA**

#### *Risco de Obrigações do Tesouro dos EUA aplica-se ao Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

Os investimentos em títulos de dívida são geralmente afetados por mudanças nas taxas de juros vigentes e na qualidade de crédito do emissor. Os preços dos títulos do Tesouro dos EUA caem quando as taxas de juros prevalecentes aumentam. As flutuações de preço dos títulos do Tesouro dos EUA de prazo mais longo são maiores do que as flutuações de preço dos títulos do Tesouro dos EUA de prazo mais curto e podem ser tão grandes quanto as flutuações de preço das ações ordinárias. O rendimento do Fundo em investimentos em títulos do Tesouro dos EUA flutuará à medida que o Fundo for investido em títulos do Tesouro dos EUA com diferentes taxas de juros.

### **Riscos Associados Relacionados aos Dados do Formulário 13F**

#### *Riscos Associados Relacionados com os Dados do Formulário 13F aplicam-se ao Global X Guru® Index ETF*

Os arquivamentos do Formulário 13F usados para selecionar os títulos no Índice Subjacente são arquivados até 45 dias após o final de cada trimestre. Portanto um determinado investidor pode já ter vendido a sua posição no momento em que o título é adicionado ao Índice Subjacente. Além disso, o arquivamento do Formulário 13F pode divulgar apenas um subconjunto das participações de um investidor específico, pois nem todos os valores mobiliários precisam ser relatados no Formulário 13F. Como resultado, o Formulário 13F pode não fornecer uma visão completa das participações de um determinado investidor. Como o arquivamento do Formulário 13F é uma informação publicamente disponível, é possível que outros investidores também estejam

monitorando esses arquivamentos e investindo de acordo. Isso pode resultar na inflação do preço das ações dos títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Caso haja alguma alteração nos requisitos do Formulário 13F, incluindo, mas não se limitando à redução do número de empresas obrigadas a apresentar um Formulário 13F, ou a alteração do cronograma de relatórios, isso poderá afetar a eficácia de confiar nos dados do 13F.

### **Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de materiais disruptivos**

*Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de materiais disruptivos aplicam-se ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF*

As empresas de materiais disruptivos se dedicam à exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de metais e outras matérias-primas ou materiais compostos que foram identificados como essenciais para muitas das tecnologias mais disruptivas do mundo. Não há garantia de que a demanda por essas tecnologias continuará ou que as matérias-primas atualmente utilizadas na produção desses materiais continuarão a ser utilizadas. Uma redução da demanda pelas tecnologias que utilizam esses materiais disruptivos, ou dos próprios materiais, teria um impacto adverso no Fundo. As empresas envolvidas nas diversas atividades relacionadas à exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem ser empresas de média, pequena ou micro capitalização. Essas empresas tendem a ter preços de ações voláteis e são altamente dependentes do preço dos materiais disruptivos subjacentes, que podem flutuar substancialmente em curtos períodos de tempo. O valor dessas empresas pode ser significativamente afetado pelo sucesso de projetos de exploração, condições políticas e econômicas nas geografias onde as empresas operam, royalties governamentais, conservação de energia, políticas ambientais, volatilidade dos preços de commodities, mudanças nas taxas de câmbio, imposição de importação/exportação controles, aumento da concorrência, esgotamento de recursos e relações trabalhistas e outros eventos mundiais. A exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem exigir grandes quantidades de capital e, se as empresas envolvidas em tais atividades forem mal administradas, os preços das ações dessas empresas podem cair mesmo com o aumento dos preços dos materiais subjacentes. Além disso, as empresas envolvidas nas diversas atividades relacionadas à exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem estar em risco de alegações de danos ambientais e reivindicações potencialmente punitivas. Exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de materiais disruptivos podem envolver processos ambientalmente intensivos, e as Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos podem estar em risco de responsabilidades por danos ambientais, bem como gastos obrigatórios para segurança, controle de poluição e remediação ambiental.

### **Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de comércio eletrônico**

*Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de comércio eletrônico aplicam-se ao Global X E-commerce ETF*

As empresas de comércio eletrônico normalmente enfrentam intensa concorrência e estão sujeitas a flutuações na demanda do consumidor. Muitas dessas empresas competem agressivamente em preço, afetando potencialmente sua lucratividade de longo prazo. Devido à natureza online das empresas de comércio eletrônico e seu envolvimento no processamento, armazenamento e transmissão de grandes quantidades de dados, essas empresas são particularmente vulneráveis ao risco de segurança cibernética. Isso inclui ameaças a software e hardware operacional, bem como roubo de registros pessoais e de transações e outros dados de clientes. No caso de um ataque cibernético, as empresas de comércio eletrônico podem sofrer sérias consequências adversas de reputação e operacionais, incluindo responsabilidade e litígio. As empresas de comércio eletrônico podem participar de práticas monopolistas que podem torná-las sujeitas a níveis mais altos de escrutínio regulatório e/ou possíveis rupturas no futuro, o que pode afetar gravemente a viabilidade dessas empresas. As empresas chinesas de comércio eletrônico estão sujeitas a um maior escrutínio à medida que os reguladores procuram conter práticas monopolistas e impedir a “expansão desordenada de capital” sob a iniciativa Common Prosperity. Através dos clientes e fornecedores das empresas de sua carteira, o Fundo está especificamente exposto ao Risco Econômico Asiático, Risco Econômico Europeu e Risco Econômico Norte-Americano.

### **Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de internet e comércio eletrônico de mercados emergentes**

*Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de internet e comércio eletrônico de mercados emergentes aplicam-se ao Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF*



Empresas de internet e comércio eletrônico de mercados emergentes normalmente enfrentam intensa concorrência e estão sujeitas a flutuações na demanda do consumidor. Muitas dessas empresas competem agressivamente em preço, afetando potencialmente sua lucratividade de longo prazo. Devido à natureza online das Empresas de Internet e E-commerce de Mercados Emergentes e seu envolvimento no processamento, armazenamento e transmissão de grandes quantidades de dados, essas empresas são particularmente vulneráveis ao risco de segurança cibernética. Isso inclui ameaças a software e hardware operacional, bem como roubo de registros pessoais e de transações e outros dados de clientes. No caso de um ataque cibernético, as Empresas de Internet e E-commerce de Mercados Emergentes podem sofrer sérias consequências adversas de reputação e operacionais, incluindo responsabilidade e litígio. As empresas de comércio eletrônico podem participar de práticas monopolistas que podem torná-las sujeitas a níveis mais altos de escrutínio regulatório e/ou possíveis rupturas no futuro, o que pode afetar gravemente a viabilidade dessas empresas. As empresas chinesas de comércio eletrônico estão sujeitas a um maior escrutínio à medida que os reguladores procuram conter práticas monopolistas e impedir a “expansão desordenada de capital” sob a iniciativa Common Prosperity. Através dos clientes e fornecedores das empresas de sua carteira, o Fundo está especificamente exposto ao Risco Econômico Asiático, Risco Econômico Europeu e Risco Econômico Norte-Americano. Consulte "**Risco de Confiança em Parceiros Comerciais**" neste Prospecto.

### **Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de energia renovável**

*Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de energia renovável aplicam-se ao Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

As empresas de energia renovável normalmente enfrentam concorrência intensa, ciclos de vida de produtos curtos e obsolescência de produtos potencialmente rápida. Essas empresas podem ser significativamente afetadas por flutuações nos preços de energia e na oferta e demanda de energia renovável, incentivos fiscais, subsídios e outras regulamentações e políticas governamentais. Essas empresas também são fortemente dependentes dos direitos de propriedade intelectual e podem ser adversamente afetadas pela perda ou prejuízo desses direitos. As Empresas de Energia Renovável podem ser adversamente afetadas pela volatilidade dos preços das commodities, mudanças nas taxas de câmbio, imposição de controles de importação, disponibilidade de certos insumos e materiais necessários para a produção, esgotamento de recursos, desenvolvimentos tecnológicos e relações trabalhistas. Uma queda no preço da energia convencional, como petróleo e gás natural, pode ter um impacto materialmente adverso nas empresas de energia renovável. Os recursos de energia renovável podem ser altamente dependentes de políticas governamentais que apoiem a geração renovável e melhorem a viabilidade econômica de possuir ativos de geração elétrica renovável. Essas políticas podem incluir créditos fiscais, sistemas de recuperação de custos acelerados de depreciação e programas de padrão de portfólio renovável (“RPS”), que determinam que uma porcentagem específica das vendas de eletricidade seja proveniente de fontes elegíveis de energia renovável. Qualquer falha na extensão de tais políticas pode afetar material e adversamente os negócios, condição financeira, resultados operacionais e fluxo de caixa das Empresas de Energia Renovável. Além disso, os investidores devem observar a distinção entre a política governamental implementada com base na legislação e os compromissos menos garantidos que podem ser ambiciosos, sujeitos a riscos políticos e difíceis de cumprir.

A eletricidade produzida e as receitas geradas por instalações de geração de energia renovável variável, incluindo energia solar elétrica ou eólica, são altamente dependentes de condições ambientais adequadas. Além disso, os componentes utilizados na geração de energia renovável podem ser danificados por eventos climáticos severos, como tempestades de granizo ou tornados. Além disso, a substituição e as peças sobressalentes para os principais componentes podem ser difíceis ou caras de adquirir ou podem estar indisponíveis. Condições ambientais desfavoráveis podem prejudicar a eficácia dos ativos ou reduzir sua produção abaixo de sua capacidade nominal ou exigir o desligamento de equipamentos-chave, impedindo a operação de ativos renováveis. As condições climáticas reais em um local de instalação, particularmente as condições de vento, podem não estar em conformidade com as descobertas históricas e, portanto, as instalações de energia renovável podem não atender aos níveis de produção previstos ou à capacidade nominal dos ativos de geração, o que pode afetar adversamente os negócios, a situação financeira e resultados das operações e fluxos de caixa das Empresas de Energia Renovável.

### **Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de mídia social**

*Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em empresas de mídia social aplicam-se ao Global X Social Media ETF*

O Fundo investe em títulos de empresas envolvidas no setor de mídia social, incluindo empresas que fornecem redes sociais, compartilhamento de arquivos e outros aplicativos de mídia baseados na web. Os riscos relacionados ao investimento em tais empresas incluem interrupção no serviço causada por falha de hardware ou software, interrupções ou atrasos no serviço por instalações de hospedagem de centro de dados de terceiros e provedores de manutenção, violações de segurança envolvendo certas informações privadas, confidenciais, proprietárias e confidenciais gerenciadas e transmitidas por empresas de mídia social, preocupações e leis de privacidade, regulamentação da Internet em evolução e outras regulamentações estrangeiras ou domésticas que podem limitar ou afetar as operações de tais empresas. Além disso, os modelos de negócios empregados pelas empresas do setor de mídia social podem não ser bem-sucedidos.

As empresas de mídia social enfrentam riscos relacionados ao setor de tecnologia. As empresas de tecnologia geralmente estão sujeitas aos riscos de tecnologias em rápida mudança, ciclos de vida curtos de produtos, concorrência acirrada, preços agressivos e margens de lucro reduzidas, perda de patentes, proteções de direitos autorais e marcas registradas, padrões cíclicos de mercado, padrões da indústria em evolução e introduções frequentes de novos produtos. As empresas de mídia social podem ser empresas menores e menos experientes, com linhas de produtos, mercados ou recursos financeiros limitados e menos pessoal de gerenciamento ou marketing experiente. As ações de empresas de tecnologia, principalmente aquelas envolvidas com a internet, sofreram flutuações extremas de preço e volume que muitas vezes não têm relação com seu desempenho operacional.

Muitas empresas de mídia social utilizam a internet para partes-chave de seus modelos de negócios. As empresas de internet estão sujeitas a rápidas mudanças na tecnologia, concorrência mundial, rápida obsolescência de produtos e serviços, perda de proteção de patentes, padrões cíclicos de mercado, evolução dos padrões da indústria, frequentes introduções de novos produtos e o risco considerável de possuir empresas de pequena capitalização que começaram recentemente operações. Por meio dos clientes e fornecedores das empresas em carteira, o Fundo está exposto ao **Risco Econômico Asiático e Risco Econômico Europeu**.

#### **Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em YieldCos (empresas de rendimentos)**

*Riscos associados relacionados ao investimento em YieldCos aplicam-se ao Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

Os investimentos em títulos de YieldCos envolvem riscos que diferem dos investimentos em empresas operacionais tradicionais, incluindo riscos relacionados ao relacionamento entre a YieldCo e a empresa responsável pela formação da YieldCo (o "Patrocinador da YieldCo"). As YieldCos normalmente permanecem dependentes dos serviços de gerenciamento e administração fornecidos pelo ou sob a direção do Patrocinador da YieldCo e da capacidade do Patrocinador da YieldCo de identificar e apresentar à YieldCo oportunidades de aquisição, que muitas vezes podem ser ativos do próprio Patrocinador da YieldCo. Os Patrocinadores da YieldCo podem ter interesses conflitantes com os interesses da YieldCo e podem manter o controle da YieldCo por meio de classes de ações detidas pelo Patrocinador da YieldCo.

Os títulos da YieldCo podem ser afetados por fatores macroeconômicos e outros fatores que afetam o mercado de ações em geral, expectativas de taxas de juros, sentimento do investidor em relação às YieldCos ou ao setor de energia, mudanças na condição financeira de um determinado emissor ou mau desempenho desfavorável ou imprevisto de um determinado emissor (no caso de YieldCos, geralmente medido em termos de fluxo de caixa distribuível). Os preços de títulos de YieldCos também podem ser afetados por fundamentos exclusivos da empresa, incluindo poder de lucro e índices de cobertura.

As YieldCos podem distribuir todo ou substancialmente todo o caixa disponível para distribuição a cada trimestre e depender principalmente de fontes externas de financiamento, inclusive por meio de novas dívidas e/ou ações, para financiar aquisições e despesas de capital de crescimento. As YieldCos podem ser impedidas de buscar aquisições de outra forma atraentes se o fluxo de caixa de curto prazo projetado da aquisição ou investimento não for adequado para atender ao capital levantado para financiar a aquisição ou investimento. O crescimento da YieldCo pode não ser tão rápido quanto o das empresas que reinvestem seu caixa disponível para expandir as operações em andamento. Na medida em que as YieldCos emitem títulos patrimoniais adicionais em conexão com quaisquer aquisições ou despesas de capital de crescimento, o pagamento de dividendos sobre esses títulos patrimoniais adicionais pode aumentar o risco de que a YieldCo não consiga manter ou aumentar seu dividendo por ação. A contração de dívida para financiar a estratégia de crescimento da YieldCo resultará em aumento da despesa de juros e na imposição

de cláusulas adicionais ou mais restritivas, que, por sua vez, podem impactar as distribuições de caixa pela YieldCo. A capacidade de uma YieldCo de manter ou aumentar suas distribuições de dividendos pode depender da capacidade da entidade de minimizar seus passivos fiscais por meio do uso de cronogramas de depreciação acelerada, prejuízos fiscais a compensar e incentivos fiscais.

### **Riscos Associados Relacionados a Investimentos Socialmente Responsáveis**

*Riscos Associados Relacionados a Investimentos Socialmente Responsáveis aplicam-se ao Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

Certos critérios de investimento de responsabilidade social limitam os tipos de títulos que podem ser incluídos no Índice Subjacente. Para cumprir seus critérios de investimento de responsabilidade social, o Índice Subjacente pode ser obrigado a excluir oportunidades de investimento vantajosas ou reduzir a exposição em momentos inadequados. Isso pode fazer com que o Índice Subjacente tenha um desempenho inferior a outros índices de referência. Os critérios de investimento de responsabilidade social do Fundo podem, portanto, fazer com que ele tenha um desempenho inferior aos fundos que não mantêm os critérios de investimento de responsabilidade social, limitando a exposição do Fundo a certos tipos de atividade lucrativa.

### **Risco de Capitalização**

Investir em emissores dentro da mesma categoria de capitalização de mercado acarreta o risco de que a categoria possa estar em desuso devido às condições atuais do mercado ou ao sentimento do investidor.

### **Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização**

*O Risco de Empresas de Grande Capitalização aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF*

As empresas de grande capitalização podem acompanhar os retornos do mercado de ações em geral. As ações de grande capitalização tendem a passar por ciclos de desempenho melhor - ou pior - do que o mercado de ações em geral. Esses períodos, no passado, duravam vários anos.

### **Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização**

*O Risco de Empresas de Média Capitalização aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF and Global X Guru® Index ETF*

As empresas de média capitalização podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negócios e menor liquidez do que as empresas de grande capitalização. Além disso, as empresas de média capitalização podem ter receitas

menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gestão, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que as empresas de grande capitalização.

### **Risco das Empresas de Pequena Capitalização**

*O Risco das Empresas de Pequena Capitalização aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF and Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF*

O Fundo poderá investir uma percentagem significativa dos seus ativos em sociedades de pequena capitalização. Se assim o fizer, poderá estar sujeito a certos riscos associados às empresas de pequena capitalização. Essas empresas geralmente têm maior volatilidade de preços, menor volume de negociação e menos liquidez do que empresas maiores e mais estabelecidas. Além disso, essas empresas geralmente estão sujeitas a menos cobertura de analistas e podem estar em períodos iniciais e menos previsíveis de suas existências corporativas. Essas empresas tendem a ter receitas menores, linhas de produtos mais estreitas, menos profundidade e experiência de gerenciamento, participações menores de seus mercados de produtos ou serviços, menos recursos financeiros e menos força competitiva do que empresas maiores.

### **Risco de transação em dinheiro**

*O Risco de transação em dinheiro aplica-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

Ao contrário da maioria dos ETFs, o Fundo pretende efetuar uma parte significativa das criações e resgates em dinheiro, em vez de títulos em espécie. Como resultado, um investimento no Fundo pode ser menos eficiente em termos fiscais do que um investimento em um ETF mais convencional. Os ETFs geralmente são capazes de fazer resgates em espécie e evitar serem tributados sobre o ganho dos títulos da carteira distribuída no nível do Fundo. Como o Fundo pretende atualmente efetuar resgates em dinheiro, em vez de distribuições em espécie, pode ser necessário vender títulos da carteira para obter o dinheiro necessário para distribuir os recursos de resgate. Se o Fundo reconhecer ganho nessas vendas, isso geralmente fará com que o Fundo reconheça ganho que de outra forma não teria reconhecido, ou reconheça tal ganho mais cedo do que seria necessário se distribuísse títulos da carteira em espécie. O Fundo geralmente pretende distribuir esses ganhos aos acionistas para evitar ser tributado sobre esse ganho no nível do Fundo e cumprir as regras fiscais especiais que se aplicam a ele. Essa estratégia pode fazer com que os acionistas fiquem sujeitos a impostos sobre ganhos aos quais não estariam sujeitos, ou em uma data anterior, se tivessem feito um investimento em um ETF diferente. Além disso, as transações em dinheiro podem ter que ser realizadas ao longo de vários dias se o mercado de valores mobiliários for relativamente ilíquido e puder envolver taxas de corretagem e impostos consideráveis. Esses fatores podem resultar em spreads mais amplos entre a oferta e os preços oferecidos das Ações do Fundo do que para ETFs mais convencionais. Na medida em que o encargo variável adicional máximo para transações de criação de caixa ou resgate de caixa for insuficiente para cobrir os custos de transação de compra ou venda de títulos da carteira, o desempenho do Fundo poderá ser impactado negativamente.

### **Risco de Investimento de Valores Católicos**

*O Risco de Investimento de Valores Católicos aplica-se ao Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

O Fundo investe em títulos que atendem aos critérios de investimento do Índice Subjacente, excluindo os títulos de empresas com base no envolvimento de tal empresa em uma ou mais atividades consideradas pelos critérios de investimento como inconsistentes com os ensinamentos católicos. Não pode haver garantia de que as atividades das empresas incluídas no Índice Subjacente estejam alinhadas com os ensinamentos morais e sociais da Igreja Católica, ou que os critérios de investimento do Índice Subjacente estejam totalmente alinhados com todas as interpretações dos ensinamentos sociais católicos. Na medida em

que um investidor pretenda investir de maneira consistente com sua interpretação dos ensinamentos sociais católicos, um investimento no Fundo pode não atingir esse objetivo.

### **Risco de exposição a commodities**

*O Risco de exposição a commodities aplica-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF e Global X Disruptive Materials ETF*

Na medida em que o seu Índice Subjacente investe ou de outra forma tem exposição a títulos e mercados que são suscetíveis a flutuações em determinados mercados de mercadorias, quaisquer alterações negativas nos mercados de mercadorias podem ter um grande impacto no Fundo. Os preços das commodities podem ser influenciados ou caracterizados por fatores imprevisíveis, incluindo, quando aplicável, alta volatilidade, mudanças nas relações de oferta e demanda, clima, agricultura, comércio, mudanças nas taxas de juros e políticas monetárias e governamentais, ação e inação. Os títulos de empresas detidas pelo Fundo que dependem de uma única mercadoria, ou estão concentrados num único sector de mercadorias, podem normalmente apresentar uma volatilidade ainda maior atribuível aos preços das mercadorias.

### **Risco de relação de preço de commodities**

*O Risco de relação de preço de commodities aplica-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF e Global X Disruptive Materials ETF*

O Índice Subjacente mede o desempenho das empresas envolvidas em um determinado setor e não o desempenho dos preços das commodities em si. As empresas podem apresentar um desempenho inferior ou superior aos preços das commodities no curto ou no longo prazo.

### **Risco de crédito**

*O risco de crédito se aplica ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETFs, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. ETFs de títulos agregados*

O risco de crédito é o risco de o emissor do título não ser capaz de efetuar os pagamentos de principal e juros no vencimento. Alterações na classificação de crédito de um emissor ou na percepção do mercado sobre a qualidade de crédito de um emissor também podem afetar o valor do investimento do Fundo nesse emissor. Títulos classificados nas quatro categorias mais altas pelas agências de rating são considerados grau de investimento, mas também podem ter algumas características especulativas. As classificações de grau de investimento não garantem que os títulos não perderão valor.

### **Risco Cambial**

*O risco cambial aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETFs e ETFs do Global X Guru® Index*

As moedas estrangeiras estão sujeitas a riscos, que incluem mudanças no nível de dívida e déficit comercial do país emissor da moeda estrangeira; taxas de inflação dos Estados Unidos e do país emissor da moeda estrangeira; as expectativas dos investidores em relação às taxas de inflação; taxas de juros dos Estados Unidos e do país emissor da moeda estrangeira; as expectativas dos investidores em relação às taxas de juros; atividades de investimento e negociação de fundos mútuos, fundos de hedge e fundos de moeda; e eventos e situações políticas, econômicas ou financeiras globais ou regionais.

Além disso, uma moeda estrangeira na qual o Fundo investe pode não manter seu valor de longo prazo em termos de poder de compra no futuro. Quando o preço de uma moeda estrangeira na qual o Fundo investe diminui, isso pode ter um impacto adverso no Fundo.

As taxas de câmbio são influenciadas pelos fatores identificados acima e também podem ser influenciadas por: mudanças na oferta e demanda de uma determinada moeda; políticas monetárias dos governos (incluindo programas de controle cambial, restrições às bolsas ou mercados locais e limitações ao investimento estrangeiro em um país ou ao investimento de residentes de um país em outros países); mudanças nos balanços de pagamentos e comércio; restrições comerciais; e desvalorizações e reavaliações cambiais. Além disso, os governos de tempos em tempos intervêm nos mercados de câmbio, diretamente e por meio de regulamentação, a fim de influenciar diretamente os preços. Esses eventos e ações são imprevisíveis. A volatilidade resultante na taxa de câmbio USD/moeda estrangeira pode afetar adversa e significativamente o desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco de Custódia**

*O risco de custódia se aplica ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF e Global X MSCI SuperDividend® ETF de mercados emergentes*

O risco de custódia refere-se aos riscos no processo de compensação e liquidação de negócios e na detenção de valores mobiliários por bancos, agentes e depositários locais. Baixos volumes de negociação e preços voláteis em mercados menos desenvolvidos tornam os negócios mais difíceis de concluir e liquidar. Os agentes locais são mantidos apenas pelo padrão de atendimento dos mercados locais. Os governos ou grupos comerciais podem obrigar os agentes locais a manter valores mobiliários em depositários designados que estão sujeitos a avaliação independente. Geralmente, quanto menos desenvolvido for o mercado de valores mobiliários de um país, maior a probabilidade de ocorrência de problemas de custódia.

### **Exposição ao Risco de Mercados Não Lítio**

*A exposição ao risco de mercados sem lítio se aplica ao ETF Global X Lithium & Battery Tech*

Embora o Fundo invista uma grande porcentagem de seus ativos em títulos de empresas que atuam na exploração e/ou mineração de lítio, essas empresas podem obter uma porcentagem significativa de seus lucros de outras atividades comerciais, incluindo, por exemplo, a produção de fertilizantes e/ou especialidades e produtos químicos industriais. Como resultado, o desempenho desses mercados e os lucros dessas empresas de tais atividades podem afetar significativamente o desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco de Extensão**

*O risco de extensão aplica-se ao Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. ETFs de títulos agregados*

Risco de prorrogação é o risco de que, quando as taxas de juros sobem, certas obrigações sejam pagas pelo emissor (ou outra parte obrigada) mais lentamente do que o previsto, fazendo com que o valor desses títulos de dívida caia. A subida das taxas de juro tende a prolongar a duração dos títulos de dívida, tornando-os mais sensíveis a alterações nas taxas de juro. O valor dos títulos de dívida de prazo mais longo geralmente varia mais em resposta a mudanças nas taxas de juros do que os títulos de dívida de prazo mais curto. Como resultado, em um período de aumento das taxas de juros, os títulos podem apresentar volatilidade adicional e podem perder valor. O risco de extensão é particularmente prevalente para um título de dívida resgatável, onde um aumento nas taxas de juros pode resultar no emissor desse título optando por não resgatar o título de dívida conforme previsto na data de resgate do título. Tal decisão do emissor poderia ter o efeito de alongar o prazo de vencimento esperado do título de dívida, tornando-o mais vulnerável ao risco de taxa de juros e reduzindo seu valor de mercado.

### **Risco de concentração**

### *O Risco de Concentração aplica-se a cada Fundo*

Seguindo sua metodologia, o Índice Subjacente pode estar concentrado em grau significativo em títulos de emissores de um determinado setor ou grupo de setores e/ou pode ter exposição significativa a um ou mais setores. Na medida em que o Índice Subjacente se concentra nos títulos de emitentes nessa área, o Fundo também concentrará os seus investimentos aproximadamente na mesma medida. Nesse caso, o desempenho do Fundo será particularmente suscetível a eventos adversos que afetem esse setor ou setores, e o Fundo enfrentará um risco maior do que se fosse diversificado amplamente em várias dessas áreas. Esses riscos elevados, qualquer um dos quais podem afetar adversamente as empresas nas quais o Fundo investe, podem incluir, mas não estão limitados ao seguinte: condições econômicas gerais ou padrões cíclicos de mercado que podem afetar negativamente a oferta e a demanda; competição por recursos; relações trabalhistas adversas; eventos políticos ou mundiais; obsolescência das tecnologias; e aumento da concorrência ou introdução de novos produtos que podem afetar a lucratividade ou viabilidade de empresas em uma determinada indústria ou setor. Além disso, às vezes, essa indústria, grupo de indústrias ou setor pode estar em desuso e apresentar desempenho inferior a outras categorias ou ao mercado como um todo.

#### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor bancário**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor bancário aplicam-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF and Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF*

As empresas do setor bancário de uma economia estão sujeitas a extensa regulamentação e intervenção governamental, que pode afetar negativamente o escopo de suas atividades, os preços que podem cobrar, o montante de capital que devem manter e, potencialmente, seu tamanho. A medida em que o Fundo pode investir em uma empresa que exerce atividades relacionadas a valores mobiliários ou atividades bancárias é limitada pela lei aplicável. Extensa regulamentação governamental pode limitar os montantes e tipos de empréstimos e outros compromissos financeiros que as empresas do setor bancário podem fazer, as taxas de juros e taxas que podem cobrar, o escopo de suas atividades, os preços que podem cobrar e o montante de capital que devem manter. Essa regulamentação governamental pode mudar com frequência e pode ter consequências adversas significativas para as empresas do setor bancário, incluindo efeitos não pretendidos por tal regulamentação. A legislação recentemente promulgada nos EUA flexibilizou os requisitos de capital e outros encargos regulatórios sobre certos bancos dos EUA. Embora o efeito da legislação possa beneficiar certas empresas do setor financeiro, o aumento do risco por parte dos bancos afetados também pode resultar em maior risco geral nos EUA e no setor financeiro global. O impacto de mudanças nos requisitos de capital, ou regulamentação recente ou futura em vários países, em qualquer empresa financeira individual ou no setor financeiro como um todo não pode ser previsto. Certos riscos podem impactar o valor dos investimentos no setor financeiro de forma mais severa do que os investimentos fora desse setor, incluindo os riscos associados a empresas que operam com alavancagem financeira substancial. As empresas bancárias também podem ser adversamente afetadas por aumentos nas taxas de juros e perdas com empréstimos, reduções na disponibilidade de dinheiro ou avaliações de ativos, rebaixamentos de classificação de crédito e condições adversas em outros mercados relacionados. Sua rentabilidade depende fortemente da disponibilidade e do custo dos fundos de capital e pode flutuar significativamente quando as taxas de juros mudam ou devido ao aumento da concorrência. As perdas de crédito decorrentes de dificuldades financeiras dos mutuários podem impactar negativamente as empresas bancárias. O setor bancário é particularmente sensível às flutuações das taxas de juros. O setor bancário também é alvo de ataques cibernéticos e pode sofrer disfunções e interrupções tecnológicas. Nos últimos anos, os ataques cibernéticos e as avarias e falhas tecnológicas tornaram-se cada vez mais frequentes neste setor e têm causado prejuízos às empresas deste setor, o que pode afetar negativamente o Fundo.

#### **Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento na Indústria dos Mercados de Capitais**

*Os riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de mercados de capitais se aplicam ao ETF Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth*

As empresas do setor de mercados de capitais podem ser significativamente afetadas pela atividade de negociação de ações e bancos, mudanças na regulamentação governamental, aumentos contínuos na concorrência de preços, reduções

nas taxas ou negócios relacionados a taxas, incluindo bancos de investimento, corretagem, gerenciamento de ativos e outras taxas de serviço, Flutuações nas taxas de juros e outros fatores que possam afetar adversamente os mercados financeiros.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria química**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria química aplicam-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF*

A indústria química pode ser significativamente afetada pela concorrência, obsolescência de produtos, preços de matérias-primas e regulamentação governamental. À medida que as regulamentações são desenvolvidas e aplicadas, as empresas químicas podem ser obrigadas a alterar ou interromper a produção de um produto, pagar multas, pagar pela limpeza de um local de descarte ou concordar com restrições às suas operações. Alguns dos materiais e processos utilizados por essas empresas envolvem componentes perigosos e pode haver riscos associados à sua produção, manuseio e descarte.

### **Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Serviços de Comunicação**

*Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Serviços de Comunicação aplicam-se ao Global X Social Media ETF e Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF*

O setor de serviços de comunicação é composto tanto por empresas do setor de serviços de telecomunicações quanto por empresas do setor de mídia e entretenimento. Exemplos de empresas do grupo da indústria de serviços de telecomunicações incluem fornecedores de redes de telecomunicações de fibra óptica, linha fixa, celular e sem fio. As empresas do grupo da indústria de mídia e entretenimento abrangem uma variedade de serviços e produtos, incluindo transmissão de televisão, produtos de jogos, mídia social, plataformas de rede, classificados online, sites de revisão online e mecanismos de pesquisa na Internet. As empresas do setor de serviços de comunicação podem ser afetadas pela concorrência do setor, requisitos substanciais de capital, regulamentação governamental e obsolescência de produtos e serviços de comunicação devido ao avanço tecnológico. A flutuação da demanda doméstica e internacional, a mudança demográfica e as mudanças muitas vezes imprevisíveis nos gostos dos consumidores podem afetar drasticamente a lucratividade de uma empresa de serviços de comunicação. Além disso, embora todas as empresas possam ser suscetíveis a violações de segurança de rede, algumas empresas do setor de serviços de comunicação podem ser alvos específicos de hackers e roubo potencial de informações proprietárias ou do consumidor ou interrupções no serviço, o que pode ter um efeito adverso relevante em seus negócios.

O setor de serviços de comunicação da economia de um país está frequentemente sujeito a extensa regulamentação governamental. Os custos de cumprimento de regulamentações governamentais, atrasos ou não recebimento das aprovações regulamentares exigidas, ou a promulgação de novos requisitos regulamentares podem afetar negativamente os negócios das empresas de comunicações. As ações governamentais em todo o mundo, especificamente na área de pré-comercialização de produtos e preços, podem ser arbitrárias e imprevisíveis. As empresas do setor de serviços de comunicação podem encontrar fluxos de caixa problemáticos devido à necessidade de comprometer capital substancial para atender à crescente concorrência, principalmente no desenvolvimento de novos produtos e serviços usando novas tecnologias. As inovações tecnológicas podem tornar obsoletos os produtos e serviços de certas empresas de comunicação.

Nos EUA, o setor de serviços de comunicação é caracterizado pelo aumento da concorrência e regulamentação pela Comissão Federal de Comunicações dos EUA e várias autoridades reguladoras estaduais. As empresas do setor de serviços de comunicação geralmente são obrigadas a obter franquias ou licenças para prestar serviços em um determinado local. Os direitos de licenciamento e franquias no setor de serviços de comunicação são limitados, o que pode trazer vantagens para determinados participantes. A disponibilidade limitada de tais direitos, altas barreiras à entrada no mercado e supervisão regulatória, entre outros fatores, levaram à consolidação de empresas do setor, o que pode levar a mais regulamentação ou outros efeitos negativos no futuro. Além disso, as operações de empresas



estrangeiras do setor de serviços de comunicação podem ser percebidas pelos reguladores nacionais como riscos à segurança nacional, resultando em restrições ou mesmo proibições de tais operações.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor discricionário do consumidor**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor discricionário do consumidor aplicam-se ao Global X E-commerce ETF e Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF*

O sucesso dos fabricantes e varejistas de produtos de consumo está intimamente ligado ao desempenho geral da economia doméstica e internacional, taxas de juros, concorrência e confiança do consumidor. O sucesso depende muito da renda familiar disponível e dos gastos do consumidor e pode ser fortemente afetado por tendências sociais e campanhas de marketing. Além disso, o setor de consumo discricionário pode ser significativamente afetado por vários fatores, incluindo, sem limitação, o desempenho das economias doméstica e internacional, taxas de câmbio, mudanças nas preferências do consumidor, demografia, campanhas de marketing, geração de receita cíclica, confiança do consumidor, volatilidade dos preços das commodities, relações trabalhistas, taxas de juros, controles de importação e exportação, competição intensa, desenvolvimento tecnológico e regulação governamental.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de investimentos imobiliários em**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de investimentos imobiliários em ações aplicam-se ao Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

O Fundo está concentrado no Setor de Investimentos Imobiliários em Ações, que compreende Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs). Para mais informações, consulte **Risco da Classe de Ativo - Risco de Investimento em Ações Imobiliárias e Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário (REITs)** no **RESUMO DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS** e as seções de **UMA DISCUSSÃO ADICIONAL DOS PRINCIPAIS RISCOS** do Prospecto.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de exploração**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de exploração aplicam-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF*

As empresas que estão apenas na fase de exploração normalmente não conseguem adotar estratégias específicas para controlar o impacto do preço das commodities. Se ocorrer um desastre natural ou outro evento com impacto econômico significativo em uma região onde operam as empresas nas quais o Fundo investe, tal desastre ou evento poderá afetar negativamente a lucratividade de tais empresas e, por sua vez, o investimento do Fundo nelas. O Fundo pode investir em empresas de mineração em estágio inicial que estão apenas na fase de exploração ou que detêm propriedades que podem não produzir commodities físicas. A exploração e desenvolvimento de jazidas minerais envolvem riscos financeiros significativos durante um período de tempo significativo, que mesmo uma combinação de avaliação cuidadosa, experiência e conhecimento pode não eliminar. Poucas propriedades exploradas acabam se transformando em minas produtoras. Podem ser necessárias grandes despesas para estabelecer reservas por perfuração e construir instalações de mineração e processamento em um local. Além disso, muitas mineradoras em estágio inicial operam com prejuízo e dependem de garantir capital próprio e/ou financiamento de dívida, o que pode ser mais difícil de garantir para uma empresa de mineração em estágio inicial do que para outra.

### **Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Financeiro**

*Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Financeiro aplicam-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF and Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF*

As empresas do setor financeiro estão sujeitas à intervenção governamental e extensa regulamentação governamental, o que pode afetar negativamente o escopo de suas atividades, os preços que podem cobrar, a quantidade de capital que devem manter e, potencialmente, seu tamanho. A regulamentação governamental pode mudar com frequência e pode ter consequências adversas significativas para as empresas do setor financeiro, incluindo efeitos não pretendidos por tal regulamentação. A legislação recentemente promulgada nos EUA flexibilizou os requisitos de capital e outros encargos regulatórios sobre certos bancos dos EUA. Embora o efeito da legislação possa beneficiar certas empresas do setor financeiro, o aumento do risco por parte dos bancos afetados também pode resultar em maior risco geral no setor financeiro. O impacto de mudanças nos requisitos de capital, ou regulamentação recente ou futura em vários países, em qualquer empresa financeira individual ou no setor financeiro como um todo não pode ser previsto. O setor financeiro está exposto a riscos que podem impactar o valor dos investimentos no setor financeiro de forma mais severa do que os investimentos fora desse setor, inclusive operando com alavancagem financeira substancial. O setor financeiro também pode ser afetado negativamente por aumentos nas taxas de juros e perdas com empréstimos, reduções na disponibilidade de dinheiro ou avaliações de ativos e condições adversas em outros mercados relacionados. Além disso, a deterioração dos mercados de crédito durante a crise financeira global de 2008-2009 causou um impacto adverso em uma ampla gama de mercados hipotecários, garantidos por ativos, taxas de leilão e outros mercados, incluindo os mercados de crédito americano e internacional e dinheiro interbancário em geral, afetando uma ampla gama de instituições e mercados de serviços financeiros. Esta situação criou instabilidade nos mercados de serviços financeiros e fez com que certas empresas de serviços financeiros incorressem em grandes perdas ou mesmo se tornassem insolventes ou falidas. Algumas empresas de serviços financeiros sofreram rebaixamentos em suas classificações de crédito, declínios nas avaliações de seus ativos, tomaram medidas para levantar capital (como a emissão de títulos de dívida ou ações) ou até mesmo interromperam as operações. Essas ações fizeram com que os títulos de muitas empresas de serviços financeiros diminuíssem de valor e poderiam ocorrer novamente se os mercados de crédito fossem substancialmente afetados mais uma vez. As companhias de seguros podem estar sujeitas a uma forte concorrência de preços. O setor financeiro também é alvo de ataques cibernéticos e pode sofrer disfunções e interrupções tecnológicas. Nos últimos anos, ataques cibernéticos e falhas e avarias tecnológicas tornaram-se cada vez mais frequentes neste setor e têm causado prejuízos às empresas deste setor, o que pode afetar negativamente o Fundo.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de saúde**

*Os riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de saúde se aplicam ao Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF*

A lucratividade das empresas do setor de saúde pode ser afetada adversamente pelos seguintes fatores, entre outros: ampla regulamentação governamental, restrições ao reembolso governamental de despesas médicas, aumento dos custos de produtos e serviços médicos, pressão de preços, maior ênfase em serviços ambulatoriais, mudanças na demanda por produtos e serviços médicos, um número limitado de produtos, inovação da indústria, mudanças em tecnologias e outros desenvolvimentos de mercado. Vários emissores no setor de saúde recentemente se fundiram ou passaram por alguma consolidação. Os efeitos dessa tendência de consolidação são desconhecidos e podem ser de longo alcance. Muitas empresas de assistência médica dependem fortemente da proteção de patentes. A expiração das patentes de uma empresa pode afetar adversamente a lucratividade dessa empresa. Muitas empresas de assistência médica estão sujeitas a litígios extensos com base na responsabilidade do produto e reivindicações semelhantes. As empresas de assistência médica estão sujeitas a forças competitivas que podem dificultar o aumento de preços e, de fato, podem resultar em descontos nos preços. Muitos novos produtos no setor de saúde podem estar sujeitos a aprovações regulatórias. O processo de obtenção de tais aprovações pode ser longo e caro, e tais esforços podem ser malsucedidos. As empresas do setor de saúde podem ser pouco capitalizadas e podem ser suscetíveis à obsolescência do produto. Além disso, uma série de propostas legislativas relativas aos cuidados de saúde foram consideradas pelos Estados Unidos. Congresso nos últimos anos. Não está claro quais propostas serão aprovadas, se houver, e que efeito elas podem ter sobre os Estados Unidos. e não-EUA empresas do setor de saúde. As empresas do setor de assistência médica também podem ser afetadas por circunstâncias imprevistas, incluindo, entre outras, a disseminação de doenças infecciosas que podem afetar as prioridades e os pipelines de desenvolvimento de medicamentos, a dinâmica de oferta e demanda de equipamentos de saúde, bem como a capacidade de receber atendimento em instalações de serviços de saúde.

## **Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de produtores independentes de energia e eletricidade renovável**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de produtores independentes de energia e eletricidade renovável aplicam-se ao Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

As empresas do setor de produtores independentes de energia e eletricidade renovável podem ser altamente dependentes de subsídios governamentais, contratos com entidades governamentais e do desenvolvimento bem-sucedido de tecnologias novas e proprietárias. Além disso, condições climáticas sazonais, flutuações na oferta e demanda de produtos energéticos, mudanças nos preços da energia e eventos políticos internacionais podem causar flutuações no desempenho de empresas produtoras independentes de energia e eletricidade renovável e nos preços de seus títulos.

## **Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Tecnologia da Informação**

*Os Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor de Tecnologia da Informação aplicam-se ao Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF*

Fatores de mercado ou econômicos que impactam empresas de tecnologia da informação e empresas que dependem fortemente de avanços tecnológicos podem ter um efeito importante no valor dos investimentos do Fundo. O valor das ações de empresas de tecnologia da informação e empresas que dependem fortemente de tecnologia é particularmente vulnerável a mudanças rápidas nos ciclos de produtos de tecnologia, obsolescência rápida de produtos, regulamentação governamental e aumento da concorrência, tanto nacional quanto internacionalmente, incluindo a concorrência de concorrentes estrangeiros com custos de produção mais baixos. Empresas de tecnologia da informação e empresas que dependem fortemente de tecnologia, especialmente aquelas de empresas menores e menos experientes, tendem a ser mais voláteis do que o mercado geral. Essas empresas também são fortemente dependentes de patentes e direitos de propriedade intelectual, cuja perda ou prejuízo pode afetar negativamente a lucratividade. Além disso, as empresas do setor de tecnologia da informação podem enfrentar mudanças dramáticas e muitas vezes imprevisíveis nas taxas de crescimento e na concorrência pelos serviços de pessoal qualificado. As empresas do setor de tecnologia da informação estão enfrentando maior escrutínio governamental e regulatório e podem estar sujeitas a ações governamentais ou regulatórias adversas. As empresas do setor de software aplicativo, em particular, também podem ser afetadas negativamente pelo declínio ou flutuação das taxas de renovação de assinatura de seus produtos e serviços, o que pode ter um efeito adverso nas margens de lucro. As empresas do setor de software de sistemas podem ser adversamente afetadas por, entre outras coisas, vulnerabilidades de segurança reais ou percebidas em seus produtos e serviços, o que pode resultar em ações judiciais individuais ou coletivas, ações de fiscalização estaduais ou federais e outros custos de remediação.

## **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de seguros**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de seguros aplicam-se ao Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF*

O setor de seguros está sujeito a extensa regulamentação governamental e pode ser significativamente afetado por mudanças nas taxas de juros, condições econômicas gerais, preço e concorrência de mercado, imposição de limites de taxas de prêmio ou outras mudanças na regulamentação governamental ou legislação tributária. Certos segmentos da indústria de seguros podem ser significativamente afetados por taxas de mortalidade e morbidade, custos de limpeza ambiental e eventos catastróficos, como terremotos, furacões e atos terroristas.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de mídia interativa e serviços**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de mídia interativa e serviços aplicam-se ao Global X Social Media ETF*

O sucesso da indústria de mídia e serviços interativos pode estar intimamente ligado ao desempenho geral da economia doméstica e global, taxas de juros, concorrência e confiança do consumidor. O sucesso depende muito da renda familiar disponível e dos gastos do consumidor. Além disso, as empresas do setor de mídia interativa e serviços podem estar sujeitas a uma forte concorrência, o que pode ter um impacto adverso em sua respectiva lucratividade. Mudanças na demografia e nos gostos dos consumidores também podem afetar a demanda e o sucesso de mídia e serviços interativos no mercado.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de varejo de marketing direto e internet**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de varejo de marketing direto e internet aplicam-se ao Global X E-commerce ETF e Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF*

As empresas do setor de varejo de marketing direto e internet dependem da infraestrutura interna e da disponibilidade, confiabilidade e segurança da internet e sistemas relacionados. Sistemas e operações críticas podem ser vulneráveis a danos ou interrupções por incêndio, inundação, perda de energia, falha de telecomunicações, ataques terroristas, ataques cibernéticos, atos de guerra, arrombamentos, terremotos e eventos semelhantes. Qualquer interrupção do sistema que resulte na indisponibilidade do site ou aplicativo móvel de uma empresa ou na redução do desempenho dos sistemas de transações pode interromper ou reduzir substancialmente a capacidade de uma empresa conduzir seus negócios. As empresas do setor de varejo de marketing direto e internet dependem de mecanismos de busca natural pagos e não pagos e, portanto, dependem de decisões de negócios tomadas por empresas que oferecem mecanismos de busca natural. Quaisquer mudanças nos negócios por provedores dominantes de mecanismos de pesquisa naturais podem ser prejudiciais para os negócios de uma empresa de varejo de marketing direto e na Internet, ao mesmo tempo em que estão totalmente fora do controle dessa empresa.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de baterias de íon de lítio**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de baterias de íon de lítio aplicam-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF*

Os títulos da carteira do Fundo envolvidos na fabricação de baterias de íon-lítio estão sujeitos aos efeitos das flutuações de preços de fontes tradicionais e alternativas de energia, oferta e demanda de fontes alternativas de energia, conservação de energia, sucesso de projetos de exploração e impostos e outros regulamentos e políticas governamentais. A indústria de baterias de íon de lítio pode ser significativamente afetada pela obsolescência da tecnologia existente, ciclos de vida curtos dos produtos, queda de preços e lucros, concorrência de novos participantes no mercado e condições econômicas gerais. As empresas desse setor podem ser adversamente afetadas pela volatilidade dos preços das commodities, imposição de controles de importação, aumento da concorrência, esgotamento de recursos, desenvolvimentos tecnológicos e relações trabalhistas. Se os subsídios governamentais e os incentivos econômicos para energia alternativa forem reduzidos ou eliminados, a demanda por baterias de íon-lítio pode diminuir e causar declínios correspondentes nas receitas e lucros das empresas de baterias de íon-lítio. Se a tecnologia de íon de lítio não for adequada para adoção generalizada, ou a demanda suficiente por produtos de íon de lítio não se desenvolver ou levar longos períodos de tempo para se desenvolver, as receitas das empresas de baterias de íon de lítio podem diminuir.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de materiais**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de materiais aplicam-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Os emissores do setor de materiais podem ser afetados negativamente pela volatilidade dos preços das commodities, taxas de câmbio, controles de importação, aumento da concorrência, esgotamento de recursos, avanços técnicos, relações trabalhistas, superprodução, litígios e regulamentações governamentais, entre outros fatores. Às vezes, a produção mundial de materiais industriais excedeu a demanda como resultado de excesso de construção ou crises econômicas, levando a baixos retornos ou perdas de investimento. Os emissores do setor de materiais correm o risco de danos ambientais e reclamações de responsabilidade do produto e podem ser afetados negativamente pelo esgotamento de recursos, progresso técnico, relações trabalhistas e regulamentações governamentais.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de metais e mineração**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento na indústria de metais e mineração aplicam-se ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF*

Como o Fundo investe em ações e certificados de depósito de empresas norte-americanas e estrangeiras envolvidas no setor de mineração, está sujeito a certos riscos associados a essas empresas. As pressões competitivas podem ter um efeito significativo na condição financeira das empresas do setor de mineração. Além disso, as empresas de mineração são altamente dependentes do preço da commodity que produzem. Esses preços podem flutuar substancialmente em curtos períodos de tempo; portanto, o preço das Ações do Fundo pode ser mais volátil do que outros tipos de investimentos. Em particular, uma queda no preço de uma determinada commodity pode afetar negativamente a lucratividade das mineradoras e sua capacidade de obter financiamento. Além disso, as empresas de metais e mineração podem ser significativamente afetadas por mudanças na demanda global por certos metais, desenvolvimentos econômicos, conservação de energia, sucesso de projetos de exploração, mudanças nas taxas de câmbio, taxas de juros, condições econômicas, tratamento tributário, tratados comerciais e regulação e intervenção governamental, e eventos nas regiões em que operam as empresas às quais o Fundo tem exposição (por exemplo, expropriação, nacionalização, confisco de bens e propriedades, imposição de restrições a investimentos estrangeiros ou repatriação de capital, golpes militares, agitação social ou política, violência e agitação trabalhista).

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de investimento imobiliário hipotecário:**

*Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de investimentos imobiliários hipotecários aplicam-se ao Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

O Fundo está concentrado no Setor de Investimentos Imobiliários Hipotecários, que inclui Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário Hipotecário (REITs hipotecários). Para mais informações, consulte **Riscos relacionados ao investimento em fundos de investimento imobiliário hipotecário (REITs hipotecários)**.

### **Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Imobiliário**

*Riscos Relacionados ao Investimento no Setor Imobiliário aplicam-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF e Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

O setor imobiliário inclui empresas imobiliárias focadas em desenvolvimento, vendas, operações e serviços imobiliários comerciais e residenciais, bem como fundos de investimento imobiliário (“REITs”). O setor imobiliário é altamente sensível às condições e desenvolvimentos econômicos gerais e locais e caracteriza-se por intensa concorrência e superconstrução periódica. Muitas empresas imobiliárias utilizam alavancagem (e algumas podem ser altamente alavancadas), o que aumenta o risco e pode afetar negativamente as operações e o valor de mercado de uma empresa imobiliária em períodos de aumento das taxas de juros.

### **Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de serviços públicos**

### *Riscos relacionados ao investimento no setor de serviços públicos aplicam-se ao Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

Os preços das ações para empresas do setor de serviços públicos são afetados pela oferta e demanda, custos operacionais, regulamentação governamental, fatores ambientais, responsabilidades por danos ambientais e responsabilidades civis gerais e tetos tarifários ou trocas tarifárias. Embora as mudanças nas taxas de uma concessionária geralmente flutuem em correlação aproximada com os custos de financiamento devido a fatores políticos e regulatórios, as mudanças nas taxas normalmente ocorrem apenas após um atraso após as mudanças nos custos de financiamento. Esse fator tenderá a afetar favoravelmente os lucros e os dividendos de uma empresa de serviços públicos regulamentados em tempos de custos decrescentes, mas, inversamente, tenderá a afetar negativamente os lucros e os dividendos estão subindo em tempos de custos crescentes. O valor dos títulos de capital de serviços públicos regulados pode tender a ter uma relação inversa com o movimento das taxas de juros. Certas empresas de serviços públicos sofreram desregulamentação total ou parcial nos últimos anos. Essas empresas de serviços públicos são frequentemente mais semelhantes às empresas industriais, pois estão sujeitas a maior concorrência e foram autorizadas pelos reguladores a diversificar fora de suas regiões geográficas originais e suas linhas tradicionais de negócios. Essas oportunidades podem permitir que certas empresas de serviços públicos ganhem mais do que sua taxa de retorno regulamentada tradicional. Algumas empresas, no entanto, podem ser forçadas a defender seu core business e podem ser menos lucrativas. Além disso, desastres naturais, ataques terroristas, intervenção governamental ou outros fatores podem tornar o equipamento de uma concessionária inutilizável ou obsoleto e impactar negativamente a lucratividade.

### **Risco de Emissão de Opção de Compra Coberta**

*O Risco de Emissão de Opção de Compra Coberta aplica-se ao Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF e Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF*

Ao subscrever opções de compra cobertas em troca do recebimento de prêmios, o Fundo abrirá mão da oportunidade de se beneficiar de potenciais aumentos no valor do Índice de Referência acima dos preços de exercício de tais opções, mas continuará a arcar com o risco de quedas de o valor do Índice de Referência. Os prêmios recebidos das opções podem não ser suficientes para compensar eventuais perdas sofridas pela volatilidade das ações subjacentes ao longo do tempo. Como resultado, os riscos associados à subscrição de opções de compra cobertas podem ser semelhantes aos riscos associados à subscrição de opções de venda. Além disso, a capacidade do Fundo de vender os títulos subjacentes às opções será limitada enquanto as opções estiverem em vigor, a menos que o Fundo cancele as posições das opções por meio da compra de opções idênticas compensatórias antes do vencimento das opções emitidas. As bolsas podem suspender a negociação de opções em mercados voláteis. Se a negociação for suspensa, o Fundo pode não conseguir lançar opções em momentos que possam ser desejáveis ou vantajosos, o que pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento.

### **Risco de crédito**

*O Risco de crédito aplica-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

O risco de crédito é o risco de o emissor do título não conseguir efetuar os pagamentos de principal e juros no vencimento. Alterações na classificação de crédito de um emissor ou na percepção do mercado sobre a qualidade de crédito de um emissor também podem afetar o valor do investimento do Fundo nesse emissor. Os títulos classificados nas quatro categorias mais altas pelas agências de classificação são considerados grau de investimento, mas também podem ter algumas características especulativas. As classificações de grau de investimento não garantem que os títulos não perderão valor.

### **Risco de moeda**

*O Risco de moeda aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF e Global X Guru® Index ETF*

As moedas estrangeiras estão sujeitas a riscos, que incluem mudanças no nível de endividamento e déficit comercial do país emissor da moeda estrangeira; taxas de inflação dos Estados Unidos e do país emissor da moeda estrangeira; expectativas dos investidores em relação às taxas de inflação; taxas de juros dos Estados Unidos e do país emissor da moeda estrangeira; expectativas dos investidores em relação às taxas de juros; atividades de investimento e negociação de fundos mútuos, fundos de hedge e fundos de moeda; e eventos e situações políticas, econômicas ou financeiras globais ou regionais.

Além disso, uma moeda estrangeira na qual o Fundo investe pode não manter seu valor de longo prazo em termos de poder de compra no futuro. Quando o preço de uma moeda estrangeira em que o Fundo investe diminui, pode ter um impacto adverso no Fundo.

As taxas de câmbio são influenciadas pelos fatores identificados acima e também podem ser influenciadas por: mudanças na oferta e demanda de uma determinada moeda; políticas monetárias dos governos (incluindo programas de controle cambial, restrições às bolsas ou mercados locais e limitações ao investimento estrangeiro em um país ou ao investimento de residentes de um país em outros países); alterações nas balanças de pagamentos e comércio; restrições comerciais; e desvalorizações e reavaliações da moeda. Além disso, os governos de tempos em tempos intervêm nos mercados de câmbio, diretamente e por meio de regulamentação, a fim de influenciar diretamente os preços. Esses eventos e ações são imprevisíveis. A volatilidade resultante na taxa de câmbio USD/moeda estrangeira pode afetar material e adversamente o desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco de custódia**

*O Risco de custódia aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

O risco de custódia refere-se aos riscos no processo de compensação e liquidação de negócios e na detenção de títulos por bancos, agentes e depositários locais. Baixos volumes de negociação e preços voláteis em mercados menos desenvolvidos tornam as negociações mais difíceis de concluir e liquidar. Agentes locais são mantidos apenas com o padrão de atendimento dos mercados locais. Governos ou grupos comerciais podem obrigar agentes locais a deter títulos em depositários designados que estejam sujeitos a avaliação independente. Geralmente, quanto menos desenvolvido o mercado de valores mobiliários de um país, maior a probabilidade de ocorrência de problemas de custódia.

### **Exposição ao risco de mercados não-lítio**

*A exposição ao risco de mercados não-lítio aplica-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF*

Embora o Fundo invista uma grande porcentagem de seus ativos em valores mobiliários de empresas ativas na exploração e/ou mineração de lítio, essas empresas podem obter uma porcentagem significativa de seus lucros de outras atividades comerciais, incluindo, por exemplo, a produção de fertilizantes e/ou produtos químicos especiais e industriais. Como resultado, o desempenho desses mercados e os lucros dessas empresas de tais atividades podem afetar significativamente o desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco de extensão**

*O risco de extensão aplica-se ao Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

O risco de extensão é o risco de que, quando as taxas de juros sobem, certas obrigações sejam pagas pelo emissor (ou outra parte obrigada) mais lentamente do que o previsto, fazendo com que o valor desses títulos de dívida caia. O aumento das taxas de juros tende a prolongar a duração dos títulos de dívida, tornando-os mais sensíveis a mudanças nas taxas de juros. O valor dos títulos de dívida de prazo mais longo geralmente muda mais em resposta a mudanças nas taxas de juros do que os títulos de dívida de prazo mais curto. Como resultado, em um período de aumento das taxas de juros, os títulos podem apresentar volatilidade adicional e podem perder valor. O risco de extensão é particularmente prevalente para um título de dívida resgatável em que um aumento nas taxas de juros pode resultar no emissor desse título optando por não resgatar o título de dívida conforme previsto na data de resgate do título. Tal decisão do emissor poderia ter o efeito de alongar o prazo esperado do título de dívida, tornando-o mais vulnerável ao risco de taxa de juros e reduzindo seu valor de mercado.

### **Risco de Instituição Financeira Estrangeira**

*O Risco de Instituição Financeira Estrangeira aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF*

Alguns dos títulos que compõem o Índice Subjacente, enquanto negociados em bolsas dos EUA, podem ser emitidos por instituições financeiras estrangeiras. Os títulos emitidos por emissores não americanos têm riscos diferentes dos títulos emitidos por emissores americanos. Isso inclui diferenças nos padrões de contabilidade, auditoria e relatórios financeiros, a possibilidade de expropriação ou tributação confiscatória, mudanças adversas nos regulamentos de controle de investimento ou câmbio, instabilidade política que pode afetar os investimentos dos EUA em países fora dos EUA e possíveis restrições ao fluxo de capitais internacionais. Fora dos EUA os emissores podem estar sujeitos a menos regulamentações governamentais do que os emissores dos EUA. Além disso, as economias individuais fora dos EUA podem diferir favoravelmente ou desfavoravelmente da economia dos EUA em aspectos como crescimento do produto interno bruto, taxa de inflação, reinvestimento de capital, autossuficiência de recursos e posições da balança de pagamentos. Além disso, o valor desses títulos pode flutuar devido a mudanças na taxa de câmbio da moeda local do emissor em relação ao dólar norte-americano. A saúde de muitas instituições financeiras estrangeiras muitas vezes está intimamente ligada à estabilidade financeira da economia local em que estão domiciliadas e, portanto, estão sujeitas a riscos adicionais, incluindo, entre outros: mudanças de política, crescimento econômico lento e altos níveis de dívida.

### **Risco de títulos estrangeiros**

*O Risco de títulos estrangeiros aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF e Global X Guru® Index ETF*

Os ativos do Fundo podem ser investidos nos mercados de ações de países fora dos Estados Unidos. Esses mercados estão sujeitos a riscos especiais associados ao investimento estrangeiro, incluindo, mas não se limitando a: níveis mais baixos de liquidez e eficiência de mercado; maior volatilidade dos preços dos títulos; flutuações cambiais e controles cambiais; menor disponibilidade de informações públicas sobre emissores; limitações à propriedade estrangeira de títulos; imposição de retenção na fonte ou outros impostos; imposição de restrições à expatriação dos ativos do Fundo; restrições impostas aos investidores dos EUA pelas regulamentações dos EUA que regem os investimentos estrangeiros; maiores custos de transação e custódia e atrasos nos procedimentos de liquidação; dificuldades no cumprimento das obrigações contratuais; menores níveis de regulação do mercado de valores mobiliários; requisitos de contabilidade, divulgação e relatórios mais fracos; e princípios legais relativos à governança corporativa e deveres e responsabilidades fiduciárias dos diretores. Os direitos dos acionistas sob as leis de alguns países estrangeiros podem não ser tão favoráveis quanto as leis dos EUA. Assim, um acionista pode ter mais dificuldade em fazer valer seus direitos ou executar uma sentença contra uma empresa estrangeira do que um acionista de uma empresa americana comparável. O investimento de mais de 25% dos ativos totais do Fundo em títulos localizados em um país ou região sujeitará o Fundo a um risco maior de país ou região em relação a esse país ou região.

### **Risco geográfico**



### *O Risco Geográfico aplica-se a cada Fundo*

O risco geográfico é o risco dos ativos do Fundo estarem concentrados em países localizados na mesma região geográfica. Esta concentração sujeitará o Fundo a riscos associados a essa região específica, ou a uma região economicamente ligada a essa região específica, como um desastre natural, biológico ou outro. Surtos de vírus e doenças contagiosas podem reduzir a atividade comercial ou interromper a atividade do mercado e têm o potencial de exacerbar os riscos de mercado nos países e regiões em que ocorrem. Os valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe e, conseqüentemente, o Fundo, também estão sujeitos a riscos específicos decorrentes de suas operações comerciais, incluindo, mas não se limitando a:

#### **Risco de investir na Argentina**

*O Risco de investir na Argentina aplica-se ao Global X E-commerce ETF e Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF*

A economia da Argentina é fortemente dependente de exportações e commodities, tornando a economia suscetível a flutuações nos mercados de commodities e sensível às suas relações com os principais parceiros comerciais. Os principais parceiros comerciais e de investimento estrangeiro da Argentina são Brasil, China e EUA. A redução nos gastos com produtos e serviços argentinos, ou mudanças na China, nos EUA ou em qualquer economia latino-americana, regulamentações comerciais ou taxas de câmbio podem afetar negativamente a economia argentina.

A Argentina experimentou um alto nível de endividamento e gastos públicos. A inadimplência da Argentina em sua dívida em 2001, bem como sua nacionalização de previdência privada em 2008 continuam a afetar a confiança dos investidores na Argentina, o que pode afetar negativamente os retornos do Fundo. Em 2014, os detentores de títulos minoritários da dívida anteriormente inadimplente da Argentina buscaram e ganharam uma liminar que proibia a Argentina de pagar os títulos que haviam sido renegociados, a menos que pagassem simultaneamente aos detentores de títulos minoritários o valor total devido. Como resultado, o governo argentino, em 2014, posteriormente entrou em inadimplência técnica em sua dívida. Em 2016, após uma série de recursos judiciais e negociações, o governo e os detentores de títulos minoritários entraram em um acordo para resolver a disputa. Outras inadimplências, potenciais renegociações de dívidas com o FMI ou outros credores internacionais e ações relacionadas da Argentina podem continuar a afetar a confiança dos investidores na Argentina, o que pode limitar a capacidade do governo de tomar empréstimos no futuro.

A Argentina passou por períodos de grande instabilidade política e alguns setores e regiões da Argentina vivenciaram altos índices de desemprego, o que pode causar retrações no mercado argentino e impactar negativamente os investimentos no Fundo. A forte regulamentação dos mercados de trabalho e de produtos é generalizada na Argentina e pode sufocar o crescimento econômico argentino ou contribuir para períodos prolongados de recessão. A Argentina privatizou certas indústrias, que podem perder dinheiro ou ser renacionalizadas. No passado, o governo argentino decidiu nacionalizar parcialmente a YPF S.A., a maior empresa de energia da Argentina.

A Argentina impôs anteriormente controles de capital que afetaram a entrada e repatriação de capital e a livre transferência de títulos. Se tais controles de capital forem reinstituídos, ou se novos controles de capital forem implementados, isso poderá interromper o processo de criação/resgate, o que pode afetar a negociação de cotas do Fundo, resultando na negociação de cotas do Fundo a um preço substancialmente diferente do VPL.

#### **Risco de investimento na Austrália**

*O Risco de investimento na Austrália aplica-se ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF*

Os investimentos em emissores australianos podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos da Austrália. A economia australiana é fortemente dependente das exportações dos

setores de energia, agricultura e mineração. Como resultado, a economia australiana é suscetível a flutuações nos mercados de commodities. A economia australiana também está se tornando cada vez mais dependente de sua crescente indústria de serviços. A economia australiana depende do comércio com os principais parceiros comerciais, incluindo os EUA, China, Japão, Coreia do Sul, outros países asiáticos e alguns países europeus. Eventos econômicos nos EUA, Ásia ou em outros países comerciais importantes podem ter um efeito econômico significativo na economia australiana. A redução nos gastos com produtos e serviços australianos ou mudanças em qualquer uma das economias podem causar um impacto adverso na economia australiana.

### **Risco de investir no Brasil**

*O Risco de investir no Brasil aplica-se ao Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

O investimento em emissores brasileiros envolve riscos específicos ao Brasil, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios, políticos, cambiais e econômicos. Especificamente, os emissores brasileiros estão sujeitos a possíveis intervenções regulatórias e econômicas do governo brasileiro, incluindo a imposição de controles de salários e preços e a limitação de importações. Além disso, o mercado de valores mobiliários brasileiros é diretamente influenciado pelo fluxo de capital internacional e pelas condições econômicas e de mercado de alguns países, especialmente outros países de mercados emergentes na América Central e do Sul. A economia brasileira tem sido historicamente exposta a altas taxas de inflação, alto nível de endividamento e violência, cada uma das quais pode reduzir e/ou impedir o crescimento econômico. Uma taxa de desemprego crescente também poderia ter o mesmo efeito. A corrupção e as consequências legais subsequentes levaram a transtornos políticos e mudanças repentinas na liderança.

### **Risco de investir no Canadá**

*O Risco de investir no Canadá aplica-se ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

Os Estados Unidos são o maior parceiro comercial e de investimento do Canadá, e a economia canadense é significativamente afetada pelos desenvolvimentos na economia dos EUA e por mudanças na política comercial dos EUA. Desde a implementação do NAFTA em 1994 entre o Canadá, os Estados Unidos e o México, o comércio bilateral de mercadorias entre os Estados Unidos e o Canadá mais que dobrou. Para aprofundar esse relacionamento, os três países do NAFTA entraram na Parceria de Segurança e Prosperidade da América do Norte em março de 2005, o que afetou ainda mais a dependência do Canadá da economia dos EUA. Qualquer desaceleração na atividade econômica dos EUA ou do México provavelmente terá um impacto adverso na economia canadense. A economia canadense também depende do comércio externo com outros parceiros comerciais importantes, incluindo a China e a União Européia. Quaisquer mudanças na política comercial dos Estados Unidos, China ou União Européia que reduzam a capacidade do Canadá de negociar com essas regiões podem, portanto, ter um impacto significativo na economia canadense. Acontecimentos nos Estados Unidos, incluindo a renegociação do NAFTA, a ratificação do sucessor USMCA, que recebeu aprovação legislativa e entrou em vigor em 2020, e a imposição de tarifas pelos Estados Unidos, podem ter implicações para os acordos comerciais entre os Estados Unidos e o Canadá, o que poderia afetar negativamente o valor dos títulos detidos pelos Fundos. Além disso, o Canadá é um grande fornecedor de recursos naturais (por exemplo, petróleo, gás natural e produtos agrícolas). Como resultado, a economia canadense é sensível a flutuações nos preços de certas commodities.

### **Risk of Investing in Chile**

*Risk of Investing in Chile applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Investment in Chilean issuers involves risks that are specific to Chile, including, legal, regulatory, political, environmental and economic risks. Chile's economy is export-dependent and relies heavily on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Brazil, Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Argentina and Germany. Future changes in the price or the demand for Chilean exported products by China, Brazil, Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Argentina and Germany, changes in these countries' economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates could adversely impact the Chilean economy and the issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

### **Risco de investimento na China**

*O Risco de investimento na China aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

A economia chinesa está sujeita a um grau considerável de instabilidade econômica, política e social.

#### **Risco Político e Social**

O governo chinês é autoritário e tem usado periodicamente a força para reprimir a dissidência civil. As disparidades de riqueza e o ritmo da liberalização econômica podem levar a turbulência social, violência e agitação trabalhista. Além disso, a China continua vivenciando divergências relacionadas à integração com Hong Kong e disputas religiosas e nacionalistas no Tibete e em Xinjiang. Há também um risco maior na China do que em muitos outros países de flutuações cambiais, não conversibilidade da moeda, flutuações nas taxas de juros e taxas mais altas de inflação como resultado de agitação social interna ou conflitos com outros países. Desenvolvimentos políticos ou sociais imprevistos podem resultar em perdas de investimento repentinas e significativas. A crescente desigualdade de renda da China, o rápido envelhecimento da população e os problemas ambientais significativos também são fatores que podem afetar a economia chinesa. Preocupações com o aumento dos níveis de endividamento do governo e das famílias podem afetar a estabilidade da economia chinesa.

#### **Controle e Regulamentação Pesados do Governo**

O governo chinês implementou reformas econômicas significativas para liberalizar a política comercial, promover o investimento estrangeiro na economia, reduzir o controle governamental da economia e desenvolver mecanismos de mercado. Não há garantia de que essas reformas continuarão ou serão eficazes. Apesar das recentes reformas e privatizações, o controle governamental sobre certos setores ou empresas e a regulamentação significativa do investimento e da indústria ainda são difundidos, incluindo restrições ao investimento em empresas ou indústrias consideradas sensíveis a interesses nacionais particulares, e o governo chinês pode restringir a propriedade estrangeira de corporações chinesas e/ou a repatriação de ativos por investidores estrangeiros. As empresas chinesas que mantêm grandes quantidades de dados confidenciais ou produzem algum tipo de custo social adverso estão particularmente em risco à medida que o governo avança com a agenda da Prosperidade Comum. Limitações ou restrições à propriedade estrangeira de títulos podem ter efeitos adversos na liquidez e desempenho do Fundo e podem levar a um erro de rastreamento mais alto. A intervenção do governo chinês no mercado pode ter um impacto negativo no sentimento do mercado, o que, por sua vez, pode afetar o desempenho da economia chinesa e os investimentos do Fundo. Os mercados chineses geralmente continuam a experimentar ineficiência, volatilidade e anomalias de preços que podem estar relacionadas à influência governamental, falta de informações publicamente disponíveis e instabilidade política e social.

#### **Risco Econômico**

A economia chinesa cresceu rapidamente no passado recente e não há garantia de que essa taxa de crescimento será mantida. De fato, a economia chinesa pode sofrer uma desaceleração significativa como resultado, entre outras coisas, da deterioração da demanda global por exportações chinesas, de uma falha sistêmica no setor imobiliário, bem como da

contração dos gastos com bens domésticos pelos consumidores chineses. Além disso, a China pode experimentar taxas substanciais de inflação ou recessões econômicas, o que teria um efeito negativo em sua economia e mercado de valores mobiliários. Atrasos na reestruturação empresarial, desenvolvimento lento de mercados financeiros em bom funcionamento e corrupção generalizada também prejudicaram o desempenho da economia chinesa. A China continua a receber pressão substancial de parceiros comerciais para liberalizar as taxas de câmbio oficiais.

Elevadas tensões geopolíticas entre a China e seus parceiros comerciais, incluindo a imposição de tarifas dos EUA sobre certos produtos chineses, a imposição de barreiras comerciais e não comerciais para certas empresas chinesas e o aumento da pressão internacional relacionada à política comercial chinesa, transferências forçadas de tecnologia e proteções de propriedade intelectual, podem ter um impacto substancial na economia chinesa. A continuação ou agravamento do atual clima político entre a China e os EUA pode resultar na contemplação ou imposição de restrições regulatórias adicionais nos EUA ou na China que podem afetar a capacidade do Fundo de investir em determinadas empresas. Redução de gastos com produtos e serviços chineses, instituição de tarifas adicionais ou outras barreiras comerciais (inclusive como resultado de tensões comerciais aumentadas entre a China e os EUA ou em resposta a atividade cibernética chinesa real ou alegada) ou uma desaceleração em qualquer uma das economias dos principais parceiros comerciais da China podem ter um impacto adverso na economia chinesa e os emitentes chineses de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Por exemplo, os EUA adicionaram certas empresas de tecnologia estrangeiras à “Lista de Entidades” da Agência de Indústria e Segurança do Departamento de Comércio dos EUA, que é uma lista de empresas que se acredita representar um risco de segurança nacional para os EUA. Os investidores dos EUA também podem ser impedidos pelas autoridades dos EUA de investir em certas empresas, incluindo aquelas com vínculos com os militares, inteligência e serviços de segurança na China. Ações como essas podem ter efeitos imprevistos e perturbadores na economia chinesa. Qualquer resposta desse tipo que tenha como alvo os mercados financeiros ou bolsas de valores chineses pode interferir na negociação ordenada, atrasar a liquidação ou causar interrupções no mercado. Crises de saúde pública ou grandes desenvolvimentos relacionados à saúde podem ter um impacto substancial na economia chinesa ou nas participações no Fundo. Surtos de vírus e doenças contagiosas, incluindo os novos vírus comumente conhecidos como SARS, MERS e Covid-19 (Coronavírus), podem reduzir a atividade comercial ou interromper a atividade do mercado e têm o potencial de exacerbar riscos de mercado, como volatilidade nas taxas de câmbio ou a negociação de títulos chineses listados no mercado interno ou no exterior. Da mesma forma, fábricas, portos e infraestrutura crítica na China podem limitar o risco de contágio. O acesso dos investidores estrangeiros aos mercados domésticos também pode ser limitado durante essas crises de saúde, especialmente se as bolsas domésticas estiverem fechadas por um período prolongado. Os fechamentos de mercado podem interferir nos mecanismos de negociação ou liquidação ordenados de títulos chineses listados no mercado interno ou no exterior. A economia chinesa ou as participações no Fundo também podem ser afetadas negativamente caso as crises de saúde criem incerteza política ou agitação social. As implicações de tais crises de saúde são difíceis de determinar, mas podem pressionar as cadeias de suprimentos, as relações comerciais e as relações internacionais da China.

#### Risco de expropriação

O governo chinês mantém um papel importante na formulação da política econômica e investir na China envolve risco de perda por expropriação, nacionalização, confisco de bens e propriedades ou imposição de restrições aos investimentos estrangeiros e à repatriação do capital investido.

#### Risco de segurança

A China estremeceu as relações internacionais com Taiwan, Índia, Rússia e outros vizinhos devido a disputas territoriais, animosidades históricas, preocupações de defesa e outras preocupações de segurança. As relações entre a maioria étnica han da China e outros grupos étnicos na China, incluindo tibetanos e uigures, também são tensas e marcadas por protestos e violência. Além disso, a China é acusada de ter participado de ataques cibernéticos patrocinados pelo Estado contra empresas estrangeiras e governos estrangeiros. As respostas reais e ameaçadas a tal atividade, incluindo restrições de compra, sanções, tarifas ou ataques cibernéticos ao governo chinês ou empresas chinesas, podem afetar a economia da China e os emissores chineses de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe. Essas situações podem causar incerteza no mercado

chinês e podem afetar negativamente a economia chinesa. Além disso, o conflito na Península Coreana pode afetar negativamente a economia chinesa.

### Risco Fiscal

A China implementou uma série de reformas tributárias nos últimos anos e pode alterar ou revisar suas leis e/ou procedimentos tributários existentes no futuro, possivelmente com efeito retroativo. Alterações na legislação fiscal chinesa aplicável podem reduzir os lucros após impostos do Fundo, direta ou indiretamente, inclusive reduzindo os lucros após impostos de empresas na China nas quais o Fundo investe. Incertezas nas regras fiscais chinesas podem resultar em obrigações fiscais inesperadas para o Fundo.

### Risco Político de Hong Kong

Hong Kong voltou à soberania chinesa em 1º de julho de 1997 como Região Administrativa Especial (SAR) da República Popular da China sob o princípio de “um país, dois sistemas”. Embora a China seja obrigada a manter o atual sistema econômico e social capitalista de Hong Kong até 30 de junho de 2047, a continuação das liberdades econômicas e sociais desfrutadas em Hong Kong depende do governo da China. Desde 1997, tem havido tensões entre o governo chinês e muitas pessoas em Hong Kong que percebem a China como um controle mais rígido sobre a estrutura política, econômica, legal e social liberal semi-autônoma de Hong Kong. Os recentes protestos e distúrbios aumentaram ainda mais as tensões. Devido à natureza interconectada das economias de Hong Kong e da China, essa instabilidade em Hong Kong pode causar incerteza nos mercados de Hong Kong e da China. Além disso, o dólar de Hong Kong é negociado a uma taxa de câmbio fixa em relação ao (ou está “atrelado”) ao dólar americano, o que contribuiu para o crescimento e a estabilidade da economia de Hong Kong. No entanto, é incerto por quanto tempo a paridade cambial continuará ou que efeito o estabelecimento de um sistema alternativo de taxas de câmbio teria na economia de Hong Kong. Como o NAV do Fundo é denominado em dólares norte-americanos, o estabelecimento de um sistema alternativo de taxas de câmbio pode resultar em um declínio no NAV do Fundo.

### Considerações de risco especial de investir na China – Investimentos em Entidades de Participação Variável

Para fins de levantamento de capital no exterior em bolsas fora da China, inclusive nas bolsas dos EUA, muitas empresas operacionais com sede na China são estruturadas como Entidades de Participação Variável (“VIEs”). Nessa estrutura, a empresa operacional com sede na China é a VIE e estabelece uma empresa de fachada em uma jurisdição estrangeira, como as Ilhas Cayman. A empresa de fachada é listada em uma bolsa de valores e celebra acordos contratuais com a VIE. Essa estrutura permite que empresas chinesas nas quais o governo restringe a propriedade estrangeira levantem capital de investidores estrangeiros. Embora a empresa de fachada não tenha participação acionária da VIE, esses acordos contratuais permitem que a empresa de fachada consolide as demonstrações financeiras da VIE com as suas próprias para fins contábeis e forneça exposição econômica ao desempenho da empresa operacional chinesa subjacente. Portanto, um investidor na empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, terá exposição à empresa operacional com sede na China apenas por meio de acordos contratuais e não possui participação na empresa operacional com sede na China. Além disso, como a empresa de fachada possui apenas direitos específicos previstos nesses contratos de serviço com a VIE, suas habilidades para controlar as atividades na empresa operacional chinesa são limitadas e a empresa operacional pode se envolver em atividades que impactam negativamente o valor do investimento.

Embora a estrutura das VIE’s tenha sido amplamente adotada, não é formalmente reconhecida pela lei chinesa e, portanto, existe o risco do governo chinês proibir a existência de tais estruturas ou impactar negativamente os acordos contratuais da VIE com a empresa de fachada listada, tornando-os inválidos. Se esses contratos forem considerados inexecutáveis sob a lei chinesa, os investidores da empresa de fachada listada, como o Fundo, poderão sofrer perdas significativas com pouco ou nenhum recurso disponível. Se o governo chinês determinar que os acordos que estabelecem as estruturas das VIE’s não estão em conformidade com as leis e regulamentos chineses, incluindo aqueles relacionados a restrições à propriedade estrangeira, ele poderá sujeitar um emissor com sede na China a penalidades, revogação de licenças comerciais e operacionais ou confisco de participação acionária. Além disso, o controle da empresa de fachada

listada sobre uma VIE também pode ser prejudicado se uma pessoa física que detenha a participação acionária na VIE violar os termos do contrato, estiver sujeita a processos judiciais ou se quaisquer instrumentos físicos para autenticar documentação, como carimbos e selos, são usados sem a autorização do emissor com sede na China para celebrar acordos contratuais na China. Carimbos e selos, que são carimbos gravados usados para assinar documentos, representam um compromisso juridicamente vinculativo da empresa. Além disso, qualquer ação regulatória futura pode proibir a capacidade da empresa de fachada de receber os benefícios econômicos da empresa operacional com sede na China, o que pode causar uma perda significativa no valor do investimento do Fundo na empresa de fachada listada. Por exemplo, em 2021, o governo chinês proibiu o uso da estrutura VIE para investimento em empresas de reforço escolar. Não há garantia de que o governo não imponha restrições semelhantes a outras indústrias.

Ações chinesas que utilizam a estrutura VIE para listar nos EUA. Já que os ADRs enfrentam o risco de ação regulatória dos EUA. Autoridades, incluindo o risco de exclusão. Isso dependerá em parte se os EUA reguladores estão satisfeitos com o seu acesso à China Continental e Hong Kong com o objetivo de realizar inspeções sobre a qualidade das auditorias para essas autoridades. Embora os E.U.A. e a China chegaram a um acordo em setembro de 2022 para conceder aos EUA acesso para tais inspeções, não há garantia de que o acordo se manterá ou que os EUA As autoridades reguladoras continuarão satisfeitas com seu acesso.

### **Risco de investir em mercados desenvolvidos**

*O Risco de investir em Mercados Desenvolvidos aplica-se ao Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF and Global X Guru® Index ETF*

O investimento em emissores de países desenvolvidos pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos dos países desenvolvidos. Os países desenvolvidos geralmente tendem a confiar nos setores de serviços (por exemplo, o setor de serviços financeiros) como o principal meio de crescimento econômico. Uma desaceleração prolongada nos setores de serviços, entre outros, provavelmente terá um impacto negativo nas economias de alguns países desenvolvidos, embora as economias de países desenvolvidos individualmente possam ser afetadas por desacelerações em outros setores. No passado, alguns países desenvolvidos foram alvos de terrorismo e algumas áreas geográficas nas quais o Fundo investe experimentaram relações internacionais tensas devido a disputas territoriais, animosidades históricas, preocupações de defesa e outras preocupações de segurança. Essas situações podem causar incerteza nos mercados financeiros desses países ou áreas geográficas e podem afetar negativamente o desempenho dos emissores aos quais o Fundo está exposto. A regulamentação pesada de certos mercados, incluindo os mercados de trabalho e de produtos, pode ter um efeito adverso em certos emissores. Tais regulamentações podem afetar negativamente o crescimento econômico ou causar períodos prolongados de recessão. Muitos países desenvolvidos estão fortemente endividados e enfrentam crescentes despesas com saúde e aposentadoria e podem estar despreparados para crises globais de saúde. Por exemplo, a disseminação rápida e global de uma nova doença respiratória por coronavírus altamente contagiosa, denominada COVID-19, resultou em extrema volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e perdas severas; liquidez reduzida de muitos instrumentos; restrições a viagens internacionais e, em alguns casos, locais; interrupções significativas nas operações de negócios (incluindo fechamento de negócios); sistemas de saúde sobrecarregados; interrupções nas cadeias de suprimentos, demanda do consumidor e disponibilidade de funcionários; e incerteza generalizada sobre a duração e os efeitos a longo prazo desta pandemia. Além disso, as flutuações de preços

de certas commodities e regulamentações que afetam a importação de commodities podem afetar negativamente as economias dos países desenvolvidos.

### **Risco de investir em mercados emergentes**

*O risco de investir em mercados emergentes aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF and Global X Guru® Index ETF*

Os mercados de valores mobiliários de países de mercados emergentes podem ser menos líquidos, sujeitos a maior volatilidade de preços, ter menor capitalização de mercado, ter menos regulamentação governamental e não estar sujeitos a exigências de contabilidade, finanças e outros relatórios tão extensos e frequentes quanto os mercados de valores mobiliários de países mais desenvolvidos países, como tem acontecido historicamente. Os emissores e os mercados de valores mobiliários em mercados emergentes geralmente não estão sujeitos a exigências contábeis, financeiras e de outros tipos de relatórios tão extensos e frequentes ou regulamentações governamentais abrangentes quanto os emissores e mercados de valores mobiliários nos mercados desenvolvidos. Em particular, os ativos e lucros que aparecem nas demonstrações financeiras de emissores de mercados emergentes podem não refletir sua posição financeira ou resultados de operações da mesma maneira que as demonstrações financeiras de emissores de mercados desenvolvidos. Substancialmente menos informações podem estar disponíveis publicamente sobre emissores de mercados emergentes do que estão disponíveis sobre emissores em mercados desenvolvidos. Pode ser difícil ou impossível para o Fundo intentar ações contra um emitente de mercado emergente nos tribunais de um país de mercado emergente. Pode haver obstáculos significativos à obtenção de informações necessárias para investigações ou litígios contra empresas de mercados emergentes e os acionistas podem ter direitos e recursos legais limitados.

Os mercados emergentes geralmente estão localizados nas regiões da Ásia e do Pacífico, Oriente Médio, Europa Oriental, América Latina e África. Os mercados emergentes normalmente são classificados como tal por não terem uma ou mais das seguintes características: sustentabilidade do desenvolvimento econômico, mercados de títulos grandes e líquidos, abertura à propriedade estrangeira, facilidade de entrada e saída de capital, eficiência da estrutura operacional do mercado e/ou estabilidade da estrutura institucional. A compra e venda de títulos da carteira do Fundo em determinados países de mercados emergentes pode ser restringida por limitações relacionadas a alterações diárias nos preços de títulos listados, negociação periódica ou volume de liquidação e/ou limitações nas participações agregadas de investidores estrangeiros. Tais limitações podem ser calculadas com base no volume agregado de negociação ou participações do Fundo, do Consultor, suas afiliadas e seus respectivos clientes e outros prestadores de serviços. O Fundo pode não conseguir vender títulos em circunstâncias em que as limitações de preço, negociação ou volume de liquidação tenham sido atingidas.

O investimento estrangeiro nos mercados de valores mobiliários de alguns países de mercados emergentes é restrito ou controlado em vários graus, o que pode limitar o investimento nesses países ou aumentar os custos administrativos de tais investimentos. Por exemplo, certos países asiáticos exigem a aprovação do governo antes de investimentos de pessoas estrangeiras ou limitam o investimento de pessoas estrangeiras a apenas uma porcentagem específica dos títulos em circulação de um emissor ou uma classe específica de títulos que podem ter termos menos vantajosos (incluindo preço) do que títulos de o emitente disponível para compra por nacionais. Além disso, alguns países podem restringir ou proibir oportunidades de investimento em emissores ou setores considerados importantes para os interesses nacionais. Tais restrições podem afetar o preço de mercado, liquidez e direitos dos títulos que podem ser adquiridos pelo Fundo. A repatriação de renda de investimento e capital de alguns países de mercado emergente está sujeita a restrições, como a necessidade de consentimentos governamentais. Em situações em que um país restringe o investimento direto em valores mobiliários (o que pode ocorrer em certos países asiáticos, latino-americanos e outros), o Fundo pode investir nesses países por meio de outros fundos de investimento nesses países. Certos países de mercados emergentes podem ter privatizado ou iniciado o processo de privatização de certas entidades e indústrias. As entidades privatizadas podem perder dinheiro ou ser renacionalizadas.

Muitos países de mercados emergentes experimentaram desvalorizações cambiais, taxas substanciais (e, em alguns casos, extremamente altas) de inflação e recessões econômicas. Essas circunstâncias tiveram um efeito negativo nas economias e nos mercados de valores mobiliários desses países emergentes. As economias dos países de mercados emergentes geralmente dependem dos preços das commodities e do comércio internacional e, conseqüentemente, foram e podem continuar sendo afetadas adversamente pelas economias de seus parceiros comerciais, barreiras comerciais, controles cambiais, ajustes administrados nos valores relativos da moeda e outras medidas protecionistas impostas ou negociadas pelos países com os quais fazem comércio. Como resultado, os países de mercados emergentes são particularmente vulneráveis às desacelerações da economia mundial. A crise financeira global de 2008-2009 apertou a oferta de crédito internacional e enfraqueceu a demanda global por suas exportações. Como resultado, algumas dessas economias enfrentaram dificuldades econômicas significativas, o que fez com que algumas economias de mercados emergentes entrassem em recessão. A recuperação dessas condições pode ser gradual e/ou interrompida, pois as condições econômicas fracas nos mercados desenvolvidos podem continuar a suprimir a demanda por exportações de países de mercados emergentes.

Muitos países de mercados emergentes estão sujeitos a um grau substancial de instabilidade econômica, política e social. Os governos de alguns países de mercados emergentes são autoritários por natureza ou foram instalados ou removidos como resultado de golpes militares, enquanto os governos de outros países de mercados emergentes têm usado periodicamente a força para suprimir a dissidência civil. As disparidades de riqueza, o ritmo e o sucesso da democratização e o descontentamento étnico, religioso e racial, entre outros fatores, também levaram à agitação social, violência e/ou agitação trabalhista em alguns países de mercados emergentes. Muitos países de mercados emergentes experimentaram relações internacionais tensas devido a disputas de fronteira, animosidades históricas ou outras preocupações de defesa. Essas situações podem causar incerteza nos mercados e afetar negativamente o desempenho dessas economias. Desenvolvimentos políticos, sociais e de saúde pública imprevistos podem resultar em perdas de investimento repentinas e significativas. Muitos mercados emergentes podem estar despreparados para crises globais de saúde. Por exemplo, a disseminação rápida e global de uma nova doença respiratória por coronavírus altamente contagiosa, denominada COVID-19, resultou em extrema volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e perdas severas; liquidez reduzida de muitos instrumentos; restrições a viagens internacionais e, em alguns casos, locais; interrupções significativas nas operações de negócios (incluindo fechamento de negócios); sistemas de saúde sobrecarregados; interrupções nas cadeias de suprimentos, demanda do consumidor e disponibilidade de funcionários; e incerteza generalizada sobre a duração e os efeitos a longo prazo desta pandemia. Investir em países de mercados emergentes envolve maior risco de perda por expropriação, nacionalização, confisco de bens e propriedades ou imposição de restrições aos investimentos estrangeiros e à repatriação do capital investido. Como exemplo, no passado, alguns governos do Leste Europeu expropriaram quantidades substanciais de propriedades privadas, e muitas reivindicações dos proprietários nunca foram totalmente resolvidas. Não há garantia de que expropriações semelhantes não ocorrerão em outros países de mercados emergentes, incluindo a China.

Como resultado do aumento das tensões geopolíticas, vários países impuseram sanções econômicas, impuseram barreiras não comerciais e renovaram as sanções econômicas existentes em mercados emergentes específicos e em emissores desses mercados. Essas barreiras não comerciais consistem em proibir certas negociações de valores mobiliários, proibir certas transações privadas em determinados setores e com relação a certas empresas, congelamento de ativos e proibição de todos os negócios, contra determinados indivíduos e empresas. Os Estados Unidos e outras nações ou organizações internacionais podem impor sanções econômicas adicionais e mais amplas ou tomar outras medidas que possam afetar negativamente certos mercados emergentes no futuro. Essas ações, quaisquer sanções futuras ou outras ações, ou mesmo a ameaça de novas sanções ou outras ações, podem afetar negativamente o valor e a liquidez dos investimentos do Fundo. Por exemplo, o Fundo pode ser proibido de investir em valores mobiliários emitidos por empresas sujeitas a tais sanções. Além disso, as sanções podem exigir que o Fundo congele seus investimentos existentes, proibindo o Fundo de comprar, vender ou de outra forma realizar transações nesses investimentos. Além disso, se um título afetado for incluído no Índice Subjacente do Fundo, o Fundo poderá, sempre que possível, tentar eliminar suas participações no título afetado empregando ou aumentando sua estratégia de amostragem representativa para buscar rastrear os resultados de investimento do Índice Subjacente. O uso de (ou maior uso de) uma estratégia de amostragem representativa pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento do Fundo. Ações que impeçam algumas ou todas as transações com uma empresa específica provavelmente terão um impacto negativo substancial no valor dos títulos dessa



empresa. Essas sanções também podem levar a alterações no Índice Subjacente do Fundo. O fornecedor do índice do Fundo pode remover títulos do Índice Subjacente ou implementar limites aos títulos de determinados emissores que tenham sido sujeitos a sanções econômicas recentes. Nesse caso, espera-se que o Fundo reequilibre sua carteira para alinhá-la com seu Índice Subjacente como resultado de tais alterações, o que pode resultar em custos de transação e aumento do erro de rastreamento. O investimento do Fundo em países de mercados emergentes também pode estar sujeito a retenção na fonte ou outros impostos, que podem ser significativos e podem reduzir o retorno para o Fundo de um investimento nesses países.

Os procedimentos de liquidação e compensação em países de mercados emergentes são frequentemente menos desenvolvidos e confiáveis do que os dos Estados Unidos e podem envolver a entrega de títulos pelo Fundo antes do recebimento do pagamento pela sua venda. Além disso, atrasos significativos podem ocorrer em certos mercados no registro da transferência de valores mobiliários. Problemas de liquidação, liberação ou registro podem tornar mais difícil para o Fundo avaliar seus títulos em carteira e podem fazer com que o Fundo perca oportunidades de investimento atraentes, tenha uma parte de seus ativos não investidos ou incorra em perdas devido à falha de uma contraparte em pagar por títulos que o Fundo entregou ou a incapacidade do Fundo de cumprir suas obrigações contratuais devido a roubo ou outros motivos. Além disso, os agentes e depositários locais estão sujeitos a padrões locais de atendimento que podem não ser tão rigorosos quanto os países desenvolvidos. Governos e outros grupos também podem exigir que agentes locais mantenham títulos em depósitos que não estejam sujeitos a verificação independente. Quanto menos desenvolvido for o mercado de valores mobiliários de um país, maior será o risco para o Fundo.

A qualidade de crédito das empresas de valores mobiliários locais utilizadas pelo Fundo em países de mercados emergentes pode não ser tão sólida quanto a qualidade de crédito das empresas utilizadas em países mais desenvolvidos. Como resultado, o Fundo pode estar sujeito a um risco maior de perda se uma corretora de valores mobiliários não cumprir suas responsabilidades.

A utilização pelo Fundo de técnicas de gestão de moeda estrangeira em países de mercados emergentes pode ser limitada. Devido ao mercado limitado para estes instrumentos em países de mercados emergentes, a totalidade ou uma parte significativa da exposição cambial do Fundo em países de mercados emergentes pode não estar coberta por tais instrumentos.

O aumento das taxas de juros, combinado com o aumento dos spreads de crédito, pode impactar negativamente o valor da dívida de mercados emergentes e aumentar os custos de financiamento para emissores estrangeiros. Nesse cenário, os emissores estrangeiros podem não conseguir cumprir suas obrigações de dívida, o mercado de dívida de mercados emergentes pode sofrer com a redução da liquidez e o Fundo pode perder dinheiro.

Certos emissores em países de mercados emergentes podem utilizar esquemas de bloqueio de ações. O bloqueio de ações refere-se a uma prática, em certos mercados estrangeiros, em que os direitos de voto relacionados a valores mobiliários de um emissor são baseados no bloqueio desses valores mobiliários para negociação no nível de custodiante ou subcustodiante, por um período de tempo próximo a uma assembleia de acionistas. Essas restrições têm o efeito de impedir a compra e venda de determinados títulos com direito a voto dentro de um determinado número de dias antes e, em certos casos, após uma assembleia de acionistas em que um voto dos acionistas será realizado. O bloqueio de ações pode impedir o Fundo de comprar ou vender títulos por um período de tempo. Durante o período em que as ações estiverem bloqueadas, as negociações com esses títulos não serão liquidadas. O período de bloqueio pode durar várias semanas. O processo de levantamento de uma restrição de bloqueio pode ser bastante oneroso, com os requisitos específicos variando amplamente de acordo com o país. Além disso, em alguns países, o bloqueio não pode ser removido. Em decorrência das ramificações dos boletins de voto em mercados que permitem o bloqueio de ações, o Assessor, em nome do Fundo, reserva-se o direito de abster-se de procurações de voto nesses mercados.

### **Risco de Investir na França**

*O risco de investir na França se aplica ao Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETFs*

O investimento em emittentes franceses pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos jurídicos, regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos da França. Como resultado da pandemia de COVID-19 em 2020, a economia francesa, juntamente com algumas outras economias da UE, experimentou uma desaceleração econômica significativa. A invasão da Ucrânia pela Rússia em 2022 criou ventos econômicos contrários e ameaças potenciais à segurança energética da França e de outros países da UE. Preocupações contínuas em relação à saúde econômica da União Europeia (a “UE”) continuam a restringir a resiliência econômica de alguns estados membros da UE, incluindo a França. As taxas de juros da dívida da França podem subir a níveis que dificultam o serviço de altos níveis de dívida sem ajuda financeira significativa de, entre outros, o Banco Central Europeu e podem resultar em inadimplência. Além disso, a economia francesa depende significativamente das economias de alguns dos principais parceiros comerciais, incluindo a Alemanha e outros países da Europa Ocidental. A redução nos gastos com produtos e serviços franceses ou mudanças em qualquer uma das economias podem causar um impacto adverso na economia francesa. Além disso, a França foi alvo de atos de terrorismo, que criaram um clima de insegurança prejudicial ao turismo e que pode levar a consequências econômicas adversas. A economia francesa depende das exportações do setor agrícola. As principais exportações agrícolas incluem produtos lácteos, carne, vinho, frutas e legumes e peixe. Como resultado, a economia francesa é suscetível a flutuações na demanda por produtos agrícolas.

### **Risco de investir na Índia**

*O risco de investir na Índia aplica-se ao Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

A Índia é um país de mercado emergente e exibe uma volatilidade de mercado significativamente maior de tempos em tempos em comparação com mercados mais desenvolvidos. A incerteza política e jurídica, o maior controle governamental sobre a economia, as flutuações ou bloqueios cambiais e o risco de nacionalização ou expropriação de ativos podem resultar em maior potencial de perdas.

Além disso, as ações governamentais podem ter um efeito significativo nas condições econômicas na Índia, o que pode afetar negativamente o valor e a liquidez dos investimentos do Fundo. Em novembro de 2016, o governo indiano eliminou algumas notas em dinheiro de grande valor como moeda legal, causando incerteza em certos mercados financeiros. Os mercados de valores mobiliários na Índia são comparativamente subdesenvolvidos, e as corretoras de valores e outros intermediários podem não ter um desempenho tão bom quanto suas contrapartes nos Estados Unidos e outros mercados de valores mobiliários mais desenvolvidos. A liquidez limitada dos mercados de valores mobiliários indianos também pode afetar a capacidade do Fundo de adquirir ou alienar valores mobiliários ao preço e no momento que desejar.

Fatores globais e ações externas podem inibir o fluxo de capital estrangeiro do qual a Índia depende para sustentar seu crescimento. Além disso, o Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”) impôs limites à propriedade estrangeira de títulos indianos, o que pode diminuir a liquidez da carteira do Fundo e resultar em extrema volatilidade nos preços dos títulos indianos. Esses fatores, juntamente com a falta de padrões e práticas abrangentes de contabilidade, auditoria e relatórios financeiros, em comparação com os EUA, podem aumentar o risco de perda do Fundo.

Além disso, certas aprovações regulatórias indianas, incluindo aprovações do Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”), do RBI, do governo central e das autoridades fiscais (na medida em que os benefícios fiscais precisam ser utilizados), podem ser necessárias antes o Fundo pode fazer investimentos em títulos de empresas indianas. Os ganhos de capital de títulos indianos podem estar sujeitos a tributação local.

### **Risco de investimento no Japão**

*O risco de investimento no Japão aplica-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF*

O Japão pode estar sujeito a riscos políticos, econômicos, nucleares e trabalhistas, entre outros. Qualquer um desses riscos, individualmente ou em conjunto, pode impactar um investimento feito no Japão.

### Risco Econômico

O crescimento da economia do Japão recentemente ficou para trás em relação aos seus vizinhos asiáticos e outras grandes economias desenvolvidas. Desde o ano 2000, a taxa de crescimento econômico do Japão permaneceu relativamente baixa e pode permanecer baixa no futuro. A economia japonesa é fortemente dependente do comércio internacional e tem sido afetada negativamente por tarifas comerciais, outras medidas protecionistas, concorrência de economias emergentes e as condições econômicas de seus parceiros comerciais. O Japão também é fortemente dependente das importações de petróleo e outras commodities, e os preços mais altos das commodities podem, portanto, ter um impacto negativo na economia japonesa.

### Risco político

Historicamente, o Japão teve uma política nacional imprevisível e pode experimentar frequentes mudanças políticas. Desenvolvimentos políticos futuros podem levar a mudanças na política que podem afetar adversamente os investimentos do Fundo. Além disso, a China tornou-se um importante parceiro comercial do Japão. A relação política do Japão com a China, no entanto, tornou-se tensa. Se a tensão política aumentar, poderá afetar negativamente a economia japonesa e desestabilizar a região como um todo.

### Grande risco de dívida corporativa e governamental

A economia japonesa enfrenta várias preocupações, incluindo um sistema financeiro com grandes níveis de empréstimos inadimplentes, balanços corporativos super alavancados, extensa propriedade cruzada de grandes corporações, uma estrutura de governança corporativa em mudança e grandes déficits governamentais. Esses problemas podem causar uma desaceleração da economia japonesa.

### Risco de moeda

O iene japonês flutuou bastante às vezes e qualquer aumento em seu valor pode causar um declínio nas exportações que poderia enfraquecer a economia japonesa. O Japão, no passado, interveio nos mercados de câmbio para tentar manter ou reduzir o valor do iene. A intervenção japonesa nos mercados de câmbio pode fazer com que o valor do iene flutue de forma acentuada e imprevisível e pode causar perdas aos investidores.

### Risco de Energia Nuclear

A catástrofe da usina nuclear no Japão em março de 2011 pode ter efeitos de longo prazo sobre a economia japonesa e sua indústria de energia nuclear, cuja extensão é desconhecida atualmente.

### Risco trabalhista

O Japão tem uma força de trabalho envelhecida e experimentou um declínio populacional significativo nos últimos anos. O mercado de trabalho do Japão parece estar passando por mudanças estruturais fundamentais, pois um mercado de trabalho tradicionalmente acostumado ao emprego vitalício se ajusta para atender à necessidade de maior mobilidade da mão de obra, o que pode afetar negativamente a competitividade econômica do Japão.

### Risco de segurança

As relações do Japão com seus vizinhos, particularmente China, Coreia do Norte, Coreia do Sul e Rússia, às vezes foram tensas devido a disputas territoriais, animosidades históricas e preocupações de defesa. Mais recentemente, o governo

japonês demonstrou preocupação com o aumento da atividade nuclear e militar da Coreia do Norte e da China. Existe o risco de conflito marítimo entre o Japão e a China sobre as ilhas Senkaku ou Diaoyu, e entre o Japão e a Coreia do Sul sobre os Rochedos de Liancourt. Relações tensas podem causar incerteza nos mercados japoneses e afetar negativamente a economia japonesa em geral, principalmente em tempos de crise.

### **Risco de investimento no México**

*Risk of Investing in Mexico applies to the Global X Disruptive Materials ETF*

O investimento em emissores mexicanos envolve riscos específicos do México, incluindo riscos regulatórios, políticos e econômicos. A economia mexicana depende do comércio externo com outras economias, especificamente com os Estados Unidos e alguns países latino-americanos. Como resultado, o México depende, entre outras coisas, dos EUA. economia e qualquer mudança no preço ou na demanda pelas exportações mexicanas pode ter um impacto adverso na economia mexicana. Por exemplo, os preços mais baixos do petróleo impactaram negativamente a Petróleos Mexicanos, a empresa petrolífera estatal mexicana, que responde por uma porcentagem significativa da receita tributária do governo mexicano. O México sofreu impactos econômicos adversos como resultado de terremotos e furacões, bem como surtos de violência. Incidentes envolvendo a segurança do México podem ter um efeito adverso na economia mexicana e causar incerteza em seus mercados financeiros. No passado, o México experimentou altas taxas de juros, volatilidade econômica e altas taxas de desemprego.

### **Political and Social Risk**

O México foi desestabilizado por insurreições locais, convulsões sociais, violência relacionada às drogas e a crise de saúde pública relacionada ao surto de COVID-19. A recorrência dessas ou de condições semelhantes pode afetar adversamente a economia mexicana. Recentemente, as eleições mexicanas foram controversas e foram decididas de forma muito apertada. Mudanças em partidos políticos ou outros eventos políticos mexicanos podem afetar a economia e causar instabilidade.

### **Currency Instability Risk**

Historicamente, o México experimentou instabilidade econômica substancial resultante, entre outras coisas, de períodos de inflação muito alta e desvalorizações significativas da moeda mexicana, o peso.

### **Relations with the United States**

Acontecimentos políticos recentes nos EUA levantaram implicações potenciais para os acordos comerciais atuais entre os EUA. e México, o que poderia afetar negativamente o valor dos títulos detidos pelo Fundo.

### **Risco de investir na Malásia**

*O Risco de investir na Malásia aplica-se ao Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Os investimentos em emissores da Malásia envolvem riscos específicos da Malásia, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios, políticos, cambiais e econômicos. A economia da Malásia, entre outras coisas, depende do comércio externo com outras economias, incluindo Estados Unidos, China, Japão e Cingapura. Como resultado, a Malásia depende das economias desses outros países e qualquer mudança no preço ou na demanda por exportações malaias pode ter um impacto adverso na economia malaia. Além disso, a economia da Malásia está fortemente focada na exportação de produtos eletrônicos. Como resultado, a dependência da Malásia no setor de eletrônicos a torna vulnerável a desacelerações econômicas, entre outros setores, no setor de tecnologia. A volatilidade na taxa de câmbio da moeda malaia e a deterioração econômica geral levaram anteriormente à imposição e, em seguida, à reversão de controles de capital rigorosos, proibição de repatriação de capital e proibição indefinida de transferências gratuitas de títulos. Não há garantia de que uma taxa

semelhante não será restabelecida pelas autoridades da Malásia no futuro, em possível prejuízo do Fundo e de seus acionistas. Os controles de capital da Malásia foram alterados de forma significativa desde que foram adotados e sem aviso prévio. Não há garantia de que os controles de capital da Malásia não serão alterados no futuro de forma a afetar adversamente o Fundo e seus acionistas.

### **Risco de investimento na Rússia**

*O risco de investimento na Rússia aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF e Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Investir em títulos russos envolve riscos significativos, além daqueles descritos em “Risco de investir em mercados emergentes” e “Risco de títulos estrangeiros” que normalmente não estão associados ao investimento em títulos dos EUA, incluindo:

- O risco de atrasos na liquidação das operações da carteira e o risco de perda decorrente do sistema de registro e custódia de ações usado na Rússia;
- Riscos relacionados com a manutenção da carteira de títulos e numerário do Fundo com subcustodiantes e depositários de títulos estrangeiros, incluindo o risco de que os acordos de subcustódia apropriados não estejam disponíveis para o Fundo;
- O risco de que os direitos de propriedade do Fundo em títulos da carteira possam ser perdidos por fraude ou negligência porque a propriedade de ações de empresas russas é registrada pelas próprias empresas e por registradores, e não por um sistema de registro central;
- O risco de que o Fundo não possa reivindicar reivindicações em nome de seus acionistas devido ao sistema de registro e custódia de ações e porque as instituições bancárias e registradores russos não são garantidos pelo governo russo; e
- O risco de que várias respostas de outros estados-nação à suposta atividade russa afetem a economia da Rússia e os emissores russos de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe.

Os EUA e a União Econômica e Monetária da UE, juntamente com os órgãos reguladores de vários países, incluindo Japão, Austrália, Noruega, Suíça e Canadá (coletivamente, “Órgãos Sancionadores”), impuseram sanções econômicas, que consistem em ativos congelamentos e sanções setoriais contra certos indivíduos russos e entidades corporativas russas. Os Órgãos Sancionadores também poderiam instituir sanções mais amplas contra a Rússia. Novas sanções anunciadas pelos Estados Unidos, Japão, Reino Unido e UE em fevereiro de 2022 incluem ações direcionadas contra o setor financeiro da Rússia, com restrições significativas a vários bancos russos, bem como restrições aos negócios nas regiões de Donetsk e Luhansk da Ucrânia. Essas sanções, ou mesmo a ameaça de novas sanções, podem resultar no declínio do valor e da liquidez dos títulos russos, enfraquecimento do rublo ou outras consequências adversas para a economia russa. Essas sanções também podem resultar no congelamento imediato de títulos e/ou fundos russos investidos em ativos proibidos, prejudicando a capacidade do Fundo de comprar, vender, receber ou entregar esses títulos e/ou ativos. Além disso, as sanções podem levar à suspensão ou cancelamento de projetos internacionais entre empresas russas e estrangeiras, com efeitos potencialmente adversos nas participações no Fundo.

As sanções contra certos emissores russos incluem proibições de transacionar ou negociar emissões de dívida ou patrimônio de tais emissores. O cumprimento de cada uma dessas sanções pode prejudicar a capacidade do Fundo de comprar, vender, manter, receber ou entregar os valores mobiliários afetados ou outros valores mobiliários de tais emissores. Caso se tornar impraticável ou ilegal para o Fundo manter títulos sujeitos a, ou de outra forma afetados por sanções (coletivamente, “títulos afetados”), ou se considerado apropriado pelo Consultor, o Fundo poderá proibir depósitos em espécie dos títulos afetados em conexão com transações de criação e, em vez disso, exigir um depósito em

dinheiro, o que também pode aumentar os custos de transação do Fundo. O Fundo também pode ser legalmente obrigado a congelar ativos em uma conta bloqueada.

Além disso, se um título afetado for incluído no Índice Subjacente do Fundo, o Fundo poderá, sempre que possível, tentar eliminar suas participações no título afetado empregando ou aumentando sua estratégia de amostragem representativa para buscar rastrear os resultados de investimento de seu Índice Subjacente. O uso de (ou maior uso de) uma estratégia de amostragem representativa pode aumentar o risco de erro de rastreamento do Fundo. Se os títulos afetados constituírem uma porcentagem significativa do Índice Subjacente, o Fundo pode não ser capaz de implementar efetivamente uma estratégia de amostragem representativa, o que pode resultar em um erro de rastreamento significativo entre o desempenho do Fundo e o desempenho de seu Índice Subjacente.

Sanções atuais ou futuras podem fazer com que a Rússia tome contramedidas ou ações de retaliação, o que pode prejudicar ainda mais o valor e a liquidez dos títulos russos. Essas medidas de retaliação podem incluir o congelamento imediato de ativos russos detidos pelo Fundo. No caso de tal congelamento de quaisquer ativos do Fundo, incluindo recibos de depósito, o Fundo pode precisar liquidar ativos não restritos para atender a quaisquer ordens de resgate do Fundo. A liquidação dos ativos do Fundo durante esse período também pode resultar no recebimento de preços substancialmente mais baixos por seus títulos pelo Fundo.

Essas sanções também podem levar a alterações no Índice Subjacente do Fundo. O Fornecedor do Índice do Fundo pode remover títulos do Índice Subjacente ou implementar limites aos títulos de determinados emittentes que tenham sido sujeitos a sanções econômicas recentes. Nesse caso, espera-se que o Fundo reequilibre sua carteira para alinhá-la com o Índice Subjacente como resultado de tais alterações, o que pode resultar em custos de transação e aumento do erro de rastreamento. Essas sanções, a volatilidade que pode resultar nos mercados de negociação de títulos russos e a possibilidade de que a Rússia possa impor controles de investimento ou moeda aos investidores podem fazer com que o Fundo invista ou aumente os investimentos do Fundo em certificados de depósito que representam os títulos do Índice Subjacente. Esses investimentos podem resultar em aumento dos custos de transação e aumento do erro de rastreamento.

### **Risk of Investing in Singapore**

*Risk of Investing in Singapore applies to the Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

Os investimentos em emittentes de Singapura podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos jurídicos, regulamentares, políticos, cambiais e econômicos específicos de Singapura. Especificamente, os desenvolvimentos políticos e econômicos de seus vizinhos podem ter um efeito adverso na economia de Cingapura. Além disso, como sua economia é voltada para a exportação, Cingapura depende fortemente de seus parceiros comerciais. A China é um grande comprador das exportações de Cingapura e serve como fonte das importações de Cingapura. Cingapura obtém uma parte significativa de seus investimentos estrangeiros da China. Cingapura também é sensível aos desenvolvimentos sociopolíticos e econômicos de seus vizinhos, Indonésia e Malásia, dependendo de ambos como mercados para a indústria de serviços de Cingapura e da Malásia para o abastecimento de água bruta. Cingapura também tem exposição econômica substancial a Hong Kong e aos EUA. Como resultado, a economia de Cingapura é suscetível a flutuações na economia mundial. Uma desaceleração nas economias da China, Malásia, Indonésia, Hong Kong ou Estados Unidos, entre outros países ou regiões, pode afetar adversamente a economia de Cingapura. Além disso, a economia de Cingapura pode ser particularmente vulnerável a mudanças no mercado externo devido ao seu tamanho menor. O aumento dos custos trabalhistas e o aumento da consciência ambiental levaram algumas indústrias de mão-de-obra intensiva a se mudarem para países com mão-de-obra mais barata, e a terceirização contínua da mão-de-obra pode afetar adversamente a economia de Cingapura.

### **Risco de investir na África do Sul**

*O risco de investir na África do Sul aplica-se ao Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF e Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

A economia de duas camadas da África do Sul, com uma rivalizando com os países desenvolvidos e a outra exibindo muitas características dos países em desenvolvimento, é caracterizada pela distribuição desigual de riqueza e renda e altas taxas de desemprego. Embora as reformas econômicas tenham sido decretadas para promover o crescimento e os investimentos estrangeiros, não há garantia de que esses programas alcançarão os resultados desejados. Além disso, as reservas monetárias inadequadas da África do Sul deixaram sua moeda vulnerável, às vezes, à desvalorização. Apesar da significativa reforma e privatização, o governo sul-africano continua a controlar uma grande parte da atividade econômica sul-africana. A forte regulamentação dos mercados de trabalho e de produtos é generalizada e pode sufocar o crescimento econômico sul-africano ou causar períodos prolongados de recessão. Os setores de agricultura e mineração da economia da África do Sul respondem por grande parte de suas exportações e, portanto, a economia sul-africana é suscetível a flutuações nesses mercados de commodities. Nos últimos anos, o fornecimento instável de eletricidade na África do Sul sufocou o crescimento econômico, o que pode afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo.

### **Risco de investir na Coreia do Sul**

*O risco de investir na Coreia do Sul aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF e Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Os investimentos em emissores sul-coreanos envolvem riscos específicos da Coreia do Sul, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos. Existem tensões políticas substanciais entre a Coreia do Norte e a Coreia do Sul. A escalada de tensões envolvendo as duas nações e a eclosão de hostilidades entre as duas nações, ou mesmo a ameaça de uma eclosão de hostilidades, podem ter um efeito adverso grave na economia sul-coreana. Além disso, o potencial de crescimento econômico da Coreia do Sul está em declínio recentemente devido ao rápido envelhecimento da população e problemas estruturais, entre outros fatores. A economia sul-coreana depende fortemente das exportações comerciais e interrupções ou diminuições na atividade comercial podem levar a novas quedas.

### **Risk of Investing in South Korea**

*Risk of Investing in South Korea applies to the Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Os investimentos em emissores sul-coreanos envolvem riscos específicos da Coreia do Sul, incluindo riscos jurídicos, regulatórios, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos. Existem tensões políticas substanciais entre a Coreia do Norte e a Coreia do Sul. A escalada das tensões envolvendo as duas nações e o início das hostilidades entre as duas nações, ou mesmo a ameaça de um início das hostilidades, podem ter um efeito adverso severo na economia sul-coreana. Além disso, o potencial de crescimento econômico da Coreia do Sul esteve recentemente em declínio devido ao rápido envelhecimento da população e problemas estruturais, entre outros fatores. A economia sul-coreana depende fortemente das exportações comerciais e as interrupções ou reduções na atividade comercial podem levar a novas quedas.

### **Risco de investir em Taiwan**

*O risco de investir em Taiwan aplica-se ao Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

Os investimentos em emissores de Taiwan podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos legais, regulamentares, políticos, cambiais e econômicos específicos de Taiwan. Especificamente, a proximidade geográfica de Taiwan e o histórico de contenção política com a China resultaram em tensões contínuas entre os dois países. Essas tensões podem afetar materialmente a economia taiwanesa e seu mercado de valores mobiliários. A economia de Taiwan é orientada para a exportação, por isso depende de um regime de comércio mundial aberto e permanece vulnerável às flutuações da economia mundial. O aumento dos custos trabalhistas e a crescente consciência ambiental levaram algumas indústrias de mão-de-obra intensiva a se mudarem para países com forças de trabalho mais baratas, e a terceirização contínua de mão de obra pode afetar adversamente a economia de Taiwan.

### **Risco de investir na Tailândia**

*O risco de investir na Tailândia aplica-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

O investimento em emissores tailandeses envolve riscos específicos da Tailândia, incluindo riscos legais, regulatórios, políticos, de segurança e econômicos. A economia da Tailândia é dependente da exportação e depende fortemente de relações comerciais com alguns parceiros comerciais importantes, incluindo EUA, China, Japão e outros países asiáticos. A incerteza política e o golpe militar ocorrido em 2014 enfraqueceram o crescimento econômico da Tailândia ao reduzir a demanda doméstica e internacional por bens e serviços. Mudanças futuras no preço ou na demanda por produtos exportados da Tailândia pelos EUA, China, Japão ou outros países asiáticos, ou mudanças nas economias desses países, regulamentos comerciais ou taxas de câmbio podem afetar negativamente a economia tailandesa e os emissores para os quais o Fundo tem exposição. A instabilidade econômica e política contribuiu para a elevada volatilidade dos preços nos mercados de ações e divisas tailandeses, o que poderá afetar os investimentos no Fundo. A economia tailandesa passou por períodos de inflação substancial, desvalorizações da moeda e recessões econômicas, qualquer uma das quais pode ter um efeito negativo na economia tailandesa e nos mercados de valores mobiliários. A Tailândia às vezes foi desestabilizada por frequentes mudanças no governo e mudanças políticas significativas, incluindo golpes militares. A recorrência dessas condições, mudanças inesperadas ou repentinas na estrutura política ou outros eventos políticos tailandeses podem resultar em perdas de investimento repentinas e significativas. Além disso, os níveis de endividamento das famílias, a incerteza política e o envelhecimento da população representam riscos para o crescimento econômico da Tailândia.

### **Risco de investir na Turquia**

*O risco de investir na Turquia aplica-se ao Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

A economia turca tem algumas fraquezas econômicas significativas, como seu déficit em conta corrente relativamente alto, que pode financiar por meio de empréstimos por meio de instrumentos voláteis de curto prazo. A lira turca experimentou recentemente e pode continuar a experimentar extrema volatilidade da moeda. Com poucos recursos naturais próprios, a economia turca depende das importações. Os principais parceiros de importação da Turquia incluem Rússia, Alemanha, China, EUA e Itália. A economia turca depende das exportações para outras economias, especificamente para a Alemanha, outros países da União Europeia, EUA e Iraque. Como resultado, a Turquia depende dessas economias e qualquer mudança no preço ou na demanda por exportações turcas pode ter um impacto adverso na economia turca. A Turquia experimentou relações tensas com certos parceiros econômicos, incluindo os EUA e alguns países da União Europeia sobre questões geopolíticas. Quaisquer sanções econômicas contra indivíduos ou entidades corporativas turcas, ou mesmo a ameaça de sanções, podem resultar no declínio do valor e da liquidez dos títulos turcos, no enfraquecimento da lira turca ou em outras consequências adversas para a economia turca. A Turquia experimentou historicamente atos de terrorismo e relações tensas relacionadas a disputas de fronteira com alguns países vizinhos. A continuação do conflito na fronteira turco-síria, por exemplo, pode ter um impacto adverso na economia turca. A Turquia também experimentou relações tensas com outros países do Oriente Médio, incluindo a Arábia Saudita, devido a eventos geopolíticos. Historicamente, a política nacional da Turquia tem sido imprevisível e sujeita à influência dos militares, e seu governo pode estar sujeito a mudanças repentinas. As disparidades de riqueza, o ritmo e o sucesso da democratização e o desenvolvimento do mercado de capitais e o descontentamento religioso e racial também levaram à agitação social e política. Desenvolvimentos políticos ou sociais imprevistos ou repentinos podem resultar em perdas de investimento repentinas e significativas. Essas situações podem causar incerteza no mercado turco e, como resultado, afetar negativamente os emissores aos quais o Fundo está exposto.

### **Risco de investir no Reino Unido**

*O risco de investir no Reino Unido aplica-se ao Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF*



Os investimentos em emissores do Reino Unido podem sujeitar o Fundo a riscos regulamentares, políticos, cambiais, de segurança e econômicos específicos do Reino Unido. O Reino Unido tem uma das maiores economias da Europa, e os Estados Unidos e outros países europeus são parceiros comerciais importantes do Reino Unido. Como resultado, a economia do Reino Unido pode ser impactada por mudanças na condição econômica dos Estados Unidos e de outros países europeus. A economia do Reino Unido, juntamente com algumas outras economias da União Europeia, experimentou uma desaceleração econômica significativa durante a recente crise financeira; certas instituições financeiras do Reino Unido sofreram perdas significativas, foram severamente subcapitalizadas e necessitaram de intervenção do governo para sobreviver. Em referendo realizado em 23 de junho de 2016, o Reino Unido resolveu deixar a União Europeia, cuja saída ficou conhecida como “Brexit”. O Reino Unido deixou oficialmente de ser membro da União Europeia em 31 de janeiro de 2020. Em 30 de dezembro de 2020, o Reino Unido e a União Europeia assinaram um acordo sobre os termos que regem certos aspectos do relacionamento da União Europeia e do Reino Unido após o final do período de transição, o Acordo de Comércio e Cooperação UE-Reino Unido (o “TCA”). Não obstante o TCA, é provável que haja uma incerteza considerável quanto ao quadro pós-transição do Reino Unido e, em particular, quanto às disposições aplicáveis às relações do Reino Unido com a União Europeia e com outros países, o que provavelmente continuará a se desenvolver e pode resultar em maior volatilidade e iliquidez e crescimento econômico potencialmente menor.

### **Risco de investir nos Estados Unidos**

*O risco de investir nos Estados Unidos aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais e/ou uma recessão econômica nos EUA podem ter um efeito material adverso na economia dos EUA e os títulos listados nas bolsas dos EUA. As mudanças políticas e legislativas propostas e adotadas nos EUA estão mudando muitos aspectos da regulamentação financeira e de outros tipos e podem ter um efeito significativo nos mercados dos EUA em geral, bem como no valor de certos títulos. Além disso, um aumento contínuo no nível da dívida pública dos EUA ou a imposição de medidas de austeridade nos EUA podem afetar adversamente o crescimento econômico dos EUA e os títulos aos quais o Fundo está exposto. Os EUA desenvolveram relações cada vez mais tensas com vários países estrangeiros. Se essas relações continuarem a piorar, isso poderá afetar negativamente os emissores dos EUA, bem como os emissores não americanos que dependem dos EUA para o comércio. Os EUA também experimentaram uma crescente agitação e discórdia internas. Se essa tendência continuar, poderá ter um impacto adverso na economia dos EUA e nos emissores nos quais o Fundo investe.

### **Risco de Exposição Econômica Geográfica**

*O Risco de Exposição Econômica Geográfica aplica-se a cada Fundo*

Os constituintes detidos pelo Fundo podem ter parceiros, fornecedores e/ou clientes localizados em várias regiões geográficas, e as regiões geográficas em que os constituintes do Fundo estão localizados podem ter parceiros comerciais em outras regiões geográficas. Como resultado, uma desaceleração econômica em uma ou mais dessas regiões pode afetar o desempenho dos constituintes nos quais o Fundo investe, mesmo que o Fundo não invista diretamente em empresas localizadas nessa região. Os riscos relacionados a essas regiões podem incluir:

### **Risco Econômico Africano**

As economias dos países africanos estão sujeitas a riscos normalmente não associados a economias, países ou regiões geográficas mais desenvolvidas. Esses riscos aumentados incluem, entre outros, expropriação e/ou nacionalização de bens, restrições e intervenção governamental no comércio internacional, tributação confiscatória, instabilidade política, incluindo envolvimento autoritário e/ou militar na tomada de decisões governamentais, conflito armado, guerra civil e instabilidade social como resultado de distúrbios religiosos, étnicos e/ou socioeconômicos.

Os mercados de valores mobiliários na África são subdesenvolvidos e são frequentemente considerados menos correlacionados com os ciclos econômicos globais do que os mercados localizados em países ou regiões geográficas mais desenvolvidas. Os mercados de títulos na África estão sujeitos a maiores riscos associados à volatilidade do mercado, menor capitalização de mercado, menor volume de negociação, iliquidez, inflação, maiores flutuações de preços, incerteza quanto à existência de mercados de negociação, controle governamental e forte regulamentação do trabalho e da indústria. Além disso, a negociação em mercados de valores mobiliários pode ser totalmente suspensa.

Certos governos na África podem restringir ou controlar em graus variados a capacidade de investidores estrangeiros investirem em títulos de emissores localizados ou operando nesses países. Essas restrições e/ou controles podem às vezes limitar ou impedir o investimento estrangeiro em títulos de emissores localizados ou operando em países da África. Além disso, alguns países da África podem exigir aprovação governamental ou licenças especiais antes do investimento por investidores estrangeiros; pode limitar o valor do investimento de investidores estrangeiros em um determinado setor e/ou emissor; pode limitar esse investimento estrangeiro a uma determinada classe de valores mobiliários de um emissor que possa ter direitos menos vantajosos do que as classes disponíveis para compra por investidores domésticos desses países; e/ou pode impor impostos adicionais aos investidores estrangeiros. Esses fatores, entre outros, tornam o investimento em emissores localizados ou operando em países da África significativamente mais arriscado do que investir em emissores localizados ou operando em países mais desenvolvidos.

### **Risco Econômico Asiático**

Muitas economias asiáticas experimentaram rápido crescimento e industrialização nos últimos anos, mas não há garantia de que essa taxa de crescimento será mantida. Outras economias asiáticas, no entanto, experimentaram inflação alta, desemprego alto, desvalorizações e restrições da moeda e concessão excessiva de crédito. A hostilidade geopolítica, a instabilidade política, bem como os eventos econômicos ou ambientais em qualquer país asiático podem ter um efeito econômico significativo em toda a região asiática, bem como nos principais parceiros comerciais fora da Ásia. Qualquer evento adverso nos mercados asiáticos pode ter um efeito adverso significativo em algumas ou todas as economias dos países nos quais o Fundo investe. Muitos países asiáticos estão sujeitos a riscos políticos, incluindo instabilidade política, corrupção e conflitos regionais com países vizinhos. Hong Kong é atualmente administrada como uma Região Administrativa Especial sob a soberania da República Popular da China, mas o sentimento pró-independência e a insatisfação política em relação à China resultaram e podem continuar a resultar em protestos generalizados. Em 2020, a China aprovou a Lei de Segurança Nacional em Hong Kong, que reforçou as liberdades políticas e aumentou o risco para qualquer empresa ou indivíduo que expresse opiniões pró-independência. A Coreia do Norte e a Coreia do Sul têm capacidades militares substanciais, e as tensões históricas entre os dois países apresentam o risco de guerra. A escalada das tensões envolvendo os dois países e qualquer eclosão de hostilidades entre os dois países, ou mesmo a ameaça de eclosão de hostilidades, podem ter um efeito adverso grave em toda a região asiática. As disputas marítimas no Mar da China Meridional são complexas e envolvem reivindicações conflitantes da China, Brunei, Indonésia, Malásia, Filipinas, Taiwan e Vietnã, e existe o risco de que essas disputas possam se transformar em conflito armado entre qualquer um dos países mencionados. Além disso, existem inúmeras disputas sobre ilhas no leste da Ásia que representam riscos à segurança, incluindo, entre outras, a disputa das rochas Liancourt entre o Japão e a Coreia, a disputa das ilhas Senkaku/Diaoyu entre a China e o Japão e a disputa das ilhas Curilas entre o Japão e Rússia. Embora Taiwan atualmente tenha um governo separado do da República Popular da China, a RPC reivindica Taiwan e promulgou uma legislação que obriga à invasão militar caso o governo de Taiwan declare formalmente a independência. A China também pode optar por iniciar uma invasão de Taiwan mesmo sem o governo taiwanês declarar formalmente a independência e há um

alto risco de que tal conflito atraia outros atores, como os Estados Unidos e o Japão. Em resposta ao elevado risco de conflito em Taiwan, em 2022 o governo do Japão decidiu aumentar drasticamente seu orçamento de defesa e suspender as restrições de longa data à obtenção de mísseis com capacidade de ataque.. Certos países asiáticos também desenvolveram relações cada vez mais tensas com os EUA e, se essas relações piorarem, poderão afetar negativamente os emissores asiáticos que dependem dos EUA para o comércio. Além disso, muitos países asiáticos estão sujeitos a riscos sociais e trabalhistas associados a demandas por melhores condições políticas, econômicas e sociais.

### **Risco Econômico da Australásia**

As economias da Australásia, que incluem Austrália e Nova Zelândia, dependem das exportações dos setores agrícola e de mineração. Isso torna as economias da Australásia suscetíveis a flutuações nos mercados de commodities. As economias da Australásia também estão cada vez mais dependentes de suas crescentes indústrias de serviços. Como as economias da Australásia dependem das economias da Ásia, Europa e Estados Unidos como principais parceiros comerciais e investidores, a redução nos gastos de qualquer um desses parceiros comerciais em produtos e serviços da Australásia, ou mudanças negativas em qualquer uma dessas economias, podem causar um impacto adverso em algumas ou todas as economias da Australásia.

### **Risco Econômico Europeu**

As economias da Europa são altamente dependentes umas das outras, tanto como principais parceiros comerciais quanto, em muitos casos, como membros que mantêm o euro. A diminuição das importações europeias, novas regulamentações comerciais, alterações nas taxas de câmbio, uma recessão na Europa ou um abrandamento do crescimento econômico nesta região podem ter um impacto adverso nos títulos em que o Fundo investe. A redução da atividade comercial entre os países europeus pode causar um impacto adverso nas economias individuais de cada nação. A União Econômica e Monetária da União Europeia (a "UE") exige o cumprimento das restrições às taxas de inflação, défices, taxas de juro, níveis de dívida e controles fiscais e monetários, cada um dos quais pode afetar significativamente todos os países da Europa, incluindo os países que não são membros da UE. A diminuição das importações ou exportações, alterações nos regulamentos governamentais ou da UE sobre o comércio, alterações na taxa de câmbio do euro, o incumprimento ou ameaça de incumprimento por um país membro da UE na sua dívida soberana e recessões num país membro da UE podem ter um impacto significativo efeito adverso nas economias dos países membros da UE e seus parceiros comerciais. Os mercados financeiros europeus têm historicamente experimentado volatilidade e tendências adversas devido a preocupações com desacelerações econômicas ou níveis crescentes de dívida pública em vários países europeus, incluindo, mas não limitado a, Áustria, Bélgica, Chipre, França, Grécia, Irlanda, Itália, Portugal, Espanha e Ucrânia. Estes eventos afetaram negativamente a taxa de câmbio do euro e podem continuar a afetar significativamente os países europeus.

### **Risco Econômico da América Latina**

Altas taxas de juros, inflação, inadimplência do governo e taxas de desemprego são características das economias de alguns países da América Latina. As desvalorizações da moeda em qualquer país latino-americano podem ter um efeito significativo em toda a região. Como commodities como petróleo e gás, minerais e metais podem representar uma porcentagem significativa das exportações da região, as economias dos países latino-americanos podem ser particularmente sensíveis às flutuações nos preços das commodities. A estabilidade política também é uma preocupação na América Latina, com o risco de resultados eleitorais contestados, golpes militares e desordem social em massa apresentando riscos complexos.

### **Risco Econômico do Oriente Médio**

Os governos do Oriente Médio exerceram e continuam a exercer influência substancial sobre muitos aspectos do setor privado. Muitas economias do Oriente Médio são altamente dependentes da receita da venda de petróleo ou do comércio com países envolvidos na venda de petróleo e, portanto, suas economias são vulneráveis a mudanças no mercado de petróleo e valores de moeda estrangeira. À medida que a demanda global por petróleo flutua, muitas economias do

O Oriente Médio podem ser impactadas significativamente. Uma queda sustentada nos preços das commodities pode ter um impacto negativo significativo em todos os aspectos da economia da região. As economias do Oriente Médio podem estar sujeitas a atos de terrorismo, conflitos políticos, distúrbios religiosos, étnicos ou socioeconômicos e surtos repentinos de hostilidades com países vizinhos. Certos países do Oriente Médio têm relações tensas com outros países do Oriente Médio devido a disputas territoriais, animosidades históricas, alianças internacionais, tensões religiosas ou preocupações de defesa, que podem afetar negativamente as economias desses países. Certos países do Oriente Médio experimentam desemprego significativo, bem como subemprego generalizado. Muitos países do Oriente Médio têm pouca ou nenhuma tradição democrática. Muitos países do Oriente Médio têm experimentado periodicamente distúrbios políticos, econômicos e sociais, pois os manifestantes pediram uma reforma generalizada. Alguns desses protestos resultaram em mudança de regime governamental, conflito interno ou guerra civil. Se outras mudanças de regime ocorrerem, o conflito interno se intensificar ou uma guerra civil continuar em qualquer um desses países, tal instabilidade poderá afetar adversamente as economias dos países do Oriente Médio.

### **Risco Econômico da América do Norte**

Uma diminuição nas importações ou exportações, mudanças nas regulamentações comerciais ou uma recessão econômica em qualquer país da América do Norte podem ter um efeito econômico significativo em toda a região da América do Norte e em alguns ou em todos os países da América do Norte aos quais o Fundo tem exposição econômica. Os EUA são o maior parceiro comercial e de investimento do Canadá e do México. As economias canadense e mexicana são significativamente afetadas pelos desenvolvimentos na economia dos EUA. Desde a implementação do Acordo de Livre Comércio da América do Norte (“NAFTA”) em 1994 entre Canadá, EUA e México, o comércio total de mercadorias entre os três países aumentou. No entanto, desenvolvimentos políticos nos EUA, incluindo a renegociação do NAFTA e a imposição de tarifas pelos EUA, podem ter implicações nos acordos comerciais entre os EUA, México e Canadá, o que pode afetar negativamente o valor dos títulos detidos pelo Fundo. Alterações de política e legislação em qualquer um dos três países podem ter um efeito significativo nas economias norte-americanas em geral, bem como no valor de certos títulos detidos pelo Fundo.

### **Risco de Ações de Alto Rendimento de Dividendos**

*O Risco de Ações de Alto Rendimento de Dividendos aplica-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF e Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF*

As ações de alto rendimento geralmente são investimentos especulativos e de alto risco. Essas empresas podem estar pagando mais do que podem suportar e podem reduzir seus dividendos ou deixar de pagar dividendos a qualquer momento, o que pode ter um efeito material adverso no preço das ações dessas empresas e no desempenho do Fundo. Os títulos que pagam dividendos como um grupo podem cair em desuso no mercado, potencialmente durante períodos de aumento das taxas de juros, fazendo com que essas empresas tenham desempenho inferior às empresas que não pagam dividendos.

### **Risco de títulos de alto rendimento**

*O Risco de títulos de alto rendimento aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF*

Títulos de alto rendimento normalmente envolvem maior risco e são menos líquidos do que emissões de grau superior. Mudanças nas condições econômicas gerais, mudanças na condição financeira dos emissores e mudanças nas taxas de juros podem afetar adversamente a capacidade dos emissores de títulos de alto rendimento de efetuar pagamentos tempestivos de juros e principal.

O Fundo pode investir em títulos de alto rendimento que geralmente oferecem um rendimento atual mais alto do que o disponível em emissões de grau mais alto, mas normalmente envolvem maior risco. Os títulos classificados abaixo do grau de investimento são comumente chamados de “junk bonds” (debêntures de alto risco). A capacidade dos emissores de títulos de alto rendimento de efetuar pagamentos tempestivos de juros e principal pode ser afetada por mudanças adversas nas condições econômicas gerais,

mudanças na condição financeira de seus emissores e flutuações de preços em resposta a mudanças nas taxas de juros. Os títulos de alto rendimento são menos líquidos do que os títulos de grau de investimento e podem ser difíceis de precificar ou vender, especialmente em tempos de sentimento negativo em relação aos títulos de alto rendimento. Os emissores de títulos de alto rendimento podem ter uma quantidade maior de dívida em aberto em relação aos seus ativos do que os emissores de títulos com grau de investimento. Períodos de recessão econômica ou aumento das taxas de juros podem fazer com que os emissores de títulos de alto rendimento sofram dificuldades financeiras, o que pode afetar negativamente sua capacidade de efetuar pagamentos tempestivos de principal e juros e pode aumentar a possibilidade de inadimplência. O valor de mercado e a liquidez de títulos de alto rendimento podem ser impactados negativamente por publicidade adversa e percepções de investidores, baseadas ou não em análises fundamentais, especialmente em um mercado caracterizado por baixo volume de negócios.

### **Risco de renda**

*O Risco de renda aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

A receita do Fundo pode diminuir quando as taxas de juros caem. Este declínio pode ocorrer porque o Fundo pode investir ou ter exposição a obrigações de baixo rendimento à medida que as obrigações da sua carteira vencem ou o Fundo precisa de adquirir obrigações adicionais.

### **Risco da taxa de juros**

*O risco da taxa de juros aplica-se ao Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

O risco de taxa de juros é o risco de que os preços dos títulos de renda fixa geralmente aumentam de valor quando as taxas de juros caem e diminuem quando as taxas de juros aumentam. O Fundo pode perder dinheiro se as taxas de juros de curto ou longo prazo subirem acentuadamente.

Os investidores devem observar que as taxas de juros atualmente estão em, ou perto de, mínimos históricos, mas podem acabar aumentando, com efeitos potencialmente repentinos e imprevisíveis nos mercados e nos investimentos do Fundo.

Títulos de menor qualidade de crédito ou com durações mais longas tendem a ser mais sensíveis a mudanças nas taxas de juros, muitas vezes tornando-os mais voláteis em resposta a mudanças nas taxas de juros do que títulos de maior qualidade de crédito ou com durações mais curtas. As flutuações das taxas de juros também podem impactar negativamente os valores de ações e outros títulos de renda não fixa.

Os títulos indexados à inflação, incluindo os Títulos Protegidos contra a Inflação do Tesouro, diminuem de valor quando as taxas de juros reais aumentam (a taxa de juros real é a taxa de juros que um investidor espera receber depois de permitir a inflação). Em certos ambientes de taxas de juros, como quando as taxas de juros reais estão subindo mais rápido do que as taxas de juros nominais, os títulos indexados à inflação podem sofrer perdas maiores do que outros títulos de renda fixa com durações semelhantes.

Os títulos de taxa variável e flutuante geralmente são menos sensíveis a mudanças nas taxas de juros, mas podem diminuir de valor se suas taxas de juros não subirem tanto ou tão rapidamente quanto as taxas de juros em geral. Por outro lado, os títulos de taxa flutuante geralmente não aumentarão de valor se as taxas de juros caírem. Os títulos de taxa variável inversa podem diminuir de valor se as taxas de juros aumentarem. Títulos de taxa flutuante inversa também podem apresentar maior volatilidade de preço do que uma obrigação de taxa fixa com qualidade de crédito semelhante. Quando o Fundo detém títulos de taxa variável ou variável, uma diminuição (ou, no caso de títulos de taxa variável inversa, um aumento) nas taxas de juro de mercado afetará negativamente o rendimento recebido de tais títulos, o que também pode afetar o valor patrimonial líquido de as Ações do Fundo.

Após a crise financeira que começou em 2007, o Conselho de Governadores do Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”) tentou estabilizar a economia dos EUA e apoiar a recuperação econômica dos EUA, mantendo a taxa de fundos federais em ou perto de zero por cento. Além disso, o Federal Reserve comprou grandes quantidades de títulos emitidos ou garantidos pelo governo dos EUA, suas agências ou instrumentos no mercado aberto (“Quantitative Easing” (Flexibilização da política monetária)). À medida que as participações do Federal Reserve em “Quantitative Easing” diminuem e à medida que o Federal Reserve aumenta a taxa de fundos federais, existe o risco de que as taxas de juros em todo o sistema financeiro dos EUA aumentem. Tais políticas podem expor os mercados de renda fixa e afins a uma maior volatilidade e podem reduzir a liquidez de determinados investimentos do Fundo, o que pode fazer com que o valor dos investimentos do Fundo e o NAV das Ações do Fundo diminuam. Na medida em que o Fundo sofra altos resgates em conexão com esses desenvolvimentos ou de outra forma, o Fundo pode experimentar um aumento na rotatividade da carteira, o que aumentará os custos incorridos pelo Fundo e poderá diminuir o desempenho do Fundo. Os níveis de liquidez dos investimentos do Fundo também podem ser afetados.

Além disso, os mercados de renda fixa cresceram consistentemente nas últimas três décadas, enquanto a capacidade das contrapartes tradicionais de negociação de renda fixa não acompanhou o ritmo e, em alguns casos, diminuiu. Como resultado, os estoques de títulos corporativos dos revendedores, que fornecem uma indicação central da capacidade dos intermediários financeiros de “criar mercados”, estão próximos ou próximos dos mínimos históricos em relação ao tamanho do mercado. Essa redução nos estoques dos revendedores pode levar à diminuição da liquidez e ao aumento da volatilidade nos mercados de renda fixa. Se ocorrerem aumentos repentinos ou em grande escala nas taxas de juros, o Fundo também poderá enfrentar solicitações de resgate acima da média, o que poderá fazer com que o Fundo perca valor devido a forças de preços decrescentes e liquidez de mercado reduzida.

### **Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional**

*O Risco de Negociação no Mercado Fechado Internacional aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF e Global X Guru® Index ETF*

Uma vez que os investimentos subjacentes detidos pelo Fundo sejam negociados em bolsas estrangeiras que possam ser fechadas quando a bolsa de valores em que as Ações do Fundo forem negociadas estiver aberta, é provável que haja desvios entre o preço atual de tal título subjacente e o último preço cotado para o título subjacente (ou seja, a cotação do Fundo no mercado externo fechado). Esses desvios podem resultar em prêmios ou descontos no NAV do Fundo que podem ser maiores do que aqueles experimentados por outros ETFs.

### **Risco de Universo Investível das Empresas**

*O Risco de Universo Investível das Empresas aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF*

O universo investível de empresas nas quais o Fundo pode investir pode ser limitado. Se uma empresa deixar de cumprir os critérios do Fornecedor do Índice para inclusão no Índice Subjacente, o Fundo poderá ter de reduzir ou eliminar as suas participações nessa empresa. A redução ou eliminação das participações do Fundo na empresa pode ter um impacto adverso na liquidez das participações gerais da carteira do Fundo e no desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco do Emissor**

*O Risco do Emissor aplica-se a cada Fundo*

O risco do emissor é o risco de que qualquer uma das empresas individuais nas quais o Fundo investe possa ter um desempenho ruim, fazendo com que o valor de seus títulos diminua. O baixo desempenho pode ser causado por más decisões de gestão,

pressões competitivas, mudanças na tecnologia, interrupções no fornecimento, problemas ou escassez de mão de obra, reestruturações corporativas, divulgações fraudulentas ou outros fatores. Os emissores podem, em momentos de dificuldade ou a seu critério, decidir reduzir ou eliminar dividendos, o que também faria com que os preços de suas ações caíssem.

### **Risco de mercado**

*O Risco de mercado aplica-se a cada Fundo*

Risco de mercado é o risco de que o valor dos títulos nos quais o Fundo investe possa subir ou descer em resposta às perspectivas de emissores individuais e/ou condições econômicas gerais. A turbulência nos mercados financeiros e a redução da liquidez podem afetar negativamente os emissores, o que pode ter um efeito adverso sobre o Fundo. Se os valores mobiliários detidos pelo Fundo apresentarem baixa liquidez, o Fundo poderá não conseguir transacionar em horários ou preços vantajosos, o que pode diminuir os retornos do Fundo. Além disso, existe o risco de que mudanças nas políticas dos governos centrais e agências governamentais, incluindo o Federal Reserve ou o Banco Central Europeu, que podem incluir o aumento das taxas de juros, possam causar maior volatilidade nos mercados financeiros e levar a níveis mais altos de resgates do Fundo de Participantes Autorizados, o que pode ter um impacto negativo no Fundo. Além disso, eventos locais, regionais ou globais, como guerra, atos de terrorismo, disseminação de doenças infecciosas ou outros problemas de saúde pública, recessões ou outros eventos, podem ter um impacto significativo no Fundo e em seus investimentos e negociação de suas Ações. Por exemplo, no início de 2023, os bancos centrais já haviam aumentado as taxas de juros na taxa mais rápida já registrada, a incógnita é quanto tempo eles permanecerão restritivos e quando a inflação retornará aos níveis da meta. Isso aumenta o risco de que a política monetária forneça menos suporte caso o crescimento econômico desacelere. Além disso, a mudança da China de sua política de COVID-zero cria oportunidades e riscos, estabelecendo a China como o curinga para o crescimento econômico global. Os fatores de risco de mercado podem resultar em maior volatilidade e/ou diminuição da liquidez nos mercados de valores mobiliários. O NAV do Fundo pode diminuir em períodos curtos devido a movimentos de mercado de curto prazo e em períodos mais longos durante desacelerações do mercado.

### **Risco Fiscal de MLP**

*O Risco Fiscal de MLP aplica-se ao Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF*

Sujeito à aplicação das regras de auditoria de parceria, as MLPs que optam por ser tributadas como parcerias não pagam imposto de renda federal dos EUA no nível de parceria. Em vez disso, cada parceiro recebe uma parte da receita, ganhos, perdas, deduções e despesas da parceria. Uma mudança na lei tributária atual, ou uma mudança no mix de negócios subjacente de uma determinada MLP, pode resultar em uma MLP que anteriormente elegeu ser tributada como uma parceria sendo tratada como uma corporação para fins de imposto de renda federal dos EUA, o que resultaria em tal MLP sendo obrigado a pagar imposto de renda federal dos EUA sobre sua renda tributável. A classificação de uma MLP como uma corporação para fins de imposto de renda federal dos EUA teria o efeito de reduzir a quantidade de caixa disponível para distribuição pela MLP. Assim, na medida em que qualquer uma das MLPs às quais o Fundo tenha exposição for tratada como uma corporação para fins de imposto de renda federal dos EUA, isso poderá resultar em uma redução no valor do investimento do Fundo e na receita do Fundo. O Fundo também pode investir em MLPs que optem por ser tributadas como sociedades, cujos impostos teriam o efeito de reduzir o montante de caixa disponível para distribuição pela MLP. Além disso, como resultado da exposição do Fundo a MLPs tributadas como sociedades, espera-se que uma parte das distribuições do Fundo seja tratada como retorno de capital para fins fiscais. As distribuições de retorno de capital não são rendimento tributável para você, mas reduzem sua base tributária em suas Ações do Fundo. Tal redução na base tributária resultará em maiores ganhos tributáveis e/ou menores prejuízos fiscais em uma venda subsequente de Ações do Fundo. Os acionistas que venderem suas Ações por menos do que compraram ainda poderão reconhecer um ganho devido à redução da base de cálculo. Os acionistas que recebem periodicamente o pagamento de dividendos ou outras distribuições que consistem em retorno de capital podem ter a impressão de que estão recebendo lucros líquidos do Fundo quando, na verdade, não estão. Os acionistas não devem presumir que a origem das distribuições provém dos lucros líquidos do Fundo. Na medida em que as distribuições pagas a você constituam um retorno de capital, os ativos do Fundo diminuirão. Um declínio nos ativos do Fundo também pode resultar em um aumento na parcela do índice de despesas de um Fundo que não está sujeita a uma taxa unitária ou

qualquer outra forma de limite contratual e, com o tempo, as distribuições pagas além das distribuições líquidas recebidas podem funcionar para corroer o valor patrimonial líquido do Fundo.

### **Risco do Novo Fundo**

*O Risco do Novo Fundo aplica-se ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

O Fundo é um fundo novo, sem histórico operacional ou histórico operacional limitado, conforme aplicável, o que pode resultar em riscos adicionais para os investidores do Fundo. Não pode haver garantia de que o Fundo crescerá ou manterá um tamanho economicamente viável, caso em que o Conselho de Curadores poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Embora os interesses dos acionistas sejam a consideração primordial, o momento de qualquer liquidação pode não ser favorável a determinados acionistas individuais. Ocasionalmente, um Participante Autorizado, um terceiro investidor, o Consultor ou outra afiliada do Consultor ou do Fundo poderá investir no Fundo e manter seu investimento por um período de tempo específico para facilitar o início das operações do Fundo ou para que o Fundo alcance tamanho ou escala. Não pode haver garantia de que tal entidade não resgataria seu investimento ou que o tamanho do Fundo seria mantido em níveis que poderiam impactar negativamente o Fundo.

### **Risco de não diversificação**

*O Risco de não diversificação aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF*

O Fundo está classificado como uma sociedade de investimento “não diversificada” ao abrigo da Lei de 1940. Isto significa que o Fundo pode investir a maior parte dos seus ativos em títulos emitidos por ou que representem um pequeno número de empresas. Como resultado, o Fundo pode ser mais suscetível aos riscos associados a essas empresas em particular, ou a uma única ocorrência econômica, política ou regulatória que afete essas empresas.

### **Risco operacional**

*O Risco Operacional aplica-se a cada Fundo*

O Fundo está exposto a risco operacional decorrente de vários fatores, incluindo, mas não limitado a, erro humano, erros de processamento e comunicação, erros dos prestadores de serviços do Fundo, contrapartes ou outros terceiros, processos falhos ou inadequados e falhas de tecnologia ou sistemas.

Com o aumento do uso de tecnologias como a Internet para realizar negócios, o Fundo, os Participantes Autorizados, os provedores de serviços e a bolsa de listagem relevante estão suscetíveis a riscos operacionais, de segurança da informação e "cibernéticos" relacionados, tanto diretamente quanto por meio de seus provedores de serviços. Tipos semelhantes de riscos de segurança cibernética também estão presentes para emissores de títulos nos quais o Fundo investe, o que pode resultar em consequências adversas materiais para esses emissores e pode fazer com que o investimento do Fundo nessas empresas do portfólio perca valor. Ao contrário de muitos outros tipos de riscos enfrentados pelo Fundo, esses riscos normalmente não são cobertos por seguro. Em geral, os incidentes cibernéticos podem resultar de ataques deliberados ou eventos não intencionais. Os incidentes cibernéticos incluem, mas não estão limitados a, obter acesso não autorizado a sistemas digitais (por exemplo, por meio de “hacking” ou codificação de software malicioso) para fins de apropriação indevida de ativos ou informações confidenciais, corromper dados ou causar interrupção operacional. Os ataques cibernéticos também podem ser realizados de



maneira que não exija acesso não autorizado, como causar ataques de negação de serviço em sites (ou seja, esforços para tornar os serviços de rede indisponíveis para os usuários pretendidos). Recentemente, as tensões geopolíticas podem ter aumentado a escala e a sofisticação de ataques deliberados, particularmente aqueles de estados-nação ou de entidades com apoio de estados-nação. Falhas de segurança cibernética ou violações dos sistemas do Consultor e do distribuidor do Fundo e outros provedores de serviços (incluindo, mas não limitado ao Provedor do Índice, contadores de fundos, custodiantes, agentes de transferência e administradores), formadores de mercado, Participantes Autorizados ou os emissores de valores mobiliários nos quais o Fundo investe, têm a capacidade de causar interrupções e impactar as operações comerciais, resultando potencialmente em: perdas financeiras, interferência na capacidade do Fundo de calcular seu NAV, divulgação de informações comerciais confidenciais, impedimentos à negociação, apresentação de negociações errôneas ou ordens de criação ou resgate errôneas, a incapacidade do Fundo ou de seus prestadores de serviços de realizar negócios, violações de privacidade e outras leis aplicáveis, multas regulatórias, penalidades, danos à reputação, reembolso ou outros custos de compensação ou custos adicionais de conformidade. Além disso, os ataques cibernéticos podem tornar os registros dos ativos e transações do Fundo, propriedade dos acionistas das Cotas do Fundo e outros dados integrantes do funcionamento do Fundo inacessíveis ou imprecisos ou incompletos. Custos substanciais podem ser incorridos pelo Fundo para resolver ou prevenir incidentes cibernéticos no futuro. Embora o Fundo tenha estabelecido planos de continuidade de negócios e sistemas de gestão de risco para prevenir tais ataques cibernéticos, existem limitações inerentes a esses planos e sistemas, incluindo a possibilidade de que certos riscos não tenham sido identificados e que a prevenção e remediação esforços não serão bem-sucedidos. Além disso, o Fundo não pode controlar os planos e sistemas de segurança cibernética implementados por provedores de serviços ao Fundo, emissores nos quais o Fundo investe, o Provedor de Índice, formadores de mercado ou Participantes Autorizados. O Fundo e seus cotistas podem ser impactados negativamente como resultado.

O Fundo e o Assessor buscam reduzir esses riscos operacionais por meio de controles e procedimentos. No entanto, essas medidas não abordam todos os riscos possíveis e podem ser inadequadas para os riscos que se destinam a abordar.

### **Risco Fiscal de Prêmio de Opções**

*O Risco Fiscal de Prêmio de Opções aplica-se ao*

*Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30 Covered Call® ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF and Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF*

A estratégia de investimento do Fundo pode aumentar o valor do ganho de capital que o Fundo realiza. Como resultado, o Fundo não poderá designar uma parte de suas distribuições como sendo elegível para taxas de imposto mais baixas nas mãos de acionistas não corporativos (dividendos que são comumente chamados de “receita de dividendos qualificados”) ou como sendo elegíveis para a dedução de dividendos recebidos quando recebidos por determinados acionistas corporativos. Por estas razões, uma parte significativa dos rendimentos recebidos do Fundo pode estar sujeita a tributação a taxas de imposto efetivas superiores às taxas que seriam aplicadas se o Fundo adotasse uma estratégia de investimento diferente. Deve consultar o seu consultor fiscal quanto às consequências fiscais da aquisição, detenção e alienação de Ações do Fundo.

### **Risco de investimento passivo**

*O Risco de investimento passivo aplica-se a cada Fundo*

O Fundo não é gerido de forma ativa e pode ser afetado por um declínio geral nos segmentos de mercado relacionados com o Índice Subjacente. O Fundo investe em títulos incluídos ou representativos do Índice Subjacente, independentemente dos seus méritos de investimento, e o Consultor não tenta de outra forma tomar posições defensivas em mercados em declínio. Ao contrário de muitas empresas de investimento, o Fundo não procura superar o seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, o Fundo não necessariamente compraria ou venderia um título a menos que esse título fosse adicionado ou removido, respectivamente, do Índice Subjacente, mesmo que esse título geralmente tenha um desempenho insatisfatório. Além disso, se um constituinte do Índice Subjacente for removido, mesmo fora de um reequilíbrio regular do Índice Subjacente, o Consultor antecipa que o Fundo venderia esse título. A manutenção de investimentos em títulos, independentemente das condições de mercado ou do desempenho de títulos individuais, pode fazer com que o retorno do Fundo seja menor do que se o Fundo empregasse uma estratégia ativa.

### **Risco relacionado ao Índice**

Não há garantia de que o Fundo alcançará um alto grau de correlação com o Índice Subjacente e, portanto, atingirá seu objetivo de investimento. As perturbações do mercado e as restrições regulamentares podem ter um efeito adverso na capacidade do Fundo de ajustar a sua exposição aos níveis necessários para acompanhar o Índice Subjacente. Erros nos dados do índice, cálculos do índice e/ou a construção do Índice Subjacente de acordo com sua metodologia podem ocorrer de tempos em tempos e podem não ser identificados e corrigidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice por um período de tempo ou de todo, que pode ter um impacto adverso sobre o Fundo e seus cotistas.

### **Risco de Gestão**

O Fundo pode não replicar integralmente o seu Índice Subjacente e pode deter títulos não incluídos no seu Índice Subjacente. Portanto, o Fundo está sujeito ao risco de gestão. Ou seja, a estratégia de investimento do Consultor, cuja implementação está sujeita a várias restrições, pode fazer com que o Fundo tenha um desempenho inferior ao do mercado ou do seu índice de referência relevante ou afete negativamente a capacidade do Fundo de atingir o seu objetivo de investimento. Embora o Fundo seja gerido de forma passiva, a implementação da principal estratégia de investimento do Fundo pode resultar no rastreamento do risco de erro, descrito abaixo. A capacidade do Consultor de implementar com sucesso as estratégias de investimento do Fundo influenciará significativamente o desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco de erro de acompanhamento**

O erro de seguimento é a divergência entre o desempenho do Fundo e o do Índice Subjacente. Podem ocorrer erros de seguimento devido a diferenças entre os títulos e outros instrumentos detidos na carteira do Fundo e aqueles incluídos no Índice Subjacente, diferenças de preços (incluindo diferenças entre o preço de um título no fecho do mercado local e a avaliação do Fundo de um título no momento de cálculo do VPL do Fundo), custos de transação incorridos pelo Fundo, detenção de numerário não investido pelo Fundo, diferenças no momento de acumulação ou valorização de dividendos ou juros, ganhos ou perdas fiscais, alterações ao Índice Subjacente ou os custos ao Fundo de cumprir vários requisitos regulamentares novos ou existentes. Este risco pode ser aumentado durante períodos de maior volatilidade do mercado ou outras condições de mercado incomuns. O erro de rastreamento também pode ocorrer porque o Fundo incorre em taxas e despesas, enquanto o Índice Subjacente não. Os ETFs que rastreiam índices com peso significativo em emissores de mercados emergentes podem apresentar um erro de rastreamento mais alto do que outros ETFs que não rastreiam esses índices.

### **Risco de pré-pagamento**

*O risco de pré-pagamento aplica-se ao Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*

Quando as taxas de juros caem, certas obrigações serão pagas pelo devedor mais rapidamente do que o inicialmente previsto, e o Fundo pode ter que investir os recursos em títulos com rendimentos mais baixos.

## **Risco de Confiança em Parceiros Comerciais**

*O Risco de Confiança em Parceiros Comerciais aplica-se ao Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF e Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF*

O Fundo pode investir em economias fortemente dependentes da negociação com parceiros chave. Qualquer redução nesta negociação, instituição de tarifas ou outras barreiras comerciais ou uma desaceleração nas economias de qualquer um de seus principais parceiros comerciais pode causar um impacto adverso nas economias dos mercados em que o Fundo investe.

## **Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa:**

*Os Riscos associados a fundos negociados em bolsa aplica-se a cada Fundo*

Como ETF, o Fundo está sujeito aos seguintes riscos:

### **Risco de Concentração de Participantes Autorizados**

O Fundo possui um número limitado de instituições financeiras que podem atuar como Participantes Autorizados. Somente os Participantes Autorizados que tenham celebrado acordos com a distribuidora do Fundo poderão realizar operações de criação ou resgate diretamente com o Fundo, e nenhum desses Participantes Autorizados é obrigado a realizar operações de criação e/ou resgate. Na medida em que esses Participantes Autorizados saírem do negócio ou não puderem processar ordens de criação e/ou resgate, e nenhum outro Participante Autorizado puder avançar para criar e resgatar em qualquer um desses casos, as Ações poderão ser negociadas como fundos fechados ações com desconto em relação ao NAV, podendo enfrentar paralisações de negociação e/ou saída da Bolsa.

### **Risco de Grandes Acionistas**

Certos acionistas, incluindo um Participante Autorizado, o Consultor ou uma afiliada do Consultor, podem deter uma quantidade substancial de Ações do Fundo. Além disso, ocasionalmente, um Participante Autorizado, um terceiro investidor, o Consultor ou uma afiliada do Consultor podem investir no Fundo e manter seu investimento por um período de tempo específico para facilitar o início das operações do Fundo ou para permitir que o Fundo alcance tamanho ou escala. Resgates por grandes acionistas podem ter um impacto negativo significativo no Fundo. Se um grande acionista resgatar a totalidade ou uma grande parte de suas Ações, não há garantia de que o Fundo será capaz de manter ativos suficientes para continuar as operações, caso em que o Conselho de Administração poderá determinar a liquidação do Fundo. Além disso, as transações dos grandes acionistas podem representar uma grande porcentagem do volume negociado na Bolsa e, portanto, podem ter um efeito significativo para cima ou para baixo no preço de mercado das Ações.

### **Risco de Padrões de Listagem**

O Fundo é obrigado a cumprir os requisitos de cotação adotados pela bolsa de listagem. O não cumprimento de tais requisitos pode resultar na exclusão das ações do Fundo pela bolsa de valores da listagem. Qualquer liquidação resultante do Fundo pode fazer com que o Fundo incorra em custos de transação elevados e pode resultar em consequências fiscais negativas para seus acionistas.

### **Riscos de Negociação de Mercado e Riscos de Prêmio/Desconto**

#### **Ausência de mercado ativo**

Embora as Ações do Fundo sejam ou venham a ser cotadas para negociação em uma bolsa dos EUA e possam ser cotadas em certas bolsas estrangeiras, não pode haver garantia de que um mercado de negociação ativo para as Ações se desenvolverá ou será mantido.

#### Riscos de Listagens Secundárias

As Ações do Fundo podem ser listadas ou negociadas em bolsas dos EUA e fora dos EUA, exceto a bolsa dos EUA onde a listagem principal do Fundo é mantida. Não pode haver garantia de que as Ações do Fundo continuarão a ser negociadas em qualquer bolsa ou em qualquer mercado ou que as Ações do Fundo continuarão a cumprir os requisitos para cotação ou negociação em qualquer bolsa ou em qualquer mercado. As Ações do Fundo podem ser negociadas de forma menos ativa em determinados mercados do que em outros, e os investidores estão sujeitos aos riscos de execução e liquidação e aos padrões de mercado do mercado onde eles ou seus corretores direcionam suas negociações para execução. Certas informações disponíveis para investidores que negociam Ações em uma bolsa dos EUA durante o horário normal de mercado dos EUA podem não estar disponíveis para investidores que negociam em outros mercados, o que pode resultar em preços do mercado secundário nesses mercados sendo menos eficientes.

#### Risco de Negociação no Mercado Secundário

As Ações do Fundo poderão ser negociadas no mercado secundário nos dias em que o Fundo não aceitar ordens de compra ou resgate de Ações. Nesses dias, as Ações podem ser transacionadas no mercado secundário com prêmios ou descontos mais significativos do que nos dias em que o Fundo aceita ordens de compra e resgate.

A negociação no mercado secundário de Ações do Fundo pode ser interrompida por uma bolsa de valores devido a condições de mercado ou outros motivos. Além disso, a negociação de Ações do Fundo em bolsa de valores ou em qualquer mercado pode estar sujeita a paralisações de negociação causadas por volatilidade extraordinária do mercado de acordo com as regras de "circuit breaker" na bolsa de valores ou mercado. Não há garantia de que os requisitos necessários para manter a listagem ou negociação das Ações do Fundo continuarão sendo atendidos ou permanecerão inalterados.

#### As ações do Fundo podem ser negociadas a preços diferentes do NAV

As Ações do Fundo podem ser transacionadas acima ou abaixo do NAV. O NAV por ação do Fundo flutuará com as mudanças no valor de mercado das participações do Fundo. Os preços de negociação das Ações irão flutuar de acordo com as alterações no VPL do Fundo, bem como com a oferta e procura do mercado. Os preços de negociação das Ações do Fundo podem divergir significativamente do NAV durante períodos de volatilidade do mercado ou quando o Fundo tem relativamente poucos ativos ou experimenta um volume de negociação mais baixo. Qualquer um desses fatores pode levar a que as Ações do Fundo sejam negociadas com prêmio ou desconto em relação ao NAV. Embora o recurso de criação/resgate seja projetado para tornar provável que as Ações normalmente sejam negociadas perto do NAV do Fundo, não se espera que os preços de mercado se correlacionem exatamente com o NAV do Fundo devido a razões de tempo, bem como fatores de oferta e demanda do mercado. Além disso, interrupções nas criações e resgates ou a existência de extrema volatilidade do mercado podem resultar em preços de negociação que diferem significativamente do NAV. Se um acionista comprar em um momento em que o preço de mercado for superior ao NAV ou vender em um momento em que o preço de mercado estiver com desconto em relação ao NAV, o acionista poderá sofrer perdas.

Como as bolsas estrangeiras podem estar abertas nos dias em que o Fundo não precificar as Ações, o valor dos títulos na carteira do Fundo pode mudar nos dias em que os acionistas não puderem comprar ou vender Ações.

#### Custos de compra ou venda de ações do fundo

A compra ou venda de Ações do Fundo envolve dois tipos de custos que se aplicam a todas as transações de valores mobiliários. Ao comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo através de um corretor, você provavelmente incorrerá em uma

comissão de corretagem ou outros encargos impostos por corretores conforme determinado por esse corretor. Além disso, você pode incorrer no custo do "spread" - ou seja, a diferença entre o que os investidores profissionais estão dispostos a pagar pelas Ações do Fundo (o preço de "compra") e o preço de mercado pelo qual eles estão dispostos a vender as Ações do Fundo (o preço de "venda"). Devido aos custos inerentes à compra ou venda de Ações do Fundo, negociações frequentes podem prejudicar significativamente os resultados do investimento e um investimento em Ações do Fundo pode não ser aconselhável para investidores que preveem fazer pequenos investimentos regularmente.

### **Riscos Relacionados aos Programas Stock Connect**

*Os Riscos Relacionados aos Programas Stock Connect aplicam-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF e Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF*

O investimento em valores mobiliários através dos Programas Stock Connect está sujeito a procedimentos de negociação, compensação, liquidação e outros, que podem representar riscos para o Fundo. Os Programas Stock Connect estão sujeitos a limitações de cotas diárias e agregadas, que limitam as compras líquidas máximas diárias em qualquer dia específico por investidores de Hong Kong (e investidores estrangeiros que negociam através de Hong Kong) negociando títulos listados na China continental e investidores da China continental negociando em Hong Kong negociação de valores mobiliários através do Programa Stock Connect relevante. A quota diária não é específica do Fundo e é utilizada por ordem de chegada. Como tal, as ordens de compra através dos Programas Stock Connect podem ser rejeitadas quando a quota diária for excedida. A quota diária pode, assim, restringir a capacidade do Fundo de investir por meio dos Programas Stock Connect em tempo hábil, o que pode afetar a capacidade do Fundo de buscar efetivamente sua estratégia de investimento. A quota diária também está sujeita a alterações. É possível que os títulos elegíveis para compra através dos Programas Stock Connect percam essa designação, o que pode afetar a capacidade do Fundo de prosseguir com a sua estratégia de investimento.

A fim de cumprir as regras aplicáveis do mercado local e para facilitar as operações ordenadas do Fundo, incluindo a liquidação oportuna de negociações do Programa Stock Connect colocadas por ou em nome do Fundo, o Fundo utiliza um modelo operacional que pode reduzir os riscos de falhas de negociação; no entanto, também permitirá que as negociações do Programa Stock Connect sejam liquidadas sem a verificação prévia do Fundo. Consequentemente, este modelo operacional pode sujeitar o Fundo a riscos adicionais, incluindo um risco aumentado de exceder inadvertidamente certas restrições ou limites de negociação ou outras impostas ao Fundo e/ou suas afiliadas, e um risco aumentado de negociações errôneas, que podem impactar negativamente o Fundo. Além disso, os mercados de Shenzhen e Shanghai podem operar quando os Programas Stock Connect não estão ativos e, consequentemente, os preços das ações detidas por meio dos Programas Stock Connect podem flutuar nos momentos em que o Fundo não consegue adicionar ou sair de suas posições.

Os Programas Stock Connect são novos, e o efeito da introdução de um grande número de investidores estrangeiros no mercado para negociação de títulos listados na China não é bem compreendido. Regulamentos, como limitações de resgates ou suspensão de negociação, podem afetar negativamente o valor dos investimentos do Fundo. Os investimentos do Fundo em Ações A através do Programa Stock Connect são detidos pelo seu custodiante em contas no Sistema Central de Compensação e Liquidação ("CCASS") mantidas pela Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), que por sua vez detém o A-Ações, como titular nomeado, por meio de uma conta coletiva de valores mobiliários em seu nome registrada no CSDCC. A natureza precisa e os direitos do Fundo como beneficiário efetivo dos Títulos SSE ou Títulos SZSE através do HKSCC como representante não estão bem definidos na lei chinesa. Não há garantia de que as Bolsas de Valores de Shenzhen, Shanghai e Hong Kong continuarão a oferecer suporte aos Programas Stock Connect no futuro. Os regimes de valores mobiliários e os sistemas jurídicos da China e de Hong Kong diferem significativamente, e podem surgir problemas com base nessas diferenças. Taxas, custos e impostos diferentes são impostos aos investidores estrangeiros que adquirem títulos por meio dos Programas Stock Connect, e essas taxas, custos e impostos podem ser mais altos do que taxas, custos e impostos comparáveis impostos aos proprietários de outros títulos chineses que oferecem exposição de investimento semelhante.

### **Risco de empréstimo de títulos**

*O Risco de empréstimo de títulos aplica-se ao Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF e Global X Guru® Index ETF*

O Fundo pode emprestar os títulos da sua carteira. O Fundo pode emprestar os títulos da sua carteira na medida indicada nos Resumos do Fundo - Estratégias de Investimento Principais. Em conexão com esses empréstimos, o Fundo recebe garantias líquidas equivalentes a pelo menos 102% do valor dos títulos de ações nacionais e ADRs e 105% do valor dos títulos de ações estrangeiros (exceto ADRs) sendo emprestados. Essa garantia é marcada a mercado diariamente. Embora o Fundo receba garantias em relação a todos os empréstimos de suas participações em títulos, o Fundo estaria exposto a um risco de perda caso um mutuário não cumpra sua obrigação de devolver os títulos emprestados (por exemplo, os títulos emprestados podem ter valorizado além do valor da garantia detida pelo Fundo). Além disso, o Fundo assumirá o risco de perda de qualquer garantia em dinheiro que investir. Além disso, como os títulos emprestados podem não ser votados pelo Fundo, existe o risco do Fundo não conseguir retirar os títulos em tempo suficiente para votar em questões relevantes de procuração.

### **Risco de status fiscal**

O Risco de status fiscal aplica-se ao Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF e Global X Disruptive Materials ETF

O Fundo pretende pagar dividendos em cada ano tributável para permitir que continue a satisfazer os requisitos de distribuição necessários para se qualificar para o tratamento como uma sociedade de investimento regulamentada ("RIC"). De acordo com o Internal Revenue Code de 1986, conforme alterado (o "Código"), o Fundo não pode obter mais de 10% de sua receita bruta anual de ganhos resultantes da venda de metais preciosos e outras commodities. Isso pode dificultar a qualificação do Fundo como RIC. Se uma carteira distribuisse aos seus cotistas menos do que o valor mínimo exigido para qualquer ano, o Fundo ficaria sujeito ao imposto de renda federal daquele ano sobre todos os seus lucros tributáveis e ganhos reconhecidos, mesmo aqueles distribuídos aos seus cotistas. Em vez de uma potencial desqualificação como RIC, o Fundo está autorizado a pagar um imposto por determinadas falhas no cumprimento deste requisito de rendimento, que, em geral, são limitados àqueles devidos a causa razoável e não negligência intencional.

### **Risco de interrupção da negociação**

*O Risco de interrupção da negociação aplica-se a cada Fundo*

Uma bolsa ou mercado pode fechar ou emitir paradas de negociação em títulos específicos, ou a capacidade de comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros pode ser restringida, o que pode resultar na impossibilidade de o Fundo comprar ou vender certos títulos ou instrumentos financeiros. Nessas circunstâncias, o Fundo pode não conseguir reequilibrar a sua carteira, pode não conseguir precificar com precisão os seus investimentos e/ou pode incorrer em perdas comerciais substanciais.

### **Risco de giro comercial**

*O Risco de giro comercial aplica-se ao*

*Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, Global X Dow 30 Covered Call ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Tail Risk ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Risk Managed Income ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100 Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X Guru® Index ETF*

O Fundo pode realizar negociações frequentes e ativas, o que pode aumentar significativamente a taxa de giro comercial da carteira do Fundo. Por vezes, o Fundo pode ter uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira substancialmente superior a 100%. Por

exemplo, uma taxa de giro comercial da carteira de 300% é equivalente ao Fundo comprar e vender todos os seus títulos três vezes ao longo de um ano. Uma alta taxa de giro comercial da carteira resultaria em altos custos de corretagem para o Fundo, podem resultar em impostos mais altos quando as ações são detidas em uma conta tributável e menor desempenho do Fundo.

### **Risco de avaliação**

*O Risco de avaliação aplica-se a cada Fundo*

O preço de venda que o Fundo pode receber por um título pode diferir da avaliação do título pelo Fundo e pode diferir do valor usado pelo Índice Subjacente, particularmente para títulos negociados em mercados de baixo valor ou voláteis ou que são avaliados usando um valor justo metodologia (como durante as paradas de negociação). Como as bolsas fora dos EUA podem estar abertas nos dias em que o Fundo não precificar as Ações, o valor dos títulos na carteira do Fundo pode mudar nos dias em que os acionistas não puderem comprar ou vender Ações do Fundo.

### **UMA DISCUSSÃO ADICIONAL DE OUTROS RISCOS**

Cada Fundo também pode estar sujeito a alguns outros riscos associados aos seus investimentos e estratégias de investimento.

### **Exclusão da Definição de Risco de Operador de Pool de Commodities**

Com relação ao Fundo, o Consultor reivindicou a exclusão da definição de “operador de pool de commodities” (“CPO”) sob o Commodity Exchange Act, conforme alterado (“CEA”), e as regras da Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) e, portanto, não está sujeito ao registro ou regulamentação da CFTC como CPO. Além disso, o Consultor está contando com uma exclusão relacionada da definição de “consultor de negociação de commodities” (“CTA”) sob a CEA e as regras da CFTC. Os termos da exclusão do CPO exigem que o Fundo, entre outras coisas, cumpra certos limites em seus investimentos em “interesses de commodities”. Os interesses de commodities incluem futuros de commodities, opções de commodities e swaps. Como o Consultor e o Fundo pretendem cumprir os termos da exclusão de CPO, o Fundo pode, no futuro, precisar ajustar suas estratégias de investimento, consistentes com seu objetivo de investimento, para limitar seus investimentos nesses tipos de instrumentos. O Fundo não se destina a ser um veículo para negociação nos mercados de futuros de mercadorias, opções de mercadorias ou swaps. A CFTC não reviu nem aprovou a confiança do Consultor nestas exclusões, ou o Fundo, as suas estratégias de investimento ou este Prospecto.

### **Risco de Alavancagem**

De acordo com a Lei de 1940, o Fundo pode tomar emprestado de um banco até 33 1/3% de seus ativos líquidos para fins de curto prazo ou de emergência. O Fundo pode pedir dinheiro emprestado no final do trimestre fiscal para manter o nível de diversificação exigido para se qualificar como uma empresa de investimento regulamentada (“RIC”) para fins do Código da Receita Federal de 1986, conforme alterado (o “Código”). Como resultado, o Fundo pode ficar exposto aos riscos de alavancagem, o que pode ser considerado uma técnica de investimento especulativo. A alavancagem aumenta o potencial de ganho e perda nos valores investidos e, portanto, aumenta os riscos associados ao investimento no Fundo. Se o valor dos ativos do Fundo aumentar, a alavancagem faria com que o VPL do Fundo aumentasse mais acentuadamente do que teria se o Fundo não fosse alavancado. Por outro lado, se o valor dos ativos do Fundo diminuir, a alavancagem faria com que o VPL do Fundo caísse mais acentuadamente do que se o Fundo não tivesse alavancado. O Fundo pode incorrer em despesas adicionais relacionadas com empréstimos.

### **Qualificação como um risco regulamentado de empresa de investimento**

O Fundo deve atender a uma série de requisitos de diversificação para se qualificar como um RIC de acordo com a Seção 851 do Código e, se qualificado, continuar a se qualificar. Se o Fundo tiver dificuldade em atender a esses requisitos para qualquer trimestre fiscal, ele poderá tomar empréstimos para aumentar a parcela do total de ativos do Fundo representada por dinheiro, itens em dinheiro e títulos do governo dos EUA logo em seguida e, a partir do fechamento de no trimestre fiscal seguinte, para tentar cumprir os requisitos. No entanto, o Fundo pode incorrer em despesas adicionais relacionadas a esses empréstimos, e o

aumento dos investimentos do Fundo em dinheiro, itens em dinheiro e títulos do governo dos EUA (se o Fundo faz tais investimentos a partir de empréstimos) provavelmente reduzirá o retorno do Fundo aos investidores.

### **Incerteza de Reivindicações de Tratado Fiscal**

Quando o Fundo recebe dividendos e rendimentos de juros (se houver) de emitentes em determinados países, tais distribuições podem estar sujeitas a retenção parcial pelas autoridades fiscais locais para satisfazer potenciais obrigações fiscais locais. O Fundo pode apresentar reivindicações para recuperar tal imposto retido na fonte em jurisdições onde a recuperação do imposto retido na fonte é possível, o que pode ser o caso como resultado de tratados bilaterais entre os Estados Unidos e governos locais. Se ou quando o Fundo receberá um reembolso de imposto retido na fonte no futuro está sob o controle das autoridades fiscais desses países. Quando o Fundo espera recuperar o imposto retido na fonte com base em uma avaliação contínua da probabilidade de recuperação, o NAV do Fundo geralmente inclui provisões para tais reembolsos de imposto. O Fundo continua a avaliar a evolução fiscal quanto ao potencial impacto na probabilidade de recuperação. Se a probabilidade de recebimento de reembolsos diminuir significativamente, por exemplo, devido a uma mudança na regulamentação ou abordagem tributária, os acréscimos no NAV do Fundo para tais reembolsos podem precisar ser reduzidos parcial ou totalmente, o que afetará adversamente o NAV desse Fundo. Os investidores no Fundo no momento em que uma provisão é baixada sofrerão o impacto de qualquer redução resultante no NAV, independentemente de terem sido investidores durante o período de acumulação. Por outro lado, se o Fundo receber um reembolso de imposto que não foi acumulado anteriormente, os investidores do Fundo no momento em que a reivindicação for bem-sucedida se beneficiarão de qualquer aumento resultante no NAV do Fundo. Os investidores que venderam suas ações antes dessa data não se beneficiarão desse aumento do NAV.

### **INFORMAÇÕES DA CARTEIRA DE INVESTIMENTOS**

Uma descrição das políticas e procedimentos de Global X Funds® (o "Trust") com relação à divulgação dos títulos da carteira dos Fundos está disponível na Declaração combinada de Informações Adicionais ("SAI") dos Fundos. As principais participações de cada Fundo e as Fichas informativas do Fundo que fornecem informações sobre as principais participações de cada Fundo podem ser encontradas em [www.globalxetfs.com/explore/](http://www.globalxetfs.com/explore/) (clique no nome do seu Fundo) e podem ser solicitadas pelo telefone 1-888-493-8631.

### **GESTÃO DE FUNDOS**

#### **Consultor de Investimentos**

A Global X Management Company LLC (a "Consultora") atua como consultora de investimentos e administradora dos Fundos. Sujeito à supervisão do Conselho de Fideicomissários do Fundo, o Consultor é responsável pela gestão das atividades de investimento dos Fundos e dos negócios dos Fundos e outros assuntos administrativos. O Consultor é um consultor de investimentos registrado desde 2008. O Conselho é uma sociedade limitada de Delaware com sede localizada em 605 3rd Avenue, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10158. Em 1º de fevereiro de 2022, o Consultor prestou serviços de consultoria de investimento para ativos de aproximadamente US\$ 42 bilhões.

De acordo com um Contrato de Supervisão e Administração e sujeito à supervisão geral do Conselho de Fideicomissários, o Consultor fornece, ou faz com que sejam prestados, todos os serviços de supervisão, administrativos e outros razoavelmente necessários para a operação dos Fundos e também arca com os custos de diversos serviços de terceiros exigidos pelos Fundos, incluindo auditoria, custódia certa, contabilidade de portfólio, jurídico, agência de transferência e custos de impressão. O Contrato de Supervisão e Administração também exige que o Consultor preste serviços de consultoria de investimento aos Fundos de acordo com um Contrato de Consultoria de Investimento.

Cada Fundo paga ao Consultor uma comissão ("Taxa de Gestão") em troca da prestação de serviços de consultoria, supervisão e administração de investimento sob uma estrutura de comissões completa. Durante o ano fiscal findo em 31 de outubro de 2021, os Fundos listados abaixo não estavam operacionais. A Taxa de Administração para cada Fundo é uma taxa anual (declarada como uma porcentagem da média diária dos ativos líquidos do Fundo) da seguinte forma:



<b><u>Fundo</u></b>	<b><u>Taxa de Administração</u></b>
Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	0.25%
Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF	0.60%*
Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF	0.60%**
Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF	0.60%***

Cada Fundo paga ao Consultor uma comissão ("Taxa de Administração") em troca da prestação de serviços de consultoria, supervisão e administração de investimento sob uma estrutura de comissões completa. Para o ano fiscal encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2021, os Fundos pagaram uma Taxa de Administração mensal ao Consultor nas seguintes taxas anuais (declaradas como uma porcentagem dos ativos líquidos médios diários de cada Fundo tomados separadamente):

<b><u>Fundo</u></b>	<b><u>Taxa de Administração</u></b>
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF	0.75%
Global X SuperDividend® ETF	0.58%*
Global X Social Media ETF	0.65%
Global X Guru® Index ETF	0.75%
Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF	0.58%
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF	0.45%
Global X S&P 500® Covered Call ETF	0.60%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF	0.60%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF	0.65%
Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF	0.58%
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF	0.65%
Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF	0.29%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF	0.55%
Global X E-commerce ETF	0.50%
Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF	0.60%**
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF	0.35%
Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF	0.60%
Global X S&P 500® Covered Call & Growth ETF	0.60%
Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF	0.65%
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF	0.60%
Global X S&P 500® Risk Managed Income ETF	0.60%
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF	0.60%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF	0.60%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Risk Managed Income ETF	0.60%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF	0.60%
Global X Disruptive Materials ETF	0.59%
Global X Dow 30® Covered Call ETF	0.60%
Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF	0.60%***

\* De acordo com um Contrato de Limitação de Despesas, o Consultor concordou contratualmente em reembolsar ou renunciar a taxas e/ou limitar despesas para o ETF Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call na medida necessária para garantir que as despesas operacionais do Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF (excluindo impostos, taxas de corretagem, comissões e outras despesas de transação, juros e despesas extraordinárias (como despesas de litígio e indenização)) não excederá 0,60% dos ativos líquidos médios diários do Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF por ano até pelo menos 1º de março de 2024.

\*\* De acordo com um Acordo de Limitação de Despesas, o Consultor concordou contratualmente em reembolsar ou renunciar a taxas e/ou limitar despesas para o ETF Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call na medida necessária para assegurar que as despesas

operacionais do ETF Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call (excluindo impostos, taxas de corretagem, comissões e outras despesas de transação, juros e despesas extraordinárias (como despesas de litígio e indenização)) não excederá 0,60% da média diária de ativos líquidos do Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF por ano até pelo menos 1º de março de 2024.

\*\*\* De acordo com um Acordo de Limitação de Despesas, o Consultor concordou contratualmente em reembolsar ou renunciar a taxas e/ou limitar despesas para o Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF na medida necessária para assegurar que as despesas operacionais do Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF (excluindo impostos, taxas de corretagem, comissões e outras despesas de transação, juros e despesas extraordinárias (como despesas de litígio e indenização)) não excederá 0,60% da média diária de ativos líquidos do Global X Russell 2000 ETFs de Call & Growth cobertos por ano até pelo menos 1º de março de 2024.

Além disso, cada Fundo arca com outras taxas e despesas que não são cobertas pelo Contrato de Supervisão e Administração, que podem variar e afetar a proporção total de um Fundo, como impostos, taxas de corretagem, comissões e outras despesas de transação, juros e taxas extraordinárias (como despesas com litígios e indenizações). O Consultor pode obter lucro sobre a Taxa de Administração paga pelos Fundos. Além disso, o Consultor, e não os cotistas dos Fundos, se beneficiaria de quaisquer reduções de preços em serviços de terceiros, incluindo reduções resultantes de um aumento no patrimônio líquido.

O Consultor ou suas afiliadas podem pagar uma compensação, a partir de lucros derivados da Taxa de Administração do Consultor ou de outros recursos e não como encargo adicional aos Fundos, a determinadas instituições financeiras (que podem incluir bancos, corretoras de valores mobiliários e outros profissionais do setor) pelo venda e/ou distribuição de Ações do Fundo ou a retenção e/ou serviço de investidores do Fundo e Ações do Fundo (“partilha de receitas”). Esses pagamentos são adicionais a quaisquer outras taxas descritas na tabela de taxas ou em qualquer outra parte do Prospecto ou SAI. Exemplos de pagamentos de “compartilhamento de receita” incluem, mas não estão limitados a, pagamentos a instituições financeiras por “espaço de prateleira” ou acesso a uma plataforma de terceiros ou lista de oferta de fundos ou outros programas de marketing, incluindo, mas não limitado a, inclusão dos Fundos em listas de vendas preferidas ou recomendadas, plataformas de “supermercado” de fundos mútuos e outros programas formais de vendas; conceder ao Assessor acesso à força de vendas da instituição financeira; conceder ao Assessor acesso às conferências e reuniões da instituição financeira; assistência na formação e educação do pessoal da instituição financeira; e obter outras formas de suporte de marketing. O nível dos pagamentos de compartilhamento de receita feitos às instituições financeiras pode ser uma taxa fixa ou com base em um ou mais dos seguintes fatores: vendas brutas, ativos circulantes e/ou número de contas de um Fundo atribuível à instituição financeira, ou outros fatores como acordado entre o Consultor e a instituição financeira ou qualquer combinação destes. O valor desses pagamentos de compartilhamento de receita é determinado a critério do Consultor de tempos em tempos, pode ser substancial e pode ser diferente para diferentes instituições financeiras, dependendo dos serviços prestados pela instituição financeira. Tais pagamentos podem fornecer um incentivo para a instituição financeira disponibilizar Ações dos Fundos a seus clientes e podem permitir que os Fundos tenham maior acesso aos clientes da instituição financeira.

#### Aprovação do Contrato Consultivo

Discussões sobre a base para a aprovação do Conselho de Fideicomissários do Contrato de Supervisão e Administração e o Contrato de Consultoria de Investimento relacionado para cada Fundo (exceto o Global X Disruptive Materials ETF e o Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF) estão disponíveis no Relatório Semestral aos Acionistas dos Fundos referente ao semestre fiscal encerrado em 30 de abril e/ou Relatório Anual aos Acionistas referente ao exercício social encerrado em 31 de outubro. Uma discussão sobre a base para a aprovação do Conselho de Fideicomissários do Contrato de Supervisão e Administração e do Contrato de Consultoria de Investimento relacionado para os outros Fundos mencionados acima estará disponível no primeiro Relatório Semestral ou Anual dos Fundos para os acionistas para o período encerrado 30 de abril ou 31 de outubro, respectivamente.

#### Gestão de carteiras

Os Gestores de Carteira que são atualmente responsáveis pela gestão diária da carteira de cada Fundo são Nam To, Wayne Xie, Kimberly Chan, Vanessa Yang, William Helm e Sandy Lu.

Nam To: Nam To, CFA, Gestor de carteira, ingressou na Adviser em julho de 2017. Antes disso, o Sr. To foi analista de Pesquisa de economia global na Bunge Limited, de 2014 a 2017. O Sr. To recebeu seu Bacharelado em Filosofia e Economia pela Cornell University em 2014.

Wayne Xie: Wayne Xie, Diretor de Gestão de Carteiras, ingressou no Consultor em julho de 2018 como Associado de Gestão de Carteiras. Anteriormente, o Sr. Xie foi Analista da VanEck Associates na equipe de Gestão de Investimentos de Equity ETF (ETF Patrimonial) de 2010 a 2018 e Administrador de Carteiras na VanEck Associates de 2007 a 2010. O Sr. Xie recebeu seu Bacharelado em Ciências da State University of New York em Buffalo em 2002.

Kimberly Chan: Kimberly Chan, Gestora de Carteiras, ingressou na Adviser em junho de 2018 e é uma Associada de Gestores de Carteiras. Anteriormente, a Sra. Chan foi Operadora Associada dos EUA no Credit Agricole de 2016 a 2018 e Analista de Investimentos na MetLife Investments de 2015 a 2016. A Sra. Chan recebeu seu Bacharelado em Ciências pela New York University em 2015.

Vanessa Yang: Vanessa Yang, Gestora de Carteiras, ingressou na Adviser em 2016 como Administradora de Carteiras. Ela foi nomeada para a equipe de gestão de carteiras em junho de 2019. Anteriormente, a Sra. Yang foi Administradora de Carteiras na VanEck Associates de 2011 a 2014. A Sra. Yang recebeu seu mestrado em Engenharia Financeira pela Drucker School of Management em 2010 e seu bacharelado em Economia pela Guangdong University of Foreign Studies em 2008.

Sandy Lu: Sandy Lu, CFA, Gestora de Carteiras, entrou na Adviser em setembro de 2021. Anteriormente, o Sr. Lu trabalhou na PGIM Fixed Income de 2014 a 2021, onde liderou a equipe de analistas de carteiras cobrindo Dívidas de Mercados Emergentes. Iniciou sua carreira em 2010 como Analista de Investimentos no Lincoln Financial Group. O Sr. Lu se formou com um B.S. em Economia pela Wharton School da University of Pennsylvania. Ele obteve sua designação CFA em setembro de 2015 e possui a licença da Série 3.

A SAI fornece informações adicionais sobre a estrutura de remuneração dos Gestores de Carteira, outras contas geridas pelos Gestores de Carteira e a titularidade de Ações dos Fundos pelos Gestores de Carteira.

## **DISTRIBUIDOR**

A SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distribuidor") distribui Unidades de Criação para os Fundos em caráter de agência. O Distribuidor não mantém um mercado secundário de Ações. O Distribuidor não tem qualquer papel na determinação das políticas dos Fundos ou dos títulos que são comprados ou vendidos por cada Fundo. O endereço principal do Distribuidor é One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456. O Distribuidor não é afiliado à Adviser.

## **COMPRA E VENDA DE AÇÕES DE FUNDOS**

As ações dos Fundos são negociadas em bolsa de valores nacional e no mercado secundário durante o dia de negociação. As ações podem ser compradas e vendidas ao longo do dia de negociação como outras ações de títulos negociados publicamente. Não há investimento mínimo para compras realizadas em bolsa de valores nacional. Ao comprar ou vender Ações através de um corretor, você incorrerá em comissões e encargos de corretagem habituais. Além disso, você também incorrerá no custo do "spread", que é a diferença entre o que os investidores profissionais estão dispostos a pagar pelas Ações (o preço de "compra") e o preço pelo qual eles estão dispostos a vender as Ações (o preço de "venda"). A comissão é frequentemente um valor fixo e pode ser um custo proporcional significativo para investidores que procuram comprar ou vender pequenas quantidades de Ações. O spread em relação às Ações varia ao longo do tempo com base no volume de negociação de um Fundo e liquidez de mercado e geralmente é menor se um Fundo tiver volume de negociação e liquidez de mercado significativos e maior se um Fundo tiver pouco volume

de negociação e liquidez de mercado. Devido aos custos de compra e venda de Ações, negociações frequentes podem reduzir o retorno do investimento.

As ações de um Fundo podem ser adquiridas ou resgatadas diretamente do Fundo apenas por Participantes Autorizados (conforme definido na SAI) e apenas em Unidades de Criação ou múltiplos das mesmas, conforme discutido na seção "Criações e Resgates" da SAI. Exceto para o Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF e Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, os fundos antecipam o atendimento regular dos pedidos de resgate principalmente por meio de resgates em espécie. No entanto, os Fundos reservam-se o direito de pagar o produto do resgate a um Participante Autorizado em dinheiro, de acordo com a isenção de isenção do Trust. O dinheiro usado para resgates será obtido com a venda de ativos da carteira ou pode vir de detenções existentes de caixa ou equivalentes de caixa.

As ações geralmente são negociadas no mercado secundário em valores inferiores a uma Unidade de Criação. As Ações dos Fundos são transacionadas sob o símbolo de negociação listado para cada Fundo na seção Resumos dos Fundos do Prospecto.

Os Fundos estão cotados numa bolsa de valores nacional, que está aberta à negociação de segunda a sexta-feira e encerra aos fins-de-semana e feriados seguintes, conforme observado: Dia de Ano Novo, Dia de Martin Luther King Jr., Dia dos Presidentes, Sexta-feira Santa, Dia do Memorial, Dia da Independência Nacional de 19 de junho, Dia da Independência, Dia do Trabalho, Dia de Ação de Graças e Dia de Natal.

### Lançamento

As cotas dos Fundos são escriturais, o que significa que não são emitidos certificados de ações. A Depository Trust Company ("DTC") ou seu representante é o proprietário do registro de todas as Ações em circulação e é reconhecido como o proprietário de todas as Ações para todos os fins.

Os investidores que detêm Ações são beneficiários efetivos conforme indicado nos registros da DTC ou dos seus participantes. A DTC atua como depositária de valores mobiliários de todas as Ações. Os participantes incluem DTC, corretoras e distribuidoras de valores mobiliários, bancos, sociedades fiduciárias, sociedades de compensação e outras instituições que direta ou indiretamente mantêm uma relação de custódia com a DTC. Como beneficiário efetivo de Ações, você não tem direito a receber a entrega física de certificados de ações ou ter Ações registradas em seu nome, e você não é considerado um proprietário registrado de Ações. Portanto, para exercer quaisquer direitos como titular de Ações, você deve se basear nos procedimentos da DTC e de seus participantes. Esses procedimentos são os mesmos que se aplicam a quaisquer valores mobiliários que você detenha na forma escritural ou "nome assumido".

### **NEGOCIAÇÃO FREQUENTE**

Ao contrário da negociação frequente de ações de um fundo mútuo aberto tradicional (ou seja, ações não negociadas em bolsa), a negociação frequente de Ações no mercado secundário não interrompe a gestão do portfólio, aumenta os custos de negociação de um Fundo, leva à realização de ganhos de capital, ou prejudicar os acionistas do Fundo porque essas negociações não envolvem um Fundo diretamente. Alguns investidores institucionais estão autorizados a comprar e resgatar as Ações dos Fundos diretamente com os Fundos. Quando esses negócios são efetuados em espécie (ou seja, para valores mobiliários, e não para dinheiro), eles não causam nenhum dos efeitos nocivos (observados acima) que podem resultar de transações frequentes em dinheiro. Além disso, cada Fundo impõe taxas de transação em compras e resgates em espécie do Fundo destinados a cobrir os custos de custódia e outros custos incorridos pelo Fundo na realização de negociações em espécie. Essas taxas aumentam se um investidor substituir em dinheiro, parcial ou totalmente, por títulos, refletindo o fato de que os custos de negociação de um Fundo aumentam nessas circunstâncias, embora as taxas de transação estejam sujeitas a certos limites e, portanto, podem não cobrir todos os custos relacionados incorridos por um Fundo. Por essas razões, o Conselho de Fideicomissários determinou que não é necessário adotar políticas e procedimentos para detectar e impedir negociações frequentes e market-timing em Ações dos Fundos.

### **PLANO DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO E SERVIÇO**

O Conselho de Fideicomissários do Trust adotou um Plano de Distribuição e Serviços (“Plano”) de acordo com a Regra 12b-1 da Lei de 1940. De acordo com o Plano, cada Fundo está autorizado a pagar taxas de distribuição relacionadas à venda e distribuição de suas Ações e a pagar taxas de serviço relacionadas à prestação de serviços contínuos aos acionistas de cada classe e à manutenção de contas de acionistas em um valor de até 0,25% de seu patrimônio líquido médio diário a cada ano.

Nenhuma taxa da Regra 12b-1 é atualmente paga por um Fundo e não há planos atuais para impor essas taxas. No entanto, caso as taxas da Regra 12b-1 sejam cobradas no futuro, porque essas taxas são pagas dos ativos de cada Fundo de forma contínua, essas taxas aumentarão o custo do seu investimento em um Fundo. Ao comprar Ações sujeitas a taxas de distribuição e taxas de serviço, você pode pagar mais ao longo do tempo do que pagaria comprando Ações com outros tipos de acordos de cobrança de vendas. Os acionistas de longo prazo podem pagar mais do que o equivalente econômico da taxa máxima de vendas da parte inicial permitida pelas regras da FINRA. O rendimento líquido atribuível às Ações será reduzido pelo montante das comissões de distribuição e comissões de serviço e outras despesas de um Fundo.

### **DIVIDENDOS E DISTRIBUIÇÕES**

Os dividendos da receita líquida de investimentos, incluindo quaisquer ganhos líquidos em moeda estrangeira, geralmente são declarados e pagos pelo menos anualmente e quaisquer ganhos de capital líquidos realizados são distribuídos pelo menos anualmente. Para melhorar o erro de rastreamento ou cumprir os requisitos de distribuição do Código, os dividendos podem ser declarados e pagos com mais frequência do que anualmente para um Fundo.

Os dividendos e outras distribuições de Ações são distribuídos proporcionalmente aos beneficiários efetivos de tais Ações. Os pagamentos de dividendos são feitos por meio de participantes do DTC aos beneficiários efetivos então registrados com os rendimentos recebidos de um Fundo. As distribuições de dividendos e ganhos de títulos são distribuídas em dólares americanos e não podem ser reinvestidas automaticamente em Ações adicionais.

Nenhum serviço de reinvestimento de dividendos é fornecido pelo Trust. Os corretores podem disponibilizar o Serviço de Reinvestimento de Dividendos escritural DTC para uso dos beneficiários efetivos de um Fundo para reinvestimento de suas distribuições de dividendos. Os proprietários beneficiários devem entrar em contato com seu corretor para determinar a disponibilidade e os custos do serviço e os detalhes da participação nele. Os corretores podem exigir que os beneficiários efetivos cumpram procedimentos e cronogramas específicos. Se este serviço estiver disponível e utilizado, as distribuições de dividendos de rendimentos e ganhos realizados serão automaticamente reinvestidos em Ações inteiras adicionais adquiridas no mercado secundário.

### **INVESTIMENTOS POR EMPRESAS DE INVESTIMENTO**

A Seção 12(d)(1) da Lei de 1940 restringe os investimentos das sociedades de investimento em títulos de outras sociedades de investimento, incluindo ações do Fundo. Empresas de investimento registradas e fundos de investimento unitários que celebram um contrato de investimento de fundo de fundos com o Trust ("Fundos de Investimento") estão autorizados a investir em determinados Global X Funds além dos limites estabelecidos na Seção 12(d)(1) da Lei de 1940, sujeito a certas condições estabelecidas na Regra 12d1-4 da Lei de 1940. Com relação ao Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF, que investe em ETFs Subjacentes, os Fundos de Investimento devem aderir aos limites estabelecidos na Seção 12(d)(1) ao investir no Fundo.

### **IMPOSTOS**

Segue-se um resumo de certas considerações fiscais que podem ser relevantes para um investidor num Fundo. Exceto quando indicado de outra forma, a discussão se refere a investidores que sejam cidadãos ou residentes individuais dos Estados Unidos e se baseia na legislação tributária vigente. Você deve consultar seu consultor tributário para obter mais informações sobre as consequências fiscais federais, estaduais, locais e/ou estrangeiras relevantes para sua situação específica.

*Distribuições.* Cada Fundo recebe rendimentos e ganhos nos seus investimentos. O rendimento, menos as despesas incorridas na operação de um Fundo, constitui o rendimento líquido do investimento do Fundo a partir do qual os dividendos lhe podem ser pagos. Cada Fundo elegeu e pretende qualificar-se como RIC nos termos do Código para fins de tributação federal e distribuir aos acionistas substancialmente todos os seus rendimentos líquidos de investimento e ganho de capital líquido a cada ano. Exceto quando indicado de outra forma abaixo, você geralmente estará sujeito ao imposto de renda federal sobre as distribuições de um Fundo que receber. Para fins de imposto de renda federal, as distribuições do Fundo atribuíveis a ganhos de capital de curto prazo e renda líquida de investimento são tributáveis a você como renda ordinária. As distribuições atribuíveis a ganhos de capital líquidos (o excesso de mais-valias líquidas a longo prazo sobre as perdas líquidas de capital a curto prazo) de um Fundo são geralmente tributadas a si como ganhos de capital a longo prazo. Isso é verdade independentemente de quanto tempo você possui suas Ações ou se você recebe distribuições em dinheiro ou Ações adicionais. A taxa máxima de ganho de capital de longo prazo aplicável a pessoas físicas é de 20%.

Distribuições de “dividendos qualificados” também serão geralmente tributáveis a você em taxas de ganho de capital de longo prazo, desde que certos requisitos sejam atendidos. Em geral, se 95% ou mais da receita bruta de um Fundo (exceto ganho de capital líquido) consistir em dividendos recebidos de empresas nacionais ou empresas estrangeiras “qualificadas” (“dividendos qualificados”), todas as distribuições recebidas por acionistas individuais de um Fundo será tratado como dividendos qualificados. Mas se menos de 95% da receita bruta de um Fundo (exceto ganho de capital líquido) consistir em dividendos qualificados, então as distribuições recebidas por acionistas individuais de um Fundo serão dividendos qualificados apenas na medida em que derivam de dividendos qualificados obtidos por tal Fundo. Para que as taxas mais baixas se apliquem, você deve ter possuído suas Ações por pelo menos 61 dias durante o período de 121 dias com início na data 60 dias antes da data de ex-dividendo desse Fundo (e esse Fundo precisará ter cumprido uma exigência de período de detenção em relação às Ações da sociedade que paga o dividendo qualificado). O valor das distribuições de um Fundo que se qualificam para este tratamento favorável pode ser reduzido como resultado das atividades de empréstimo de títulos desse Fundo (se houver), uma alta taxa de rotatividade da carteira ou investimentos em títulos de dívida ou empresas estrangeiras “não qualificadas”. Além disso, se as distribuições recebidas de empresas estrangeiras são dividendos qualificados dependerá de vários fatores, incluindo o país de residência da empresa que faz a distribuição. Consequentemente, as distribuições de muitas das participações dos Fundos podem não ser dividendos elegíveis.

Uma parte das distribuições pagas a acionistas que são empresas também pode se qualificar para a dedução de dividendos recebidos para empresas, sujeito a certos requisitos de período de detenção e limitações de financiamento de dívida. O montante dos dividendos elegíveis para esta dedução pode, no entanto, ser reduzido em resultado das atividades de empréstimo de títulos desse Fundo, por uma elevada taxa de rotação da carteira ou por investimentos em títulos de dívida ou sociedades estrangeiras.

As distribuições de um Fundo geralmente serão tributadas a você no ano em que forem pagas, com uma exceção. Os dividendos e distribuições declarados por um Fundo em outubro, novembro ou dezembro e pagos em janeiro do ano seguinte são tributados como se fossem pagos em 31 de dezembro.

Deve notar que se comprar Ações de um Fundo pouco antes de fazer uma distribuição, a distribuição será totalmente tributável para si mesmo que, por uma questão econômica, represente simplesmente um retorno de uma parte do seu investimento. Esse resultado fiscal adverso é conhecido como “comprar um dividendo”.

Você será informado sobre o valor de seus dividendos de renda ordinária, renda de dividendos qualificados e distribuições de ganho de capital no momento em que forem pagos, e você será informado sobre a situação fiscal para fins de imposto de renda federal logo após o encerramento de cada ano civil. Se não tiver Ações durante um ano completo, um Fundo pode designar e distribuir-lhe, como rendimento normal ou ganho de capital, uma percentagem do rendimento que não seja igual ao montante real desse rendimento obtido durante o período do seu investimento em tal Fundo.

Os investimentos de um Fundo em parcerias, inclusive em parcerias definidas como Parcerias de capital aberto qualificadas para fins fiscais, podem resultar na sujeição desse Fundo a rendimentos estaduais, locais ou estrangeiros, franquia ou obrigações fiscais retidas na fonte.

*Dividendos REIT qualificados.* De acordo com a Lei de Reduções Fiscais e Empregos de 2017, “dividendos de REIT qualificados” (ou seja, dividendos de REIT ordinários que não sejam dividendos de ganho de capital e partes de dividendos de REIT designados como receita de dividendos qualificados) são tratados como elegíveis para uma dedução de 20% por contribuintes não corporativos. Esta dedução, se permitida integralmente, equivale a uma taxa máxima efetiva de imposto de 29,6% (taxa máxima de 37% aplicada aos rendimentos após a dedução de 20%). Um Fundo pode optar por relatar o caráter especial de “dividendos de REIT qualificados”. Um acionista não pessoa jurídica que recebesse tais dividendos os trataria como elegíveis para a dedução de 20%, desde que as cotas do Fundo fossem detidas pelo acionista por mais de 45 dias durante o período de 91 dias com início na data 45 dias antes da data em que o acionista ações tornam-se ex-dividendo com relação a tal dividendo). O valor dos dividendos de um RIC elegíveis para a dedução de 20% para um exercício tributável é limitado ao excesso dos dividendos REIT qualificados do RIC para o exercício tributável sobre as despesas aloáveis.

*Requisitos de distribuição de impostos de consumo.* De acordo com o Código, um imposto especial de consumo não dedutível de 4% é imposto sobre o excesso da “distribuição obrigatória” de um RIC para o ano civil que termina no ano tributável do RIC sobre o “valor distribuído” para tal ano civil. O termo “distribuição obrigatória” significa a soma de (a) 98% da receita ordinária (geralmente receita líquida de investimentos) para o ano civil, (b) 98,2% do ganho de capital (tanto de longo prazo quanto de curto prazo) para aquele período de um ano terminando em 31 de outubro (ou 31 de dezembro, se um Fundo assim o decidir) e (c) a soma de qualquer rendimento de investimento líquido não tributado e não distribuído e ganhos de capital líquidos do RIC para períodos anteriores. O termo “valor distribuído” geralmente significa a soma de (a) valores efetivamente distribuídos por um Fundo a partir de sua renda ordinária do ano atual e lucro líquido de ganho de capital e (b) qualquer valor sobre o qual um Fundo pague imposto de renda para o ano tributável que termina em o ano civil. Embora cada Fundo pretenda distribuir o seu rendimento líquido de investimento e mais-valias líquidas de modo a evitar a responsabilidade por impostos especiais de consumo, um Fundo pode determinar que é do interesse dos acionistas distribuir um montante inferior. Os Fundos pretendem declarar e pagar esses valores em dezembro (ou em janeiro, que devem ser tratados por você como recebidos em dezembro) para evitar esses impostos especiais de consumo, mas não podem garantir que suas distribuições sejam suficientes para eliminar todos esses impostos.

*Moedas estrangeiras.* De acordo com o Código, os ganhos ou perdas atribuíveis a flutuações nas taxas de câmbio que ocorrem entre o momento em que um Fundo acumula juros ou outros recebíveis ou despesas ou outros passivos denominados em moeda estrangeira e o momento em que esse Fundo efetivamente cobra esses recebíveis ou paga tais passivos, são tratados como receita ordinária ou perda ordinária. Da mesma forma, os ganhos ou perdas decorrentes da alienação de moedas estrangeiras, da alienação de títulos de dívida denominados em moeda estrangeira ou da alienação de um contrato a prazo em moeda estrangeira que sejam atribuíveis a flutuações no valor da moeda estrangeira entre a data de aquisição do ativo e a data da alienação também são tratadas como receita ou perda ordinária. Esses ganhos ou perdas, referidos no Código como ganhos ou perdas da “seção 988”, aumentam ou diminuem o valor do lucro tributável da empresa de investimento de um Fundo disponível para ser distribuído aos seus acionistas como receita ordinária, em vez de aumentar ou diminuir o valor do ganho líquido de capital desse Fundo.

*Impostos estrangeiros.* Cada Fundo estará sujeito a impostos retidos na fonte estrangeiros com relação a certos pagamentos recebidos de fontes em países estrangeiros. Se no encerramento do exercício fiscal mais de 50% do valor dos ativos de um Fundo consistir em ações de empresas estrangeiras, esse Fundo poderá optar por tratar um valor proporcional desses impostos como uma distribuição a cada acionista, o que permitiria que você (sujeito a certas limitações) (1) creditasse esse valor proporcional de impostos contra sua obrigação de imposto de renda federal dos EUA como um crédito de imposto estrangeiro ou (2) tomasse esse valor como uma dedução detalhada. Se um Fundo não for elegível ou optar por não fazer essa escolha, ele terá o direito de deduzir esses impostos no cálculo dos valores que deve distribuir.

*Vendas e trocas.* A venda de Ações é um evento tributável em que um ganho ou perda é reconhecido. O valor do ganho ou perda é baseado na diferença entre sua base tributária em Ações e o valor que você recebe por elas na alienação. Geralmente, você reconhecerá ganho ou perda de capital de longo prazo se tiver detido suas Ações por mais de um ano no momento em que as vender ou trocar. Ganhos e perdas em Ações detidas por um ano ou menos geralmente constituem ganhos de capital de curto prazo, exceto que uma perda em Ações detidas por seis meses ou menos será recaracterizada como uma perda de capital de longo prazo na medida de qualquer perda de capital de longo prazo. distribuições de ganho de capital a prazo que você recebeu sobre as Ações. Uma perda realizada em uma venda ou troca de Ações pode ser anulada de acordo com as chamadas regras de “venda de lavagem” na medida em que as Ações alienadas sejam substituídas por outras Ações desse mesmo Fundo dentro de um período

de 61 dias com início 30 dias antes e terminando 30 dias após a alienação das Ações, como no caso de um reinvestimento de dividendos em Ações de um Fundo. Se não permitida, a perda será refletida em um ajuste na base das Ações adquiridas.

*Impostos sobre Compra e Resgate de Unidades de Criação.* Um Participante Autorizado que troque títulos patrimoniais por Unidades de Criação geralmente reconhecerá um ganho ou uma perda. O ganho ou perda será igual à diferença entre o valor de mercado das Unidades de Criação no momento da compra (mais qualquer dinheiro recebido pelo Participante Autorizado como parte da emissão) e a base agregada do Participante Autorizado nos títulos entregues (mais qualquer dinheiro pago pelo Participante Autorizado como parte da emissão). Um Participante Autorizado que troque Unidades de Criação por títulos patrimoniais geralmente reconhecerá um ganho ou perda igual à diferença entre a base do Participante Autorizado nas Unidades de Criação (mais qualquer dinheiro pago pelo Participante Autorizado como parte do resgate) e o valor de mercado agregado dos títulos recebidos (mais qualquer dinheiro recebido pelo Participante Autorizado como parte do resgate). A Internal Revenue Service (“IRS” (Secretaria da Receita Federal dos EUA)), no entanto, pode afirmar que uma perda realizada em uma troca de títulos por Unidades de Criação não pode ser deduzida atualmente sob as regras que regem “transações fictícias”, ou com base no fato de que não houve mudança de posição econômica. As pessoas que trocam títulos devem consultar seu próprio consultor fiscal sobre se as regras de venda de lavagem se aplicam e quando uma perda pode ser dedutível. De acordo com as leis fiscais federais atuais, qualquer ganho ou perda de capital realizado no resgate de Unidades de Criação é geralmente tratado como ganho ou perda de capital de longo prazo se as Ações tiverem sido detidas por mais de um ano e como ganho ou perda de capital de curto prazo se as Ações foram detidas por um ano ou menos, supondo que tais Unidades de Criação sejam mantidas como um ativo de capital.

*IRAs e outros planos qualificados para impostos.* A principal exceção aos princípios fiscais anteriores é que as distribuições e vendas, trocas e resgates de Ações detidas em um IRA ou outro plano qualificado para impostos não são atualmente tributáveis, mas podem ser tributáveis quando os fundos são retirados do plano qualificado para impostos, a menos que as Ações tenham sido compradas com fundos emprestados.

*Imposto Medicare.* Um imposto adicional do Medicare de 3,8% é cobrado sobre determinados rendimentos de investimentos líquidos (incluindo dividendos ordinários e distribuições de ganhos de capital recebidos de um Fundo e ganhos líquidos de resgates ou outras disposições tributáveis de Ações do Fundo) de indivíduos, propriedades e fundos dos EUA, na medida em que tais a “renda bruta ajustada modificada” de uma pessoa (no caso de um indivíduo) ou a “renda bruta ajustada” (no caso de uma propriedade ou fideicomisso) excede um valor limite. Este imposto Medicare, se aplicável, é informado por você e pago com sua declaração de imposto de renda federal.

*Retenção para garantia de imposto.* Cada Fundo será obrigado, em certos casos, a reter e remeter ao Tesouro dos EUA a retenção de backup à taxa aplicável sobre dividendos e receitas brutas de vendas pagas a qualquer acionista (i) que tenha fornecido um número de identificação fiscal incorreto ou nenhum número, (ii) que esteja sujeito a retenção de segurança pelo IRS, ou (iii) que tenha deixado de certificar a um Fundo, quando requerido, que não está sujeito a retenção de segurança ou é um “destinatário isento”.

*Relatório de base de custo.* A lei federal exige que a base de custo dos acionistas, ganho/perda e período de detenção sejam informados ao IRS e aos acionistas no Formulário 1099s Consolidado quando os títulos “cobertos” forem vendidos. Os títulos cobertos são quaisquer ações do RIC e/ou do plano de reinvestimento de dividendos adquiridas em ou após 1º de janeiro de 2012.

Para os títulos definidos como “cobertos” de acordo com os regulamentos atuais de relatórios de impostos com base de custo do IRS, informações precisas sobre base de custo e lote de imposto devem ser mantidas para fins de relatório de imposto. Esta informação não é necessária para Ações que não estão “cobertas”. Os Fundos e os seus prestadores de serviços não prestam aconselhamento fiscal. Você deve consultar fontes independentes, que podem incluir um profissional de impostos, com relação a quaisquer decisões que você possa tomar com relação à escolha de um método de identificação de lote fiscal. Os acionistas devem entrar em contato com seus intermediários financeiros com relação ao relatório de base de custo e opções disponíveis para suas contas.



*Impostos estaduais e locais.* Você também pode estar sujeito a impostos estaduais e locais sobre renda e ganho atribuíveis à sua propriedade de Ações. Você deve consultar seu consultor fiscal sobre a situação fiscal das distribuições em seu estado e localidade.

*Tratamento Fiscal dos EUA de Acionistas Estrangeiros.* Um acionista não americano geralmente não estará sujeito ao imposto retido na fonte dos EUA sobre o ganho do resgate de Ações ou sobre dividendos de ganho de capital (ou seja, dividendos atribuíveis a ganhos de capital de longo prazo de um Fundo), a menos que, no caso de um acionista que for uma pessoa física estrangeira não residente, o acionista estiver presente nos Estados Unidos por 183 dias ou mais durante o ano fiscal e determinadas outras condições forem atendidas. Fora dos EUA, os acionistas geralmente estarão sujeitos ao imposto retido na fonte dos EUA a uma alíquota de 30% (ou uma alíquota menor do tratado, se aplicável) sobre distribuições por um Fundo de receita líquida de investimento, outra receita ordinária e o excesso, se houver, de receita líquida de curto prazo ganho de capital de longo prazo sobre perda de capital líquida de longo prazo para o ano, a menos que as distribuições estejam efetivamente relacionadas a um comércio ou negócio do acionista nos EUA. Isenções de imposto retido nos EUA são fornecidas para certos dividendos de ganho de capital pagos por um Fundo de ganhos de capital líquidos de longo prazo, se houver, dividendos relacionados a juros pagos pelo Fundo de sua receita líquida de juros qualificada de fontes dos EUA e ganho de capital de curto prazo dividendos, se tais valores forem informados pelo Fundo. Fora dos EUA os acionistas estão sujeitos a requisitos especiais de certificação fiscal dos EUA para evitar retenção na fonte e reivindicar quaisquer benefícios do tratado. Fora dos EUA, os acionistas devem consultar os seus consultores fiscais relativamente às consequências fiscais nos EUA e no estrangeiro de investir num Fundo.

*Outros Requisitos de relatório e retenção.* De acordo com a Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), um imposto retido na fonte de 30% é cobrado sobre dividendos de renda pagos por um Fundo a certas entidades estrangeiras, denominadas instituições financeiras estrangeiras ou entidades estrangeiras não financeiras, que não cumpram (ou sejam considerados em conformidade) com extensos requisitos de relatórios e retenção destinados a informar o Departamento do Tesouro dos EUA sobre contas de investimento estrangeiro de propriedade dos EUA. Após 31 de dezembro de 2018, a retenção do FATCA também teria se aplicado a certas distribuições de ganhos de capital, distribuições de retorno de capital e os rendimentos decorrentes da venda de Ações do Fundo; no entanto, com base em regulamentos propostos emitidos pelo IRS, que podem ser invocados atualmente, tal retenção não é mais necessária, a menos que os regulamentos finais determinem o contrário (o que não é esperado). As informações sobre um acionista de um Fundo podem ser divulgadas ao IRS, autoridades fiscais não norte-americanas ou outras partes conforme necessário para cumprir o FATCA. A retenção na fonte também pode ser exigida se uma entidade estrangeira que é acionista de um Fundo não fornecer as certificações apropriadas ou outra documentação relativa ao seu status sob o FATCA.

*Consulte seu profissional tributário.* O seu investimento num Fundo pode ter consequências fiscais adicionais. Deve consultar o seu profissional fiscal para obter informações sobre todas as consequências fiscais aplicáveis aos seus investimentos num Fundo. Mais informações fiscais relacionadas aos Fundos também são fornecidas no SAI. Este breve resumo não pretende substituir um planejamento tributário cuidadoso.

## **DETERMINAÇÃO DO VALOR LÍQUIDO DO ATIVO**

Cada Fundo calcula o seu NAV a partir do encerramento regular dos negócios da Bolsa de Valores de Nova York (“NYSE”) (normalmente às 16:00, hora do Leste) em cada dia em que a NYSE estiver aberta, com base nos preços no momento de fechamento, desde que quaisquer ativos ou passivos denominados em moedas diferentes do dólar norte-americano sejam convertidos em dólares norte-americanos às taxas de mercado vigentes na data da avaliação, conforme cotado por um ou mais grandes bancos ou corretores que fazem um mercado de mão dupla nessas moedas (ou um provedor de serviços de dados com base em cotações recebidas de tais bancos ou revendedores). O NAV de cada Fundo é calculado dividindo o valor dos ativos líquidos de tal Fundo (ou seja, o valor de seus ativos totais menos passivos totais) pelo número total de Ações em circulação, geralmente arredondado para o centavo mais próximo. O preço das Ações do Fundo é baseado no preço de mercado e, como as ações do ETF são negociadas a preços de mercado e não ao NAV, as Ações podem ser negociadas a um preço superior ao NAV (um prêmio) ou inferior ao NAV (um desconto).

Ao calcular o NAV de um Fundo, os investimentos do Fundo são geralmente avaliados usando avaliações de mercado. Uma avaliação de mercado geralmente significa uma avaliação (i) obtida de uma bolsa ou de um importante formador de mercado (ou negociante), (ii) com base em uma cotação de preço ou outra indicação equivalente de valor fornecida por uma bolsa, um serviço

de precificação ou um importante formador de mercado (ou revendedor), ou (iii) com base no custo amortizado, desde que o custo amortizado seja aproximadamente o valor na venda atual do título. No caso de ações de fundos que não são negociadas em bolsa, uma avaliação de mercado significa o VPL publicado por ação desse fundo. Um Fundo pode usar vários serviços de precificação ou descontinuar o uso de qualquer serviço de precificação.

Caso as avaliações atuais de mercado não estejam prontamente disponíveis ou tais avaliações não reflitam os valores atuais de mercado, os investimentos afetados serão avaliados usando preços de valor justo de acordo com a política de preços e procedimentos aprovados pelo Conselho de Fideicomissários. Um preço obtido de um serviço de precificação com base na matriz de avaliação de tal serviço de precificação pode ser usado para avaliar o valor justo de um título. A frequência com que os investimentos de um Fundo são avaliados usando a precificação de valor justo é principalmente uma função dos tipos de títulos e outros ativos nos quais o Fundo investe de acordo com seu objetivo de investimento, estratégias e limitações.

Os investimentos que podem ser avaliados usando a precificação do valor justo incluem, mas não estão limitados a: (i) um título não listado relacionado a atos societários; (ii) um título restrito (ou seja, um que não pode ser vendido publicamente sem registro sob a Lei de Valores Mobiliários de 1933, conforme alterada (a “Lei de Valores Mobiliários”)); (iii) um valor mobiliário cuja negociação tenha sido suspensa ou que tenha sido excluída de sua bolsa de negociação principal; (iv) um título que é negociado com pouca liquidez; (v) título em processo de inadimplência ou falência para o qual não haja cotação de mercado atual; (vi) um título afetado por controles ou restrições de moeda; e (vii) um título afetado por um evento significativo (ou seja, um evento que ocorre após o fechamento dos mercados em que o título é negociado, mas antes do momento em que o NAV do Fundo é calculado e que pode afetar materialmente o valor de investimentos do Fundo). Exemplos de eventos que podem ser “eventos significativos” são ações governamentais, desastres naturais, conflitos armados, atos de terrorismo e flutuações significativas do mercado.

A avaliação dos investimentos de um Fundo usando preços de valor justo resultará no uso de preços para esses investimentos que podem diferir das avaliações atuais de mercado. A utilização de preços de justo valor e determinadas avaliações de mercado atuais podem resultar numa diferença entre os preços utilizados para calcular o NAV de um Fundo e os preços utilizados pelo Índice Subjacente do Fundo, o que, por sua vez, pode resultar numa diferença entre o desempenho do Fundo e o desempenho do Índice Subjacente do Fundo.

Como os mercados estrangeiros podem estar abertos em dias diferentes dos dias durante os quais um acionista pode comprar Ações, o valor dos investimentos de um Fundo pode mudar nos dias em que os acionistas não podem comprar Ações. Além disso, devido aos diferentes horários de feriados, as solicitações de resgate feitas em determinadas datas podem resultar em um período de liquidação superior a sete dias corridos.

O valor dos ativos denominados em moedas estrangeiras é convertido em dólares norte-americanos utilizando taxas de câmbio consideradas apropriadas pelo Consultor. Qualquer uso de uma taxa diferente das taxas usadas por cada Provedor de Índice pode afetar negativamente a capacidade de um Fundo de rastrear seu Índice Subjacente.

O direito de resgate pode ser suspenso ou a data de pagamento adiada em relação a um Fundo (1) por qualquer período durante o qual a NYSE ou bolsa de valores esteja fechada (exceto fechamentos de fim de semana e feriados), (2) por qualquer período durante cuja negociação na NYSE ou bolsa de valores está suspensa ou restrita, (3) por qualquer período durante o qual exista uma emergência como resultado do qual a alienação dos títulos da carteira do Fundo ou a determinação de seu NAV não seja razoavelmente praticável, ou (4) em outras circunstâncias que a SEC permitir.

Em dezembro de 2020, a SEC adotou a Regra 2a-5 da Lei de 1940 (“Regra 2a-5”), que visa abordar as práticas de avaliação e o papel do conselho de administração de uma empresa de investimento registrada com relação ao valor justo do investimento da empresa de investimento registrada ou empresa de desenvolvimento de negócios. Entre outras coisas, a Regra 2a-5 permitirá que o conselho de um fundo designe o principal consultor de investimentos do fundo para realizar as determinações do valor justo do fundo, que estarão sujeitas à supervisão do conselho e certos relatórios e outros requisitos destinados a garantir que o conselho da empresa de investimento registrada receba as informações necessárias para supervisionar as determinações de valor justo do consultor de investimentos. Os Fundos e o Consultor devem cumprir a Regra 2a-5 até 8 de setembro de 2022. O Consultor continua a revisar a Regra 2a-5 e seu impacto nas políticas de avaliação do Consultor e dos Fundos e práticas relacionadas.

## **INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE PRÊMIOS/DESCONTOS E AÇÕES**

Uma vez disponíveis, informações sobre a frequência com que as Ações de cada Fundo são negociadas nas bolsas de valores nacionais a um preço acima (ou seja, com prêmio) ou abaixo (ou seja, com desconto) do NAV do Fundo, o NAV por ação do Fundo e o spread médio de compra e venda das Ações podem ser encontrados em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

## **INFORMAÇÕES - TOTAL DE DEVOLUÇÃO**

Cada Fundo, exceto o Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF, Global X Financials Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Health Care Covered Call & Growth ETF and Global X Information Technology Covered Call & Growth ETF, iniciou suas operações no final do ano fiscal mais recente.

As tabelas a seguir apresentam informações sobre os retornos totais do Índice Subjacente de cada Fundo operacional e os retornos totais de cada um desses Fundos. As informações apresentadas para cada Fundo referem-se ao ano fiscal mais recente encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2022.

“Retornos Totais Anualizados” ou “Retornos Totais Acumulados” representam a variação total no valor de um investimento nos períodos indicados.

O NAV por ação de cada Fundo é o valor de uma ação do Fundo conforme calculado de acordo com a fórmula padrão para avaliar Ações de fundos mútuos. O retorno do NAV é baseado no NAV de cada Fundo e o retorno de mercado é baseado nos preços de mercado do Fundo. O preço utilizado para calcular os preços de mercado é determinado usando o ponto médio entre a compra e venda na bolsa de valores primária em que as Ações do Fundo estão listadas para negociação, a partir do momento em que o NAV do Fundo é calculado. Os retornos de mercado e NAV pressupõem que as distribuições de dividendos e ganhos de capital foram reinvestidas no Fundo a preços de mercado e NAV, respectivamente.

Um índice é um composto estatístico que acompanha um mercado ou setor financeiro específico. Ao contrário de um Fundo, um Índice Subjacente não detém de fato uma carteira de títulos e, portanto, não incorre nas despesas incorridas pelo Fundo. Essas despesas impactam negativamente o desempenho de um Fundo. Além disso, os retornos de mercado não incluem comissões de corretagem que podem ser pagas em transações no mercado secundário. Se as comissões de corretagem fossem incluídas, os retornos de mercado seriam menores. Os retornos mostrados nas tabelas abaixo não refletem a dedução de impostos que um acionista pagaria nas distribuições do Fundo ou no resgate ou venda de Ações do Fundo. O retorno do investimento e o valor principal das Ações de um Fundo variam com as mudanças nas condições de mercado. As Ações de um Fundo podem valer mais ou menos do que o seu custo original quando são resgatadas ou vendidas no mercado. O desempenho passado de um Fundo não é garantia de resultados futuros.

## Retornos totais anualizados

Início em 31/10/22

	<u>NAV</u>	<u>MERCADO</u>	<u>ÍNDICE SUBJACENTE</u>
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF <sup>1</sup>	7.88%	7.84%	8.40%
Global X SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> ETF <sup>2</sup>	-2.45%	-2.39%	-2.86%
Global X Social Media ETF <sup>3</sup>	5.04%	5.04%	5.59%
Global X Guru <sup>®</sup> Index ETF <sup>4</sup>	9.28%	9.28%	9.63%
Global X SuperIncome <sup>™</sup> Preferred ETF <sup>5</sup>	2.40%	2.53%	3.01%
Global X SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> U.S. ETF <sup>6</sup>	3.90%	3.97%	4.47%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF <sup>7***</sup>	6.63%	6.70%	6.95%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF <sup>8****</sup>	5.68%	5.66%	6.58%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> Emerging Markets ETF <sup>9*</sup>	-3.22%	-3.21%	-2.11%
Global X SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> REIT ETF <sup>10</sup>	-1.75%	-1.82%	-1.25%
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF <sup>11**</sup>	1.53%	1.53%	1.92%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Catholic Values ETF <sup>12</sup>	11.50%	11.51%	11.40%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> EAFE ETF <sup>13</sup>	1.99%	1.71%	2.50%
Global X E-commerce ETF <sup>14</sup>	0.64%	0.62%	1.08%
Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF <sup>15</sup>	4.62%	4.64%	5.53%
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF <sup>16</sup>	-0.61%	-0.49%	-0.29%
Global X Nasdaq 100 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF <sup>17</sup>	1.12%	1.19%	1.69%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF <sup>18</sup>	7.34%	7.34%	8.20%
Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF <sup>19</sup>	-39.51%	-39.34%	-39.19%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF <sup>20</sup>	-10.88%	-10.82%	-10.23%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF <sup>21</sup>	-9.37%	-9.44%	-9.04%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF <sup>22</sup>	-7.17%	-7.14%	-6.82%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF <sup>23</sup>	-19.38%	-19.20%	-18.66%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF <sup>24</sup>	-15.27%	-15.20%	-15.47%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF <sup>25</sup>	-9.76%	-9.90%	-8.86%
Global X Disruptive Materials ETF <sup>26</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Global X Dow 30 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF <sup>27</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF <sup>28</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A

- <sup>1</sup> Para o período desde o início em 22/07/10 a 31/10/21
- <sup>2</sup> Para o período desde o início em 08/06/11 a 31/10/21
- <sup>3</sup> Para o período desde o início em 14/11/2011 a 31/10/21
- <sup>4</sup> Para o período desde o início em 04/06/2012 a 31/10/21
- <sup>5</sup> Para o período desde o início em 16/07/2012 a 31/10/21
- <sup>6</sup> Para o período desde o início em 11/03/2013 a 31/10/21
- <sup>7</sup> Para o período desde o início em 21/06/13 a 31/10/21. O desempenho inclui o desempenho do Fundo Antecessor.
- <sup>8</sup> Para o período desde o início em 11/12/2013 a 31/10/21. O desempenho inclui o desempenho do Fundo Antecessor.
- <sup>9</sup> Para o período desde o início em 16/03/2015 a 31/10/21
- <sup>10</sup> Para o período desde o início em 16/03/2015 a 31/10/21
- <sup>11</sup> Para o período desde o início em 27/05/2015 a 31/10/21
- <sup>12</sup> Para o período desde o início em 18/04/2016 a 31/10/21
- <sup>13</sup> Para o período desde o início em 14/11/2016 a 31/10/21
- <sup>14</sup> Para o período desde o início em 27/11/2018 a 31/10/21
- <sup>15</sup> Para o período desde o início em 22/04/2019 a 31/10/21
- <sup>16</sup> Para o período desde o início em 22/06/2020 a 31/10/21
- <sup>17</sup> Para o período desde o início em 18/09/2020 a 31/10/21
- <sup>18</sup> Para o período desde o início em 18/09/2020 a 31/10/21
- <sup>19</sup> Para o período desde o início em 09/11/2020 a 31/10/21
- <sup>20</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21
- <sup>21</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21
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- <sup>24</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21
- <sup>25</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21

\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do Indxx SuperDividend® Emerging Markets Index até 15 de novembro de 2016 e o MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index após isso.

\*\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do Indxx Global YieldCo Index até 18 de novembro de 2018 e o Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index após isso.

\*\*\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do S&P 500® Stock Covered Call Index até 14 de setembro de 2017, o CBOE S&P 500 2% OTM BuyWrite Index até 20 de agosto de 2020 e o CBOE S&P 500® BuyWrite Index após isso.

\*\*\*\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite Index até 14 de outubro de 2015 e CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index após isso.

Retornos totais acumulados

Início em 31/10/22

	<u>NAV</u>	<u>MERCADO</u>	<u>ÍNDICE SUBJACENTE</u>
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF <sup>1</sup>	153.97%	152.83%	169.33%
Global X SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> ETF <sup>2</sup>	-24.64%	-24.15%	-28.20%
Global X Social Media ETF <sup>3</sup>	71.57%	71.43%	81.53%
Global X Guru <sup>®</sup> Index ETF <sup>4</sup>	152.01%	152.07%	160.50%
Global X SuperIncome <sup>™</sup> Preferred ETF <sup>5</sup>	27.69%	29.32%	35.70%
Global X SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> U.S. ETF <sup>6</sup>	44.66%	45.62%	52.41%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF <sup>7***</sup>	82.43%	83.50%	87.70%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF <sup>8****</sup>	63.47%	63.13%	76.20%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> Emerging Markets ETF <sup>9*</sup>	-22.09%	-22.02%	-15.02%
Global X SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> REIT ETF <sup>10</sup>	-12.62%	-13.08%	-9.12%
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF <sup>11**</sup>	11.98%	11.97%	15.19%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Catholic Values ETF <sup>12</sup>	103.81%	103.93%	102.64%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend <sup>®</sup> EAFE ETF <sup>13</sup>	12.46%	10.64%	15.89%
Global X E-commerce ETF <sup>14</sup>	2.53%	2.47%	4.30%
Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF <sup>15</sup>	17.35%	17.41%	21.00%
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF <sup>16</sup>	-1.42%	-1.16%	-0.68%
Global X Nasdaq 100 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF <sup>17</sup>	2.38%	2.55%	3.62%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF <sup>18</sup>	16.18%	16.17%	18.16%
Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF <sup>19</sup>	-62.95%	-62.75%	-62.56%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF <sup>20</sup>	-12.75%	-12.68%	-11.99%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF <sup>21</sup>	-10.99%	-11.08%	-10.61%
Global X S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF <sup>22</sup>	-8.43%	-8.40%	-8.02%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Tail Risk ETF <sup>23</sup>	-22.51%	-22.30%	-21.68%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Risk Managed Income ETF <sup>24</sup>	-17.81%	-17.73%	-18.04%
Global X NASDAQ 100 <sup>®</sup> Collar 95-110 ETF <sup>25</sup>	-11.44%	-11.60%	-10.40%
Global X Disruptive Materials ETF <sup>26</sup>	-22.98%	-23.40%	-22.72%
Global X Dow 30 <sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF <sup>27</sup>	-2.77%	-2.52%	-1.98%
Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call & Growth ETF <sup>28</sup>	3.14%	3.22%	2.98%

<sup>1</sup> Para o período desde o início em 22/07/2010 a 31/10/21

<sup>2</sup> Para o período desde o início em 08/06/11 a 31/10/21

<sup>3</sup> Para o período desde o início em 14/11/2011 a 31/10/21

<sup>4</sup> Para o período desde o início em 04/06/2012 a 31/10/21

<sup>5</sup> Para o período desde o início em 16/07/2012 a 31/10/21

<sup>6</sup> Para o período desde o início em 11/03/2013 a 31/10/21

<sup>7</sup> Para o período desde o início em 21/06/13 a 31/10/21. O desempenho inclui o desempenho do Fundo Antecessor.

<sup>8</sup> Para o período desde o início em 11/12/2013 a 31/10/21. O desempenho inclui o desempenho do Fundo Antecessor.

<sup>9</sup> Para o período desde o início em 16/03/2015 a 31/10/21

<sup>10</sup> Para o período desde o início em 16/03/2015 a 31/10/21

<sup>11</sup> Para o período desde o início em 27/05/2015 a 31/10/21

<sup>12</sup> Para o período desde o início em 18/04/2016 a 31/10/21

<sup>13</sup> Para o período desde o início em 14/11/2016 a 31/10/21

<sup>14</sup> Para o período desde o início em 27/11/2018 a 31/10/21

<sup>15</sup> Para o período desde o início em 22/04/2019 a 31/10/21

<sup>16</sup> Para o período desde o início em 22/06/2020 a 31/10/21

<sup>17</sup> Para o período desde o início em 18/09/2020 a 31/10/21

<sup>18</sup> Para o período desde o início em 18/09/2020 a 31/10/21

<sup>19</sup> Para o período desde o início em 09/11/2020 a 31/10/21

<sup>20</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21

<sup>21</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21

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<sup>24</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21

<sup>25</sup> Para o período desde o início em 25/08/2021 a 31/10/21

\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do Indxx SuperDividend® Emerging Markets Index até 15 de novembro de 2016 e o MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index após isso.

\*\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do Indxx Global YieldCo Index até 18 de novembro de 2018 e o Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index após isso.

\*\*\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do S&P 500® Stock Covered Call Index até 14 de setembro de 2017, o CBOE S&P 500 2% OTM BuyWrite Index até 20 de agosto de 2020 e o CBOE S&P 500® BuyWrite Index após isso.

\*\*\*\* O desempenho do índice híbrido reflete o desempenho do CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite Index até 14 de outubro de 2015 e CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index após isso.



## **INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE OS ÍNDICES E OS FORNECEDORES DE ÍNDICES**

### **Solactive Global Lithium Index**

O Solactive Global Lithium Index acompanha o desempenho das maiores e mais líquidas empresas listadas que atuam na exploração e/ou mineração de lítio ou na produção de baterias de lítio. O Índice é calculado como um índice de retorno total em USD e ajustado semestralmente. As ações são avaliadas quanto à liquidez e ponderadas de acordo com a capitalização de mercado modificada de ações disponíveis para negociação. Uma metodologia específica de limitação é utilizada no momento da revisão semestral do índice para garantir o cumprimento das regras que regem a listagem de produtos financeiros em bolsas nos Estados Unidos. O Índice é mantido pela Solactive AG.

### **Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index**

O Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index rastreia o desempenho patrimonial de 100 empresas de igual peso que estão entre os títulos de renda variável mais altos do mundo. O Fornecedor de Índice aplica determinados filtros de estabilidade de dividendos. O índice é mantido pela Solactive AG.

### **Solactive Social Media Total Return Index**

O Solactive Social Media Total Return Index foi desenvolvido para refletir o desempenho patrimonial das empresas envolvidas no setor de mídia social, incluindo empresas que fornecem redes sociais, compartilhamento de arquivos e outros aplicativos de mídia baseados na web. As ações são avaliadas quanto à liquidez e ponderadas de acordo com a capitalização de mercado modificada de ações disponíveis para negociação. O Índice Subjacente é mantido pela Solactive AG.

### **Solactive Guru Index**

O Solactive Guru Index é composto pelas principais posições de ações listadas nos EUA relatadas no Formulário 13F por um seletivo grupo de entidades que a Solactive AG caracteriza como fundos de hedge. Os fundos de hedge são selecionados a partir de um conjunto de milhares de veículos de investimento compartilhados oferecidos de forma privada com base no tamanho de suas participações acionárias relatadas e na eficácia de replicar suas posições divulgadas publicamente. Os fundos de hedge devem ter participações mínimas relatadas de US\$ 500 milhões em seu Formulário 13F para serem considerados para o índice. Filtros adicionais são aplicados para eliminar fundos de hedge que possuem altas taxas de rotatividade para participações acionárias. Apenas fundos de hedge com uma participação de topo concentrada são incluídos no processo de seleção.

Uma vez que o pool de fundos de hedge tenha sido determinado, o Provedor de Índice utiliza os arquivamentos do Formulário 13F para compilar as principais ações de cada um desses fundos de hedge. O Índice Subjacente é calculado como um índice de retorno total e ajustado trimestralmente. As ações são rastreadas quanto à liquidez e ponderadas por igual. O Índice Subjacente é mantido pela Solactive AG.

### **S&P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index**

O S&P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index acompanha o desempenho dos títulos preferenciais de maior rendimento nos Estados Unidos, conforme determinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice. O Índice Subjacente é composto por ações preferenciais que atendem a determinados critérios relacionados ao tamanho, liquidez, concentração e classificação do emissor, vencimento e outros requisitos, conforme determinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice. O Índice Subjacente não busca refletir diretamente o desempenho das empresas emissoras de ações preferenciais. O Índice Subjacente é mantido pela S&P.

### **Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index**

O Índice Subjacente é mantido pela Indxx, LLC. O Índice Subjacente acompanha o desempenho de 50 ações ordinárias, MLPs e REITs igualmente ponderadas que estão entre os títulos de renda variável mais altos nos Estados Unidos, conforme definido pela

Indxx, LLC. Os componentes do Índice Subjacente pagaram dividendos consistentemente nos últimos dois anos. O Índice Subjacente é composto por títulos que a Indxx, LLC determina como tendo volatilidade relativa menor (ou seja, beta baixo) do que o mercado.

### **CBOE S&P 500® BuyWrite Index**

O CBOE S&P 500® BuyWrite Index é um índice de referência que mede o desempenho de uma carteira teórica que detém uma carteira das ações incluídas no S&P 500® Index ("S&P 500 Index"), e "emite" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas pelo índice S&P 500 no dinheiro de um mês.

### **CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index**

O CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite Index ("Índice BXN") é um índice de referência que mede o desempenho de uma carteira teórica que detém uma carteira das ações incluídas no NASDAQ-100® Index ("NASDAQ-100 Index"), e "emite" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas pelo Índice NASDAQ-100 de um mês no dinheiro. O CBOE NASDAQ-100® BuyWrite V2 Index ("Índice BXNT") replica a metodologia utilizada para calcular o Índice BXN, com uma exceção: as opções de compra cobertas pelo Índice NASDAQ-100® são mantidas até um dia antes da data de vencimento (ou seja, geralmente a quinta-feira anterior à terceira sexta-feira do mês) e são liquidados a um preço médio ponderado por volume determinado no fechamento.

### **MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index**

O MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index acompanha o desempenho de 50 empresas de igual peso que se classificam entre os títulos de renda variável com maior rendimento de dividendos em Mercados Emergentes, conforme definido pela MSCI. O Índice Subjacente pode incluir componentes dos seguintes países: Brasil, Chile, China, Colômbia, República Tcheca, Egito, Grécia, Hungria, Índia, Indonésia, Coreia do Sul, Kuwait, Luxemburgo, Malásia, México, Peru, Filipinas, Polônia, Catar, Rússia, Arábia Saudita, África do Sul, Taiwan, Tailândia, Turquia e Emirados Árabes Unidos. O MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index começa com o MSCI Emerging Markets Index, que é um índice ponderado por capitalização, como seu universo inicial e, em seguida, segue uma metodologia baseada em regras que é projetada para selecionar entre os títulos de renda variável com maior rendimento de dividendos do MSCI Emerging Markets Index. O MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index tem a mesma ponderação e é rebalanceado anualmente.

### **Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index**

O Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index acompanha o desempenho dos REITs que estão entre os REITs de maior rendimento globalmente, conforme determinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice. O Índice Subjacente é mantido pela Solactive AG.

### **Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index**

O Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index foi elaborado para fornecer exposição a empresas de capital aberto que produzem energia a partir de fontes renováveis, incluindo eólica, solar, hidrelétrica, geotérmica e biocombustíveis (incluindo empresas de capital aberto que são formadas para possuir ativos operacionais que produzem fluxos de caixa definidos ("YieldCos")) (coletivamente, "Empresas de Energia Renovável"), conforme definido pela Indxx LLC, o fornecedor do índice.

Ao construir o Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index, a Indxx LLC primeiro identifica as indústrias da FactSet relacionadas à produção de energia renovável. As empresas desses setores, na data da seleção, são revisadas pela Indxx LLC com base na receita relacionada à produção de energia renovável. Para ser elegível para o Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index, uma empresa é considerada pela Indxx LLC uma Empresa de Energia Renovável se a empresa gerar pelo menos 50% de suas receitas com a produção de energia renovável, conforme determinado pela Indxx LLC. A Indxx LLC classifica as Empresas de Energia Renovável como aquelas empresas que produzem energia a partir de fontes renováveis, incluindo: eólica, solar, hidrelétrica, geotérmica e biocombustíveis (incluindo YieldCos), conforme determinado pela Indxx LLC.

### **S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values Index**

O S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Catholic Values Index foi projetado para fornecer exposição a títulos de capital dos EUA incluídos no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index mantendo o alinhamento com os ensinamentos morais e sociais da Igreja Católica. O Índice Subjacente é baseado no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, e geralmente compreende aproximadamente 500 ou menos ações ordinárias listadas nos EUA. Todos os constituintes do índice são membros do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index e seguem os critérios de elegibilidade para esse índice. A partir deste universo inicial, os constituintes são selecionados para excluir empresas envolvidas em atividades que são percebidas como inconsistentes com os valores católicos, conforme descrito nas Diretrizes de Investimento Socialmente Responsável da Conferência dos Bispos Católicos dos Estados Unidos ("USCCB"). O Índice Subjacente então repondera os componentes restantes para que as exposições setoriais do Índice Subjacente correspondam às exposições setoriais do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado por Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Index Provider"), que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Consultor"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente. Em sexta-feira, 31 de dezembro de 2021, o Índice Subjacente tinha 444 constituintes. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

### **MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index**

O MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index acompanha o desempenho de 50 empresas de igual peso que estão entre os títulos de renda variável mais altos da Europa, Australásia e Extremo Oriente, conforme definido pela MSCI. O MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index começa com o MSCI EAFE Index, que é um índice ponderado por capitalização e, em seguida, segue uma metodologia baseada em regras que é projetada para selecionar entre os títulos de renda variável mais altos do MSCI EAFE Index. O MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index tem a mesma ponderação e é rebalanceado anualmente. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, componentes dos seguintes países de mercado desenvolvidos foram elegíveis para inclusão no MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index: Austrália, Áustria, Bélgica, Dinamarca, Finlândia, França, Alemanha, Hong Kong, Irlanda, Israel, Itália, Japão, Holanda, Nova Zelândia, Noruega, Portugal, Cingapura, Espanha, Suécia, Suíça e Reino Unido. O MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index pode incluir empresas de grande, média ou pequena capitalização. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, o Índice Subjacente incluiu principalmente componentes dos seguintes setores: Consumidor Discricionário, Energia, Finanças, Materiais, Imóveis, Serviços de Telecomunicações e Serviços Públicos. Os componentes do MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index e o grau em que esses componentes representam determinados setores provavelmente mudarão ao longo do tempo.

### **Solactive E-commerce Index**

O Solactive E-commerce Index é projetado para fornecer exposição a empresas listadas em bolsa que estão posicionadas para se beneficiar da crescente adoção do comércio eletrônico como modelo de distribuição, incluindo, mas não se limitando a empresas cujo principal negócio é operar plataformas de comércio eletrônico, fornecendo softwares e serviços de comércio eletrônico e/ou venda de bens e serviços online (coletivamente, "Empresas de comércio eletrônico"), conforme definido pela Solactive AG, o provedor do Solactive E-commerce Index ("Fornecedor do Índice").

Ao construir o Solactive E-commerce Index, o Fornecedor do Índice aplica primeiro um algoritmo proprietário de processamento de linguagem natural ao universo elegível, que busca identificar e classificar empresas com exposição direta ao setor de comércio eletrônico com base em registros, divulgações e outras informações públicas (por exemplo, arquivamentos, transcrições de ganhos, etc.). As empresas identificadas pelo algoritmo de processamento de linguagem natural, a partir da data de seleção, são revisadas pelo Fornecedor do Índice com base na receita relacionada às atividades de comércio eletrônico. Para ser elegível para o Solactive E-commerce Index, uma empresa é considerada pelo Provedor do Índice como uma Empresa de Comércio Eletrônico se a empresa gerar pelo menos 50% de suas receitas de atividades de comércio eletrônico, conforme determinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice. Empresas de comércio eletrônico são aquelas empresas que (i) operam plataformas de comércio eletrônico que conectam compradores e vendedores de bens e serviços por meio de mercados online, (ii) fornecem software, análises ou serviços de comércio eletrônico que facilitam o desenvolvimento e aprimoramento de plataformas de comércio e/ou (iii) vendem principalmente bens e serviços online e geram a maior parte de sua receita geral de varejo online, conforme determinado pelo Fornecedor do Índice.

Para fazer parte do universo elegível do Solactive E-commerce Index, determinados critérios mínimos de capitalização de mercado e liquidez, conforme definidos pelo Fornecedor do Índice, devem ser atendidos. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, as empresas devem ter uma capitalização de mercado mínima de US\$ 200 milhões e um volume de negócios diário médio mínimo dos últimos 6 meses superior ou igual a US\$ 2 milhões para ser elegível para inclusão no Solactive E-commerce Index e deve manter um volume de negócios médio diário mínimo nos últimos 6 meses maior ou igual a US\$ 1,4 milhão para se qualificar para permanecer no Solactive E-commerce Index. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, empresas listadas nos seguintes países foram elegíveis para inclusão no Solactive E-commerce Index: Austrália, Áustria, Bélgica, Brasil, Canadá, Dinamarca, Finlândia, França, Alemanha, Hong Kong, Irlanda, Israel, Itália, Japão, Holanda, Nova Zelândia, Noruega, Polônia, Portugal, Cingapura, Coreia do Sul, Espanha, Suécia, Suíça, Taiwan, Turquia, Reino Unido e Estados Unidos.

O Solactive E-commerce Index é ponderado de acordo com uma metodologia de ponderação de capitalização modificada e é reconstituído e reponderado semestralmente, sendo atribuído a cada título incluído um peso máximo de 4% e um peso mínimo de 0,3% em relação a cada rebalanceamento semestral. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeito a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. De um modo geral, esta abordagem limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa. O Solactive E-commerce Index pode incluir empresas de capitalização grande, média ou pequena, e os componentes incluem principalmente empresas de tecnologia da informação e consumo discricionário.

### **Cboe Russell 2000 BuyWrite Index**

O Cboe Russell 2000 BuyWrite Index mede o desempenho de uma carteira teórica que contém uma carteira das ações incluídas no Russell 2000 Index e "emite" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas no dinheiro de um mês sobre o Índice de Referência. As opções de compra cobertas emitidas no Russell 2000 Index são mantidas até o vencimento. O Russell 2000 Index é uma referência de ações que mede o desempenho do setor de pequena capitalização do mercado de ações dos EUA, conforme definido pelo FTSE Russell.

### **S&P Developed Ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index**

O S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index é projetado para fornecer exposição a títulos de capital de mercado desenvolvidos fora dos EUA, mantendo o alinhamento com os ensinamentos morais e sociais da Igreja Católica. O S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index é baseado no S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index, um índice de referência que oferece exposição ao segmento de grande capitalização de mercados desenvolvidos nas regiões da Europa e Ásia-Pacífico, excluindo a Coreia. O S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index não visa nenhuma exposição específica do setor. Todos os constituintes do índice são membros do S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index e seguem os critérios de elegibilidade para esse índice. A partir deste universo inicial, os constituintes são selecionados para excluir empresas envolvidas em atividades que são percebidas como inconsistentes com os valores católicos, conforme descrito nas Diretrizes de Investimento Socialmente Responsável da Conferência dos Bispos Católicos dos Estados Unidos ("USCCB"). O S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index então repondera os componentes restantes para que as exposições setoriais do Índice Subjacente correspondam às exposições atuais do setor do S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index. O Índice Subjacente é patrocinado por Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Index Provider"), que é uma organização independente e não afiliada ao Fundo e à Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Consultor"). O Fornecedor do Índice determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do Índice Subjacente. Em sexta-feira, 31 de dezembro de 2021, o Índice Subjacente tinha 471 constituintes. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

### **Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index**

O Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index mede o desempenho de uma carteira teórica que detém uma carteira das ações incluídas no NASDAQ 100® Index, e "emite" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas no dinheiro de um mês no

NASDAQ 100® Index. As opções de compra cobertas emitidas no NASDAQ 100® Index correspondem a aproximadamente 50% do valor da carteira de ações no NASDAQ 100® Index. As opções de compra cobertas emitidas no NASDAQ 100® Index são mantidas até um dia antes do vencimento. O NASDAQ 100® Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado modificado contendo títulos de capital das 100 maiores empresas não financeiras listadas na Bolsa de Valores NASDAQ. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. De um modo geral, esta abordagem limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa.

O Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index é patrocinado pela Nasdaq, Inc., que é uma organização independente do Fundo e do Consultor.

### **Cboe S&P 500 Half BuyWrite Index**

O Cboe S&P 500 Half BuyWrite Index mede o desempenho de uma carteira teórica que detém uma carteira das ações incluídas no S&P 500 Index, e "emite" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas "at-the-money" (no dinheiro) de um mês no S&P 500® Index. As opções de compra cobertas emitidas no S&P 500® Index correspondem a aproximadamente 50% do valor da carteira de ações no S&P 500® Index. As opções de compra cobertas emitidas no S&P 500® Index são mantidas até o vencimento. O S&P 500® Index é um índice ponderado pela capitalização de mercado ajustada por flutuação que mede o desempenho dos títulos patrimoniais de 500 empresas industriais, de tecnologia da informação, de serviços públicos e financeiras, entre outros setores da GICS®, considerado como geralmente representativo do mercado de ações dos EUA. Um índice ponderado pela capitalização de mercado ajustada pela flutuação pondera cada componente do índice de acordo com sua capitalização de mercado, usando o número de ações que estão prontamente disponíveis para compra no mercado aberto.

O Cboe S&P 500 Half BuyWrite Index é patrocinado pela S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, que é uma organização independente do Fundo e do Consultor.

### **Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index**

O Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index é projetado para fornecer exposição a empresas listadas em bolsa que devem se beneficiar de uma maior adoção de tecnologias de internet e comércio eletrônico em países de mercados emergentes (coletivamente, "Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies"(Empresas de e-commerce e Internet de mercados emergentes)), conforme definido pela Nasdaq, Inc., o fornecedor do Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index e da Consumer Technology Association (a "CTA" ). A Nasdaq, Inc. e a CTA desenvolveram conjuntamente os critérios de elegibilidade e seleção para o Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index. Para ser elegível para inclusão no Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index, uma empresa é considerada pelo CTA uma Empresa de E-commerce e Internet de Mercados Emergentes se obtiver pelo menos 50% de sua receita, receita operacional ou ativos de: (i) serviços relacionados à internet (incluindo mídia social e entretenimento online), (ii) comércio varejista na Internet, (iii) serviços de mecanismo de pesquisa na Internet e/ou (iv) software fornecido pela Internet.

A Nasdaq, Inc. classifica os países como "mercados emergentes" empregando um processo de revisão quantitativa e qualitativa. Os critérios quantitativos que a Nasdaq, Inc. avalia incluem: (i) a Renda Nacional Bruta ("GNI") per capita, que mede a renda de um país dividida por sua população, que deve ser superior a US\$ 1.000 e inferior a US\$ 20.000 por três anos consecutivos; (ii) a capitalização de mercado agregada das empresas elegíveis ao índice listadas no país deve ser superior a US\$ 20 bilhões e inferior a US\$ 30 bilhões; (iii) o valor agregado anual negociado das empresas listadas no país; e (iv) o número total de títulos elegíveis ao índice listados no país deve ser de pelo menos 5. Além dos critérios quantitativos, a Nasdaq, Inc. aplica uma revisão qualitativa suplementar da capacidade de investimento de cada país para confirmar a classificação de cada país. Os critérios qualitativos que a Nasdaq, Inc. avalia incluem: (i) restrições que possam ser impostas ao investimento estrangeiro; (ii) conversibilidade cambial; e/ou (iii) a capacidade do capital se mover de um país para outro sem restrições. Além disso, a Nasdaq, Inc. considera os títulos listados em Hong Kong (classificados pela Nasdaq, Inc. como um mercado desenvolvido) como elegíveis para inclusão no Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index, para garantir a representação no Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index de empresas constituídas ou operando principalmente na China.

O universo elegível do Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index inclui empresas listadas em bolsa que atendem aos critérios mínimos de capitalização de mercado e liquidez, conforme definido pela Nasdaq, Inc. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, as empresas devem ter uma capitalização de mercado mínima de ações disponíveis para negociação de US\$ 1 bilhão e um volume de negócios médio diário mínimo nos últimos seis meses maior ou igual a US\$ 5 milhões para ser elegível para inclusão no Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, as empresas listadas nos seguintes países foram elegíveis para inclusão no Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index: Brasil, Chile, China, Colômbia, República Tcheca, Egito, Grécia, Hong Kong, Hungria, Índia, Indonésia, Kuwait, Malásia, México, Peru, Filipinas, Polônia, Catar, Rússia, Arábia Saudita, África do Sul, Coreia do Sul, Taiwan, Tailândia, Turquia, Emirados Árabes Unidos e Estados Unidos (em função da exposição a mercados emergentes obtida com o uso de ADRs). O Fundo pode ter uma exposição significativa a um determinado país estrangeiro ou moeda estrangeira.

O Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index é ponderado de acordo com uma metodologia de ponderação de capitalização modificada e é reconstituído e ponderado semestralmente. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. Durante cada rebalanceamento, os cinco maiores títulos por capitalização de mercado em free float são limitados individualmente a um peso máximo de 8% e todos os outros componentes são limitados a um peso máximo de 4%. De um modo geral, esta abordagem limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa. O Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index podem incluir empresas de grande, média ou pequena capitalização, e os componentes incluem principalmente serviços de comunicação e empresas de consumo discricionário. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, o Nasdaq CTA Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Net Total Return Index tinha 43 constituintes.

#### **S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index**

O S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index é projetado para fornecer exposição a títulos de grau de investimento dos EUA, mantendo o alinhamento com os ensinamentos morais e sociais da Igreja Católica. O S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index inclui títulos do Tesouro dos EUA com grau de investimento, títulos relacionados ao governo dos EUA, títulos corporativos dos EUA e títulos lastreados em hipotecas dos EUA. Todos os títulos corporativos incluídos no S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index são títulos de grau de investimento emitidos por constituintes do S&P 500 Index, e os emissores seguem os critérios de elegibilidade para esse índice. Os títulos corporativos com grau de investimento são aqueles classificados como BBB- ou melhor pela S&P Global Ratings, Baa3 ou melhor pela Moody's Investors Service e BBB- ou melhor pela Fitch Ratings. A partir deste universo inicial, os emissores de títulos corporativos são selecionados para excluir empresas envolvidas em atividades que são percebidas como inconsistentes com os valores católicos, conforme descrito nas Diretrizes de Investimento Socialmente Responsável da Conferência dos Bispos Católicos dos Estados Unidos ("USCCB"). O S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index repondera os títulos corporativos restantes para que a exposição a títulos corporativos do S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index corresponda à exposição agregada a títulos corporativos do S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. O S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index então repondera a exposição setorial dos títulos corporativos qualificados para corresponder à exposição setorial dos títulos corporativos do S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. O S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index foi desenvolvido para medir o desempenho de títulos de dívida com grau de investimento denominado em dólares norte-americanos emitidos publicamente e é ponderado com base no valor de mercado. O S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index inclui títulos do Tesouro dos EUA, quase-governos, empresas, títulos municipais tributáveis, agências estrangeiras, supranacionais, agências federais e debêntures não norte-americanas, títulos cobertos e repasses de hipotecas residenciais. O S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index é patrocinado por Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, que é uma organização independente do Fundo e do Consultor. A Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index e publica informações sobre o valor de mercado do S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index. Em 31 de dezembro de 2021, o S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index tinha 6216 constituintes.

#### **Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index**

O Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de gerenciamento de risco que mantém as ações subjacentes do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index e aplica uma estratégia de venda de proteção (ou seja, opções de venda (compradas) há muito tempo) no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. O Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, combinada com uma posição longa em opções de venda 10% out-of-the-money (“OTM”) que correspondem ao valor da carteira de ações no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index.

Trimestralmente, o Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index assumirá posições longas em opções de venda trimestrais com um preço de exercício geralmente 10% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. No entanto, se as opções de venda com esse preço de exercício preciso não estiverem disponíveis, o Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index selecionará a opção de venda com o preço de exercício mais próximo, mas superior a 10%, abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Cada posição de opção será (i) negociada em bolsa de valores nacional; (ii) ser mantidos até a data de vencimento; (iii) irá expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo trimestre civil); (iv) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (v) será liquidado em dinheiro.

O S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado ajustado por flutuação contendo títulos de capital de 500 empresas industriais, de tecnologia da informação, de serviços públicos e financeiras, entre outros setores da GICS<sup>®</sup>, considerados geralmente representativos do mercado de ações dos EUA. Um índice ponderado pela capitalização de mercado ajustada pela flutuação pondera cada componente do índice de acordo com sua capitalização de mercado, usando o número de ações que estão prontamente disponíveis para compra no mercado aberto.

### **Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index**

O Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de renda gerenciada por risco que mantém as ações subjacentes do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index e aplica uma estratégia “collar” de opções (ou seja, um mix de opções de compra curtas (vendidas) e opções de venda longas (compradas)) no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. O Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, combinada com uma posição longa em opções de venda fora do preço (“OTM”) de 5% e uma posição curta em opções de compra no preço (“ATM”), cada uma correspondendo ao valor da carteira de ações no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. O “collar” de opções busca gerar um crédito líquido, ou seja, o prêmio recebido na venda das opções de compra será maior do que o prêmio pago na compra das opções de venda.

Mensalmente, o Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index assumirá posições longas em opções de venda mensais com um preço de exercício geralmente 5% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index e assume posições curtas em opções de compra mensais com preço de exercício geralmente ao preço de mercado vigente do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. No entanto, se as opções de venda e/ou compra com esses preços de exercício precisos não estiverem disponíveis, o Cboe S&P 500 Risk Managed Income Index selecionará a opção de venda com o preço de exercício mais próximo, mas superior a 5%, abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, e opções de compra com o preço de exercício mais próximo, mas maior do que o preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Cada posição de opção será (i) negociada em bolsa de valores nacional; (ii) ser mantidos até a data de vencimento; (iii) irá expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo mês civil); (iv) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (v) será liquidado em dinheiro.

O S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado ajustado por flutuação contendo títulos de capital de 500 empresas industriais, de tecnologia da informação, de serviços públicos e financeiras, entre outros setores da GICS<sup>®</sup>, considerados geralmente representativos do mercado de ações dos EUA. Um índice ponderado pela capitalização de mercado ajustada pela flutuação pondera cada componente do índice de acordo com sua capitalização de mercado, usando o número de ações que estão prontamente disponíveis para compra no mercado aberto.

### **Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index**

O Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de gestão de riscos que mantém as ações subjacentes do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index e aplica uma estratégia “collar” de opções (ou seja, um mix de opções de compra curtas (vendidas) e opções de venda longas (compradas)) no S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. O Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, combinada com uma posição longa em opções de

venda fora do preço (“OTM”) de 5% e uma posição curta em opções de compra de 10% OTM, cada uma correspondendo ao valor da carteira de ações no S&P 500® Index.

Trimestralmente, o Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index assumirá posições longas em opções de venda trimestrais com um preço de exercício geralmente 5% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500® Index e assume posições curtas em opções de compra trimestrais com preço de exercício geralmente em 10% acima do preço de mercado vigente do S&P 500® Index. No entanto, se as opções de venda e/ou compra com esses preços de exercício precisos não estiverem disponíveis, o Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index selecionará a opção de venda com o preço de exercício mais próximo, mas superior a 5%, abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500® Index, e opções de compra com o preço de exercício mais próximo, mas maior do que 10% acima do preço de mercado prevalecente do S&P 500® Index. Cada posição de opção será (i) negociada em bolsa de valores nacional; (ii) ser mantidos até a data de vencimento; (iii) irá expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo trimestre civil); (iv) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (v) será liquidado em dinheiro.

O S&P 500® Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado ajustado por flutuação contendo títulos de capital de 500 empresas industriais, de tecnologia da informação, de serviços públicos e financeiras, entre outros setores da GICS®, considerados geralmente representativos do mercado de ações dos EUA. Um índice ponderado pela capitalização de mercado ajustada pela flutuação pondera cada componente do índice de acordo com sua capitalização de mercado, usando o número de ações que estão prontamente disponíveis para compra no mercado aberto.

#### **Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index**

O Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de gerenciamento de risco que mantém as ações subjacentes do NASDAQ 100® Index e aplica uma estratégia de venda de proteção (ou seja, opções de venda (compradas) há muito tempo) no NASDAQ 100® Index. O Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do NASDAQ 100® Index, combinada com uma posição longa em opções de venda 10% out-of-the-money (“OTM”) que correspondem ao valor da carteira de ações no NASDAQ 100® Index. Trimestralmente, o Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index assumirá posições longas em opções de venda trimestrais com um preço de exercício geralmente 10% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index. No entanto, se as opções de venda com esse preço de exercício preciso não estiverem disponíveis, o Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index selecionará a opção de venda com o preço de exercício mais próximo, mas superior a 10%, abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index. Cada posição de opção será (i) negociada em bolsa de valores nacional; (ii) ser mantidos até a data de vencimento; (iii) irá expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo trimestre civil); (iv) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (v) será liquidado em dinheiro.

O NASDAQ 100® Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado modificado contendo títulos de capital das 100 maiores empresas não financeiras listadas na Bolsa de Valores NASDAQ. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. De um modo geral, esta abordagem limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa.

O Índice Subjacente administrado pela Nasdaq, Inc. em conjunto com seu colaborador terceirizado, Volos Portfolio Solutions, LLC., que são organizações independentes do Fundo e da Global X Management Company LLC, o consultor de investimentos do Fundo ("Consultor"). A Nasdaq determina as ponderações relativas dos títulos no Índice Subjacente e publica informações sobre o valor do Índice Subjacente.

#### **Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index**

O Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de renda gerenciada por risco que mantém as ações subjacentes do NASDAQ 100® Index e aplica uma estratégia “collar” de opções (ou seja, um mix de opções de compra curtas (vendidas) e opções de venda longas (compradas)) no NASDAQ 100® Index. O Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do NASDAQ 100® Index, combinada com



uma posição longa em opções de venda fora do preço (“OTM”) de 5% e uma posição curta em opções de compra no preço (“ATM”), cada uma correspondendo ao valor da carteira de ações no NASDAQ 100® Index. O “collar” de opções busca gerar um crédito líquido, ou seja, o prêmio recebido na venda das opções de compra será maior do que o prêmio pago na compra das opções de venda.

Mensalmente, o Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index assumirá posições longas em opções de venda mensais com um preço de exercício geralmente 5% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index e assume posições curtas em opções de compra mensais com preço de exercício geralmente ao preço de mercado vigente do NASDAQ 100® Index. No entanto, se as opções de venda e/ou compra com esses preços de exercício precisos não estiverem disponíveis, o Nasdaq-100 Monthly Net Credit Collar 95-100 Index selecionará a opção de venda com o preço de exercício mais próximo a 5% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index, e opções de compra com o preço de exercício mais próximo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index. Cada posição de opção será (i) negociada em bolsa de valores nacional; (ii) ser mantidos até a data de vencimento; (iii) irá expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo mês civil); (iv) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (v) será liquidado em dinheiro.

O NASDAQ 100® Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado modificado contendo títulos de capital das 100 maiores empresas não financeiras listadas na Bolsa de Valores NASDAQ. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. De um modo geral, esta abordagem limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa. O objetivo de investimento do Fundo e o Índice Subjacente podem ser alterados sem a aprovação dos acionistas.

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### **Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index**

O Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de gestão de riscos que mantém as ações subjacentes do NASDAQ 100® Index e aplica uma estratégia “collar” de opções (ou seja, um mix de opções de compra curtas (vendidas) e opções de venda longas (compradas)) no NASDAQ 100® Index. O Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do NASDAQ 100® Index, combinada com uma posição longa em opções de venda fora do preço (“OTM”) de 5% e uma posição curta em opções de compra de 10% OTM, cada uma correspondendo ao valor da carteira de ações no NASDAQ 100® Index.

Trimestralmente, o Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index assumirá posições longas em opções de venda trimestrais com um preço de exercício geralmente 5% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index e assume posições curtas em opções de compra trimestrais com preço de exercício geralmente em 10% acima do preço de mercado vigente do NASDAQ 100® Index. No entanto, se as opções de venda e/ou compra com esses preços de exercício precisos não estiverem disponíveis, o Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index selecionará a opção de venda com o preço de exercício mais próximo a 5% abaixo do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index, e opções de compra com o preço de exercício mais próximo de 10% acima do preço de mercado prevalecente do NASDAQ 100® Index. Cada posição de opção será (i) negociada em bolsa de valores nacional; (ii) ser mantidos até a data de vencimento; (iii) irá expirar em sua data de vencimento (no próximo trimestre civil); (iv) somente poderá ser exercido na data de seu vencimento; e (v) será liquidado em dinheiro.

O NASDAQ 100® Index é um índice ponderado de capitalização de mercado modificado contendo títulos de capital das 100 maiores empresas não financeiras listadas na Bolsa de Valores NASDAQ. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. De um modo geral, esta abordagem limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa.

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### **Solactive Disruptive Materials Index**

O Solactive Disruptive Materials Index é projetado para fornecer exposição a empresas que produzem metais e outros materiais brutos ou compostos que foram identificados como essenciais para tecnologias disruptivas, como baterias de lítio, painéis solares, turbinas eólicas, células de combustível, robótica e impressoras 3D. Cada material foi determinado pela Solactive AG, o fornecedor do Solactive Disruptive Materials Index para ser instrumental para o desenvolvimento e a materialização de uma ou mais tecnologias disruptivas. As tecnologias disruptivas referem-se às tecnologias que são essenciais para o desenvolvimento e a materialização de mudanças estruturais de longo prazo em produtos, serviços, indústrias ou setores existentes. Especificamente, o Solactive Disruptive Materials Index incluirá títulos emitidos por "Disruptive Materials Companies" (Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos), conforme definido pela Solactive AG. Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos são aquelas empresas que obtêm pelo menos 50% de suas receitas agregadas da exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das dez categorias de materiais a seguir: Fibra de Carbono, Cobalto, Cobre, Grafeno e Grafite, Lítio, Manganês, Níquel, Platina e Paládio, Elementos de Terras Raras e Zinco (coletivamente, "Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos"). As empresas envolvidas na exploração e mineração incluem as empresas envolvidas na localização e extração de materiais disruptivos. As empresas envolvidas na produção incluem as empresas envolvidas na fabricação, processamento e comercialização de materiais disruptivos para uso primário. As empresas envolvidas no aprimoramento incluem as empresas envolvidas no refino, desenvolvimento e/ou fundição de materiais para extrair e purificar materiais disruptivos. Em 31 de dezembro de 2022, sua data de lançamento, o Solactive Disruptive Materials Index tinha 49 constituintes.

Para a categoria de lítio, as empresas que obtêm mais de 25%, mas menos de 50% da receita da produção e/ou processamento de lítio também são elegíveis para inclusão (coletivamente, "Empresas de lítio diversificadas"). Além disso, as empresas com operações de negócios principais na exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das categorias de materiais disruptivos, mas que não estão gerando receita atualmente, também são elegíveis para inclusão (coletivamente, "Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos Pré-Receita"). Para determinar se uma empresa tem operações comerciais primárias na exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos, a Solactive AG analisa as divulgações e registros financeiros públicos da empresa e identifica os produtos e negócios segmentos nele divulgados. A Solactive AG então revisa a discussão e a análise da administração, bem como o nível de investimento que a empresa aloca para esses produtos e segmentos, para determinar se essas operações comerciais são as operações principais da empresa.

Ao construir o Solactive Disruptive Materials Index, a Solactive AG aplica um algoritmo proprietário de processamento de linguagem natural ao universo elegível, que busca identificar e classificar as empresas envolvidas em cada uma das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos com base em registros, divulgações e outras informações públicas (por exemplo, arquivamentos, transcrições de ganhos, etc.). As empresas de classificação mais alta identificadas pelo algoritmo de processamento de linguagem natural em cada Categoria de Materiais Disruptivos, a partir da data de seleção, são revisadas pela Solactive AG para confirmar que obtêm pelo menos 50% de suas receitas de uma das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos conforme descritos acima, derivam entre 25% e 50% de suas receitas da categoria Lítio no caso de Empresas de Lítio Diversificadas, ou têm operações comerciais principais na exploração, mineração, produção e/ou aprimoramento de uma ou mais das Categorias de Materiais Disruptivos, mas atualmente não geram receitas no caso de Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos Pré-Receita. As cinco empresas de materiais disruptivos e as empresas de materiais disruptivos pré-receita de acordo com a capitalização de mercado de flutuação livre de cada categoria de materiais disruptivos estão incluídas no Solactive Disruptive Materials Index. Para a categoria de lítio, estão incluídas as cinco empresas de materiais disruptivos mais bem classificadas, empresas de materiais disruptivos pré-receita e empresas de lítio diversificadas de acordo com a capitalização de mercado de flutuação livre. Se forem identificadas menos de cinco empresas que satisfaçam os critérios acima em uma Categoria de Materiais Disruptivos, todas as empresas elegíveis são selecionadas e a categoria consiste em menos de cinco empresas.

Para fazer parte do universo elegível do Solactive Disruptive Materials Index, as empresas devem ser classificadas em uma das seguintes economias de acordo com o FactSet (um provedor líder de dados financeiros que mantém uma taxonomia estruturada abrangente projetada para oferecer uma classificação precisa de empresas globais e seus negócios individuais unidades): Materiais Básicos, Industriais ou Tecnologia. Além disso, determinados critérios mínimos de capitalização de mercado e liquidez, conforme definidos pela Solactive AG, devem ser atendidos. A partir de sábado, 1 de janeiro de 2022, as empresas devem ter uma capitalização de mercado mínima de US\$ 100 milhões e um faturamento médio diário mínimo nos últimos 6 meses maior ou igual a US\$ 1 milhão para serem elegíveis para inclusão no Solactive Disruptive Materials Index. Em 1º de janeiro de 2022, as empresas listadas nos seguintes países foram elegíveis para inclusão no Solactive Disruptive Materials Index: Austrália, Argentina, Áustria, Bélgica, Brasil, Canadá, Chile, China, Colômbia, República Tcheca, Dinamarca, Egito, Finlândia, França, Alemanha, Grécia, Hong Kong, Hungria, Indonésia, Irlanda, Israel, Itália, Japão, Kuwait, Malásia, México, Holanda, Nova Zelândia, Noruega, Paquistão, Peru, Filipinas, Polônia, Portugal, Catar, Rússia, Arábia Saudita, Cingapura, África do Sul, Coreia do Sul, Espanha, Suécia, Suíça, Taiwan, Tailândia, Turquia, Reino Unido, Estados Unidos e Emirados Árabes Unidos. Em 1º de janeiro de 2022, o Solactive Disruptive Materials Index teve exposição significativa a emissores chineses. O Fundo pode investir em Ações A da China, que são emitidas por empresas constituídas na China continental e negociadas em bolsas chinesas. O Fundo pode investir em títulos de emittentes localizados em mercados emergentes.

O Solactive Disruptive Materials Index é ponderado de acordo com uma metodologia de ponderação de capitalização modificada e é reconstituído e reponderado semestralmente. A ponderação de capitalização modificada procura ponderar os constituintes principalmente com base na capitalização de mercado, mas sujeita a limites nos pesos dos títulos individuais. Durante cada rebalanceamento, o peso máximo de uma empresa é limitado a 4%, e todos os constituintes estão sujeitos a um peso mínimo de 0,3%. Além disso, as Empresas de Lítio Diversificado e as Empresas de Materiais Disruptivos Pré-Receita estão sujeitas a um limite de peso agregado de 10% em cada reequilíbrio semestral. De um modo geral, a ponderação de capitalização modificada limitará a quantidade de concentração nas empresas de maior capitalização de mercado e aumentará a diversificação no nível da empresa. O Solactive Disruptive Materials Index pode incluir empresas de grande, média, pequena ou micro capitalização, e os componentes incluem principalmente empresas de materiais.

### **DJIA Cboe BuyWrite v2 Index**

O Índice DJIA Cboe BuyWrite v2 mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de chamada coberta que detém as ações subjacentes do Dow Jones Industrial Average® e "escreve" (ou vende) uma sucessão de um mês no dinheiro ("ATM") opções de compra cobertas em um fundo que possui características econômicas substancialmente idênticas às características econômicas dos componentes do Dow Jones Industrial Average® ("Fundo de Referência"). O índice DJIA Cboe BuyWrite v2 reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do Dow Jones Industrial Average®, combinados com opções de compra de caixas eletrônicas lançadas (vendidas) correspondentes ao valor da carteira de ações do Dow Jones Industrial Average®.

### **Cboe Russell 2000 Half BuyWrite Index**

O Índice Cboe Russell 2000 Half BuyWrite mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de chamada coberta que detém um portfólio teórico das ações subjacentes do Índice Russell 2000 "escreve" (ou vende) uma sucessão de um mês no dinheiro ("ATM") opções de compra cobertas no Índice Russell 2000. As opções de compra cobertas lançadas no Russell 2000 Index correspondem a aproximadamente 50% do valor da carteira de ações no Russell 2000 Index. O Cboe Russell 2000 Half BuyWrite Index reflete especificamente o desempenho dos títulos componentes do Russell 2000 Index combinados com opções de compra ATM escritas (vendidas) correspondentes ao valor de 50% do valor da carteira de ações no Russell 2000 Index. O Fundo investe em títulos refletidos no Cboe Russell 2000 Half BuyWrite Index ou em investimentos (incluindo outros ETFs subjacentes) que tenham características econômicas substancialmente idênticas às características econômicas de tais títulos componentes e não pode investir diretamente no Cboe Russell 2000 Metade do Índice BuyWrite em si.

O Russell 2000 Index é um benchmark de ações que mede o desempenho do setor de pequena capitalização dos EUA. O mercado de ações conforme definido pelo FTSE Russell, o provedor do índice.

### **Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index**

O Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de chamada parcialmente coberta que detém uma carteira teórica dos títulos subjacentes do Financial Select Sector Index. O Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index "escreve" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas de um mês no dinheiro no Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, ou outro fundo que busca acompanhar o desempenho de o Financial Select Sector Index, conforme determinado pela S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. As opções de compra correspondem a aproximadamente 50% do valor dos títulos do Financial Select Sector Index, representando, portanto, uma estratégia de compra parcialmente coberta. As opções de compra lançadas (vendidas) pelo Fundo serão opções FLEXible Exchange ("FLEX"). O Fundo investe nos títulos refletidos no Índice Subjacente e não pode investir diretamente no próprio Índice Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite.

O Cboe S&P Financial Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index é patrocinado pela S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, que é uma organização independente do Fundo e do Consultor.

### **Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index**

O Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de chamada parcialmente coberta que detém uma carteira teórica dos títulos subjacentes do Health Care Select Sector Index. O Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index "escreve" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas de um mês no dinheiro no Health Care Select Sector SPDR® Fund, ou outro fundo que busca rastrear o desempenho do Health Care Select Sector Index, conforme determinado pela S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. As opções de compra correspondem a aproximadamente 50% do valor dos títulos do Health Care Select Sector Index, representando, portanto, uma estratégia de compra parcialmente coberta. As opções de compra lançadas (vendidas) pelo Fundo serão opções FLEXible EXchange ("FLEX"). O Fundo investe nos títulos refletidos no Índice Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite e não pode investir diretamente no próprio Índice Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite.

O Cboe S&P Health Care Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index é patrocinado pela S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, que é uma organização independente do Fundo e do Consultor.

### **Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index**

O Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index mede o desempenho de uma estratégia de chamada parcialmente coberta que detém uma carteira teórica dos títulos subjacentes do Information Technology Select Sector Index. O Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite Index "escreve" (ou vende) uma sucessão de opções de compra cobertas de um mês no dinheiro no Fundo Select Sector SPDR® da Tecnologia da Informação, ou outro fundo que busca acompanhar o desempenho do Information Technology Select Sector Index, conforme determinado pela S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. As opções de compra correspondem a aproximadamente 50% do valor dos títulos do Índice Seletor de Tecnologia da Informação, representando, portanto, uma estratégia de compra parcialmente coberta. As opções de compra lançadas (vendidas) pelo Fundo serão opções FLEXible EXchange ("FLEX"). O Fundo investe nos títulos refletidos no Índice Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite e não pode investir diretamente no próprio Índice Cboe S&P Technology Select Sector Half BuyWrite.

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NENHUM FUNDO É PATROCINADO, ENDOSSADO, VENDIDO OU PROMOVIDO PELA MSCI INC. A ("MSCI"), QUALQUER DE SUAS AFILIADAS, QUALQUER DE SEUS FORNECEDORES DE INFORMAÇÕES OU QUALQUER TERCEIRO ENVOLVIDO OU RELACIONADO COM A COMPILAÇÃO, COMPUTAÇÃO OU CRIAÇÃO DE QUALQUER ÍNDICE MSCI (COLETIVAMENTE, AS "PARTES MSCI"). OS ÍNDICES MSCI SÃO DE PROPRIEDADE EXCLUSIVA DA MSCI. MSCI E OS NOMES DO ÍNDICE MSCI SÃO MARCAS DE SERVIÇO DA MSCI OU DE SUAS AFILIADAS E FORAM LICENCIADOS PARA USO PARA DETERMINADOS FINS PELO CONSULTOR. NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI FAZ QUALQUER REPRESENTAÇÃO OU GARANTIA, EXPRESSA OU IMPLÍCITA, AO EMISSOR OU PROPRIETÁRIOS DESTE FUNDO OU A QUALQUER OUTRA PESSOA OU ENTIDADE RELATIVAMENTE À ACONSELHAMENTO DE INVESTIR EM FUNDOS EM GERAL OU NESTE FUNDO EM PARTICULAR, OU À CAPACIDADE DE QUALQUER ÍNDICE MSCI PARA ACOMPANHE O DESEMPENHO DO MERCADO DE AÇÕES CORRESPONDENTE. A MSCI OU SUAS AFILIADAS SÃO LICENCIANTES DE CERTAS MARCAS COMERCIAIS, MARCAS DE SERVIÇO E NOMES COMERCIAIS E DOS ÍNDICES MSCI QUE SÃO DETERMINADOS, COMPOSTOS E CALCULADOS PELA MSCI SEM RELAÇÃO A ESTE FUNDO OU AO EMISSOR OU PROPRIETÁRIOS DESTE FUNDO OU QUALQUER OUTRA PESSOA OU ENTIDADE. NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI TEM QUALQUER OBRIGAÇÃO

DE TER EM CONSIDERAÇÃO AS NECESSIDADES DO EMISSOR OU PROPRIETÁRIOS DESTE FUNDO OU DE QUALQUER OUTRA PESSOA OU ENTIDADE NA DETERMINAÇÃO, COMPOSIÇÃO OU CÁLCULO DOS ÍNDICES DA MSCI. NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI É RESPONSÁVEL POR OU PARTICIPOU NA DETERMINAÇÃO DO TEMPO, PREÇOS OU QUANTIDADES DESTE FUNDO A SER EMITIDO OU NA DETERMINAÇÃO OU CÁLCULO DA EQUAÇÃO POR OU A CONSIDERAÇÃO EM QUE ESTE FUNDO É RESGATÁVEL. ALÉM DISSO, NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI TEM QUALQUER OBRIGAÇÃO OU RESPONSABILIDADE PARA COM O EMISSOR OU PROPRIETÁRIOS DESTE FUNDO OU QUALQUER OUTRA PESSOA OU ENTIDADE EM RELAÇÃO À ADMINISTRAÇÃO, COMERCIALIZAÇÃO OU OFERTA DESTE FUNDO. EMBORA A MSCI OBTENHA INFORMAÇÕES PARA INCLUSÃO OU PARA USO NO CÁLCULO DOS ÍNDICES DA MSCI DE FONTES QUE A MSCI CONSIDERAR CONFIÁVEIS, NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI GARANTE A ORIGINALIDADE, PRECISÃO E/OU A COMPLETUDE DE QUALQUER ÍNDICE DA MSCI OU QUAISQUER DADOS NELE INCLUÍDOS. NENHUMA DAS PARTES MSCI OFERECE QUALQUER GARANTIA, EXPRESSA OU IMPLÍCITA, QUANTO AOS RESULTADOS A OBTER PELO EMISSOR DO FUNDO. OS PROPRIETÁRIOS DO FUNDO, OU QUALQUER OUTRA PESSOA OU ENTIDADE, DO USO DE QUALQUER ÍNDICE MSCI OU DE QUAISQUER DADOS NELE INCLUÍDOS. NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI TERÁ QUALQUER RESPONSABILIDADE POR QUAISQUER ERROS, OMISSÕES OU INTERRUPÇÕES DE OU EM CONEXÃO COM QUALQUER ÍNDICE MSCI OU QUAISQUER DADOS INCLUÍDOS NELE. ALÉM DISSO, NENHUMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI FAZ QUALQUER GARANTIA EXPRESSA OU IMPLÍCITA DE QUALQUER TIPO. E AS PARTES DA MSCI REJEITAM EXPRESSAMENTE TODAS AS GARANTIAS DE COMERCIALIZAÇÃO E ADEQUAÇÃO A UM DETERMINADO FIM, COM RELAÇÃO A CADA ÍNDICE DA MSCI E QUAISQUER DADOS INCLUÍDOS NELE. SEM LIMITAR O DISPOSTO ACIMA, EM NENHUM CASO QUALQUER UMA DAS PARTES DA MSCI TERÁ QUALQUER RESPONSABILIDADE POR QUAISQUER DANOS DIRETOS, INDIRETOS, ESPECIAIS, PUNITIVOS, CONSEQUENCIAIS OU QUAISQUER OUTROS (INCLUINDO LUCROS CESSANTES), MESMO QUE NOTIFICADOS DA POSSIBILIDADE DE TAIS DANOS.

Nenhum comprador, vendedor ou detentor deste Fundo, ou qualquer outra pessoa ou entidade, deve usar ou referir-se a qualquer nome comercial, marca registrada ou marca de serviço da MSCI para patrocinar, endossar, comercializar ou promover este Fundo sem primeiro entrar em contato com a MSCI para determinar se a permissão da MSCI é necessária. Sob nenhuma circunstância qualquer pessoa ou entidade pode reivindicar qualquer afiliação com a MSCI sem a permissão prévia por escrito da MSCI.

"CBOE®" é uma marca registrada da Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated ("CBOE"). NASDAQ®, NASDAQ-100® e NASDAQ-100 Index® são marcas registradas da Nasdaq, Inc. ("NASDAQ"). A NASDAQ concedeu ao Consultor ("Licenciado") uma licença para usar o BXNT Index para fins do Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF do Licenciado, o Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index para fins do Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF do Licenciado, e o NASDAQ Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Index para fins do Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF do Licenciado. O Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, e o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF não são patrocinados, endossados, vendidos ou promovidos pela NASDAQ, CBOE ou suas afiliadas (NASDAQ e CBOE, coletivamente com suas afiliadas, são chamadas de "Corporações"). As Corporações não transmitiram a legalidade ou adequação, ou a precisão ou adequação das descrições e divulgações relacionadas ao Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, e o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF. As Corporações não fazem nenhuma declaração ou garantia, expressa ou implícita aos proprietários dos Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF ou qualquer membro do público em relação à conveniência de investir em valores mobiliários em geral ou no Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, ou o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF particularmente, ou a capacidade do BXNT Index, o Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index, ou o NASDAQ Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Index para acompanhar o desempenho geral do mercado de ações. O único relacionamento das Corporações com a Global X Management Company LLC (o "Licenciado") é no licenciamento do Nasdaq®, CBOE®, NASDAQ-100® e NASDAQ-100 Index® e certos nomes comerciais das Corporações e o uso do BXNT Index, o Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index, e o NASDAQ Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Index que é determinado, composto e calculado pelas Corporações sem levar em conta o Licenciado ou o Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, ou o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF. As Corporações não têm obrigação de atender às necessidades do Licenciado ou dos proprietários do Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call & Growth ETF, ou o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF em consideração na determinação, composição ou cálculo do BXNT Index, o Cboe Nasdaq 100 Half BuyWrite V2 Index, ou o NASDAQ Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Index. As Corporações não são responsáveis e não participaram da determinação do prazo, preços ou quantidades do Global X NASDAQ 100® Covered Call

ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF, ou o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF a ser emitido ou na determinação ou cálculo da equação pela qual o Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF, ou o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF deve ser convertido em dinheiro. As Corporações não têm nenhuma responsabilidade em relação à administração, comercialização ou negociação do Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF, o Global X Nasdaq 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call & Growth ETF, ou o Global X Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce ETF.

AS SOCIEDADES NÃO GARANTEM A PRECISÃO E/OU CÁLCULO ININTERRUPTO DO CBOE NASDAQ 100 BXNT INDEX, O CBOE NASDAQ 100 HALF BUYWRITE V2 INDEX OU O NASDAQ EMERGING MARKETS INTERNET & E-COMMERCE INDEX OU QUAISQUER DADOS INCLUÍDOS NELE. AS CORPORAÇÕES NÃO OFERECEM GARANTIA, EXPRESSA OU IMPLÍCITA, QUANTO AOS RESULTADOS A SEREM OBTIDOS PELO LICENCIADO, PROPRIETÁRIOS DO GLOBAL X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> COVERED CALL ETF, O GLOBAL X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> COVERED CALL & GROWTH ETF, OU O GLOBAL X EMERGING MARKETS INTERNET & E-COMMERCE ETF OU QUALQUER OUTRA PESSOA OU ENTIDADE DO USO DO BXNT INDEX, O CBOE NASDAQ 100 HALF BUYWRITE V2 INDEX, O NASDAQ EMERGING MARKETS INTERNET & E-COMMERCE INDEX OU QUAISQUER DADOS INCLUÍDOS NELE. AS CORPORAÇÕES NÃO DÃO GARANTIAS EXPRESSAS OU IMPLÍCITAS E SE ISENTAM EXPRESSAMENTE DE TODAS AS GARANTIAS DE COMERCIALIZAÇÃO OU ADEQUAÇÃO A UM DETERMINADO FIM OU USO COM RELAÇÃO AO BXNT INDEX, O CBOE NASDAQ 100 HALF BUYWRITE V2 INDEX, O NASDAQ EMERGING MARKETS INTERNET & E-COMMERCE INDEX OU QUAISQUER DADOS INCLUÍDOS NELE. SEM LIMITAR NADA DO ACIMA EXPOSTO, EM HIPÓTESE ALGUMA AS SOCIEDADES TERÃO QUALQUER RESPONSABILIDADE POR QUAISQUER LUCROS CESSANTES OU DANOS ESPECIAIS, INCIDENTAIS, PUNITIVOS, INDIRETOS OU CONSEQUENCIAIS, MESMO SE NOTIFICADOS DA POSSIBILIDADE DE TAIS DANOS.

A FTSE é líder mundial na criação e gestão de mais de 100.000 índices de ações, títulos e fundos de hedge. Com escritórios em Pequim, Londres, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Boston, Shanghai, Madri, Paris, Nova York, São Francisco, Sydney e Tóquio, o FTSE Group atende clientes em 77 países em todo o mundo. A FTSE é uma empresa independente detida pelo Financial Times e pela London Stock Exchange. A FTSE não presta assessoria financeira aos clientes, o que permite fornecer informações de mercado verdadeiramente objetivas. Os índices FTSE são amplamente utilizados por investidores em todo o mundo, como consultores, proprietários de ativos, gestores de ativos, bancos de investimento, bolsas de valores e corretoras.

### **OUTROS PRESTADORES DE SERVIÇOS**

A SEI Investments Global Funds Services é a subadministradora de cada Fundo.

A Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. é o depositário e agente de transferência de cada Fundo.

A Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP atua como consultor do Trust e dos Fideicomissários Independentes do Trust.

A PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP atua como empresa de contabilidade pública registrada independente dos Fundos e auditou as demonstrações financeiras dos Fundos para os exercícios fiscais encerrados em 31 de outubro de 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 e 2021. A PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP não atuou como empresa de contabilidade pública registrada independente dos Fundos Antecessores nem auditou as demonstrações financeiras dos Fundos Antecessores, inclusive durante os exercícios fiscais encerrados em 31 de outubro de 2017 e 2018.

### **INFORMAÇÕES ADICIONAIS**

O Trust celebra acordos contratuais com várias partes, incluindo, entre outros, o Consultor dos Fundos, subconsultores (conforme aplicável), custodiante e agente de transferência que prestam serviços aos Fundos. Os acionistas não são partes de tais acordos contratuais e não são beneficiários pretendidos desses acordos contratuais, e esses acordos contratuais não se destinam a criar em qualquer acionista qualquer direito de executá-los contra os prestadores de serviços ou buscar qualquer recurso sob eles contra o serviço fornecedores, diretamente ou em nome do Trust.

Este Prospecto fornece informações sobre os Fundos que os investidores devem considerar ao determinar se devem comprar Ações do Fundo. Nem este Prospecto nem a SAI pretendem, ou devem ser lidos, para ser ou dar origem a um acordo ou contrato entre o Trust ou os Fundos e qualquer investidor, ou dar origem a quaisquer direitos em qualquer acionista ou outra pessoa que não quaisquer direitos sob a lei federal ou estadual que não podem ser renunciados.

### **DESTAQUES FINANCEIROS**

Cada Fundo, exceto o Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF e o Global X Disruptive Materials ETF, iniciou suas operações e tem destaques financeiros para o exercício encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2021. As tabelas de destaques financeiros destinam-se a ajudar os investidores a compreender o desempenho financeiro de um Fundo desde a sua criação. Certas informações refletem os resultados financeiros de uma única Ação de um Fundo. Os retornos totais nas tabelas representam a taxa que um investidor teria ganho (ou perdido) em um investimento em um Fundo, assumindo o reinvestimento de todos os dividendos e distribuições.

A PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP atua como empresa de contabilidade pública registrada independente dos Fundos e auditou as demonstrações financeiras dos Fundos para os exercícios fiscais encerrados em 31 de outubro de 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 e 2021. As demonstrações financeiras dos Fundos estão disponíveis gratuitamente mediante solicitação. A PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP não atuou como empresa de contabilidade pública registrada independente dos Fundos Antecessores nem auditou as demonstrações financeiras dos Fundos Antecessores, inclusive durante os exercícios fiscais encerrados em 31 de outubro de 2017 e 2018.

O Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF e Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF assumiu cada um o desempenho e o histórico contábil de seu respectivo Fundo Antecessor como resultado da Reorganização. Assim, as informações de desempenho mostradas abaixo para o Global X NASDAQ 100<sup>®</sup> Covered Call ETF e Global X S&P 500<sup>®</sup> para os exercícios sociais encerrados em 31 de outubro de 2017 e 2018 é o de seu Fundo Antecessor. A empresa de contabilidade pública anterior registrada independente do Fundo Antecessor auditou as demonstrações financeiras do Fundo Antecessor para os exercícios fiscais encerrados em 31 de outubro de 2017 e 2018.







DESTAQUES FINANCEIROS

Dados e Relações selecionados por compartilhamento  
Para uma ação em circulação durante todo o período

	Valor Patrimonial Líquido, Início do Período (\$)	Lucro Líquido de Investimento (Perda) (\$)*	Ganho (Perda) Líquido Realizado e Não Realizado em Investimentos (\$)	Total de Operações (\$)	Distribuição da Receita Líquida do Investimento (\$)	Distribuição de Ganhos de Capital (\$)	Retorno de Capital (%)‡	Total de Distribuições (\$)	Valor Patrimonial Líquido, Fim do Período (\$)	Retorno total (%)**	Ativos Líquidos Fim do Período (\$)(000)	Relação de Despesas para Ativos Líquidos Médios (%)	Relação de Renda (Perda) de Investimento Líquido para Ativos Líquidos Médios (%)	Volume de negócios da carteira (%)††
<b>Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF</b>														
2022 <sup>(1)</sup>	33.78	1.67	(11.44)	(9.77)	(2.19)	—	(0.46)	(2.65)	21.36	(30.80)	39,168	0.67	5.88	101.78
2021	9.53	1.02	1.45	2.47	(0.74)	—	—	(0.74)	11.26	25.83	62.696	0.72	8.59	102.27
2020	12.95	0.55	(3.17)	(2.62)	(0.66)	—	(0.14)	(0.80)	9.53	(21.01)	20.007	0.67	5.04	93.04
2019	12.91	0.87	0.05	0.92	(0.88)	—	—	(0.88)	12.95	7.14	17.489	0.66	6.51	66.65
2018	15.94	0.90	(3.02)	(2.12)	(0.91)	—	—	(0.91)	12.91	(14.10)	12.260	0.67	5.89	79.52
2017	14.96	0.83	0.91	1.74	(0.76)	—	—	(0.76)	15.94	11.95	12.748	0.66	5.25	122.32
<b>Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF</b>														
2022 <sup>(1)</sup>	29.46	1.13	(7.14)	(6.01)	(1.10)	—	(0.70)	(1.80)	21.65	(21.21)	286,655	0.59	4.36	82.67
2021	7.56	0.38	2.50	2.88	(0.41)	—	(0.21)	(0.62)	9.82	38.84	467.934	0.58	3.99	59.44
2020	15.33	0.56	(7.41)	(6.85)	(0.86)	—	(0.06)	(0.92)	7.56	(45.94)	311.625	0.58	5.74	106.23
2019	14.62	0.99	0.91	1.90	(1.19)	—	—	(1.19)	15.33	13.68	364.790	0.59	6.71	34.16
2018	15.29	0.92	(0.28)	0.64	(1.31)	—	—	(1.31)	14.62	4.30	118.408	0.59	6.15	41.61
2017	14.60	0.86	0.96	1.82	(1.13)	—	—	(1.13)	15.29	13.00	51.986	0.58	5.74	54.96
<b>Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF</b>														
2022	16.82	0.15	(3.76)	(3.61)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	13.05	(21.57)	90,970	0.66	1.01	18.33
2021	14.87	0.23	2.05	2.28	(0.30)	(0.03)	—	(0.33)	16.82	15.37	146.976	0.65	1.39	55.97
2020	13.79	0.41	1.13	1.54	(0.46)	—	—	(0.46)	14.87	11.39	66.192	0.65	2.89	29.27
2019	11.52	0.13	2.61	2.74	(0.47)	—	—	(0.47)	13.79	24.34	26.205	0.65	1.01	87.06
2018	12.53	0.37	(0.80)	(0.43)	(0.50)	—	(0.08)	(0.58)	11.52	(3.50)	15.556	0.65	3.07	33.50
2017	11.16	0.28	1.59	1.87	(0.50)	—	—	(0.50)	12.53	17.30	20.046	0.65	2.37	25.99
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Catholic Values ETF</b>														
2022	57.22	0.61	(9.99)	(9.38)	(0.57)	(0.08)	—	(0.65)	47.19	(16.53)	549,288	0.29	1.17	6.79
2021	40.32	0.56	16.89	17.45	(0.55)	—	—	(0.55)	57.22	43.54	593.985	0.29	1.09	8.29
2020	37.23	0.58	3.08	3.66	(0.55)	(0.02)	—	(0.57)	40.32	9.89	379.053	0.29	1.51	5.55
2019	33.59	0.58	3.92	4.50	(0.81)	(0.05)	—	(0.86)	37.23	13.86	275.511	0.29	1.66	8.54
2018	31.83	0.58	1.60	2.18	(0.41)	(0.01)	—	(0.42)	33.59	6.86	147.789	0.29@	1.72	4.33
2017	25.74	0.48	5.74	6.22	(0.13)	***	—	(0.13)	31.83	24.27	114.581	0.29@	1.64	6.09
<b>Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF</b>														
2022	15.62	1.00	(3.70)	(2.70)	(0.94)	—	—	(0.94)	11.98	(18.12)	8,384	0.57	6.89	34.00
2021	11.44	0.79	4.10	4.89	(0.71)	—	—	(0.71)	15.62	43.05	14.058	0.55	5.12	88.53
2020	16.11	0.56	(4.53)	(3.97)	(0.55)	—	(0.15)	(0.70)	11.44	(25.24)	7.436	0.56	4.07	59.28
2019	15.96	0.82	0.36	1.18	(1.03)	—	—	(1.03)	16.11	7.81	18.527	0.56	5.23	29.81
2018	18.13	1.12	(2.04)	(0.92)	(1.10)	(0.15)	—	(1.25)	15.96	(5.59)	4.788	0.56	6.36	52.96
2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	14.87	0.81	3.04	3.85	(0.59)	—	—	(0.59)	18.13	26.19	1.813	0.56†	4.97†	45.40

\* Dados por ação calculados usando o método de ações médias.

\*\* O retorno total é para o período indicado e não foi anualizado. O retorno apresentado não reflete a dedução de impostos que um acionista pagaria sobre distribuições do Fundo ou resgate de ações do Fundo.

\*\*\* O valor é arredondado para menos de US\$ 0,005.

† Anualizado.

†† A taxa de volume de negócios da carteira é para o período indicado e os períodos inferiores a um ano não foram anualizados. Exclui o efeito de transferências em espécie.

@ A proporção de Despesas para Ativos Líquidos Médios inclui o efeito de uma renúncia. Excluindo essas compensações, o índice seria de 0,32% e 0,39%, para os exercícios findos em 31 de outubro de 2018 e 2017, respectivamente.

(1) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em 14 de novembro de 2016.

Valores designados como "—" são US\$ 0 ou foram arredondados para US\$ 0.

**Dados e Relações selecionados por compartilhamento**  
**Para uma ação em circulação durante todo o período**

	Valor Patrimonial Líquido, Início do Período (\$)	Lucro Líquido de Investimento (Perda) (\$)*	Ganho (Perda) Líquido Realizado e Não Realizado em Investimentos (\$)	Total de Operações (\$)	Distribuição da Receita Líquida do Investimento (\$)	Distribuição de Ganhos de Capital (\$)	Retorno de Capital (\$)	Total de Distribuições (\$)	Valor Patrimonial Líquido, Fim do Período (\$)	Retorno total (%)**	Ativos Líquidos Fim do Período (\$)(000)	Relação de Despesas para Ativos Líquidos Médios (%)	Relação de Renda (Perda) de Investimento Líquido para Ativos Líquidos Médios (%)	Volume de negócios da carteira (%)††
<b>Global X E-commerce ETF</b>														
2022	31.19	0.08	(15.97)	(15.89)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.16)	15.14	(51.19)	42,241	0.50	0.34	25.82
2021	26,79	(0,04)	4,70	4,66	(0,13)	(0,13)	—	(0,26)	31,19	17,39	197,751	0,50	(0,11)	14,64
2020	17,58	0,19	9,05	9,24	(0,03)	—	—	(0,03)	26,79	52,67	91,083	0,50	0,75	42,01
2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	15	(0,05)	2,63	2,58	—	—	—	—	17,58	17,20	3,517	0,68†	(0,32)†	23,50
<b>Global X Russell 2000 Covered Call ETF</b>														
2022	25.18	0.19	(3.10)	(2.91)	(0.44)	(0.31)	(1.97)	(2.72)	19.55	(12.18)	1,342,241	0.55 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	0.86	186.48
2021	20,45	0,13	7,5	7,63	(2,90)	—	—	(2,90)	25,18	38,82	554,446	0,50 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	0,53	8,94
2020	25,24	0,12	(2,51)	(2,39)	(0,11)	(0,17)	(2,12)	(2,40)	20,45	(9,18)	21,475	0,56 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	0,68	11,16
2019 <sup>(2)</sup>	25,00	0,09	1,37	1,46	(1,22)	—	—	(1,22)	25,24	5,99	8,833	0,82† <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	0,68†	5,82
<b>Global X S&amp;P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF</b>														
2022	32.80	0.77	(9.11)	(8.34)	(0.79)	(0.37)	—	(1.16)	23.30	(26.11)	5,592	0.35	2.83	12.83
2021	24,98	0,70	7,71	8,41	(0,59)	—	—	(0,59)	32,80	33,79	4,264	0,35	2,22	17,17
2020 <sup>(5)</sup>	25,05	0,19	(0,26)	(0,07)	—	—	—	—	24,98	(0,28)	2,498	0,35†	2,02†	4,04
<b>Global X Nasdaq 100® Covered Call &amp; Growth ETF</b>														
2022	33.09	0.06	(7.29)	(7.23)	(0.20)	(1.60)	(1.26)	(3.06)	22.80	(23.57)	61,105	0.61 <sup>(7)</sup>	0.23	18.12
2021	26,27	0,02	8,56	8,58	(1,76)	—	—	(1,76)	33,09	33,42	44,671	0,60	0,06	11,21
2020 <sup>(6)</sup>	26,30	—	0,11	0,11	—	—	(0,14)	(0,14)	26,27	0,40	6,568	0,60†	(0,10)†	1,65
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Covered Call &amp; Growth ETF</b>														
2022	31.83	0.27	(4.03)	(3.76)	(0.42)	(1.10)	(1.08)	(2.60)	25.47	(12.63)	41,511	0.61 <sup>(7)</sup>	0.94	9.36
2021	24,69	0,22	8,29	8,51	(1,37)	—	—	(1,37)	31,83	35,18	35,018	0,60	0,74	12,17
2020 <sup>(6)</sup>	25,22	0,02	(0,41)	(0,39)	(0,02)	—	(0,12)	(0,14)	24,69	(1,60)	3,704	0,60†	0,75†	0,75
<b>Global X Emerging Markets Internet &amp; E-commerce ETF</b>														
2022 <sup>(8)</sup>	35.97	0.04	(19.55)	(19.51)	—	—	(0.08)	(0.08)	16.38	(54.30)	1,966	0.65	0.14	26.27
2021 <sup>(7)</sup>	14,79	(0,07)	(2,73)	(2,80)	—	—	—	—	11,99	(18,93)	4,555	0,65†	(0,49)†	23,61

\* Dados por ação calculados usando o método de ações médias.

\*\* O retorno total é para o período indicado e não foi anualizado. O retorno apresentado não reflete a dedução de impostos que um acionista pagaria sobre distribuições do Fundo ou resgate de ações do Fundo.

† Anualizado.

†† A taxa de volume de negócios da carteira é para o período indicado e os períodos inferiores a um ano não foram anualizados. Exclui o efeito de transferências em espécie.

(1) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em terça-feira, 27 de novembro de 2018.

(2) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em quarta-feira, 17 de abril de 2019.

(3) Excluindo as taxas de corretagem sobre opções emitidas, a proporção de despesas em relação aos ativos líquidos médios teria sido de 0,60% 0,60% e 0,60% para o exercício encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2021, 31 de outubro de 2020 e período encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2019, respectivamente.

(4) A proporção de Despesas para Ativos Líquidos Médios inclui o efeito de uma renúncia. Caso essas compensações fossem excluídas, o índice seria de 0,60%, 0,68% e 0,97% para o exercício encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2021, exercício encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2020 e período encerrado em 31 de outubro de 2019, respectivamente.

(5) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em segunda-feira, 22 de junho de 2020.

(6) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em sexta-feira, 18 de setembro de 2020.

(7) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em segunda-feira, 9 de novembro de 2020.

Valores designados como "—" são US\$ 0 ou foram arredondados para US\$ 0.

DESTAQUES FINANCEIROS

Dados e Relações selecionados por compartilhamento  
Para uma ação em circulação durante todo o período

	Valor Patrimonial Líquido, Início do Período (\$)	Lucro Líquido de Investimento (Perda) (\$)*	Ganho (Perda) Líquido Realizado e Não Realizado em Investimentos (\$)	Total de Operações (\$)	Distribuição da Receita Líquida do Investimento (\$)	Distribuição de Ganhos de Capital (\$)	Retorno de Capital (\$)	Total de Distribuições (\$)	Valor Patrimonial Líquido, Fim do Período (\$)	Retorno total (%)**	Ativos Líquidos Fim do Período (\$)(000)	Relação de Despesas para Ativos Líquidos Médios (%)	Relação de Renda (Perda) de Investimento Líquido para Ativos Líquidos Médios (%)	Volume de negócios da carteira (%)††
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF</b>														
2022	25.59	0.04	(6.03)	(5.99)	(0.03)	(0.49)	—	(0.52)	19.08	(23.90)	1,908	0.61	0.19	13.88
2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	25.13	(0.01)	0.47	0,46	—	—	—	—	25,59	1,83	3.326	0,60†	(0,12)†	1,71
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100® Risk Managed Income ETF</b>														
2022	24.12	0.04	(4.04)	(4.00)	(0.25)	—	(1.70)	(1.95)	18.17	(17.24)	10,720	0.62 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.19	27.40
2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	24,6	(0,01)	(0,16)	(0,17)	—	—	(0,31)	(0,31)	24,12	(0,69)	4.341	0,60†	(0,15)†	2,16
<b>Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF</b>														
2022	25.78	0.04	(3.38)	(3.34)	(0.02)	(0.42)	—	(0.44)	22.00	(13.19)	3,081	0.62 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.18	9.89
2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	25,27	(0,01)	0,52	0,51	—	—	—	—	25,78	2,06	2.836	0,60†	(0,11)†	2,11
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Tail Risk ETF</b>														
2022	27.72	0.23	(4.00)	(3.77)	(0.16)	(0.58)	—	(0.74)	23.21	(13.98)	3,017	0.61	0.92	7.40
2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	27,33	0,03	0,36	0,39	—	—	—	—	27,72	1,43	3.604	0,60†	0,58†	6,21
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Risk Managed Income ETF</b>														
2022	26.83	0.23	(3.38)	(3.15)	(0.52)	(0.07)	(2.04)	(2.63)	21.05	(12.39)	24,634	0.63 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.97	21.62
2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	26,77	0,03	0,39	0,42	(0,36)	—	—	(0,36)	26,83	1,60	5.902	0,60†	0,57†	7,08
<b>Global X S&amp;P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF</b>														
2022	27.57	0.23	(2.77)	(2.54)	(0.16)	(0.40)	—	(0.56)	24.47	(9.40)	3,915	0.64 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.90	8.96
2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	27,28	0,03	0,26	0,29	—	—	—	—	27,57	1,06	3.308	0,60†	0,58†	6,44

\* Dados por ação calculados usando o método de ações médias.

\*\* O retorno total é para o período indicado e não foi anualizado. O retorno apresentado não reflete a dedução de impostos que um acionista pagaria sobre distribuições do Fundo ou resgate de ações do Fundo.

† Anualizado.

†† A taxa de volume de negócios da carteira é para o período indicado e os períodos inferiores a um ano não foram anualizados. Exclui o efeito de transferências em espécie.

(1) O Fundo iniciou suas operações em quarta-feira, 25 de agosto de 2021.

Valores designados como "—" são US\$ 0 ou foram arredondados para US\$ 0.

## **OUTRAS INFORMAÇÕES**

Os Fundos não são patrocinados, endossados, vendidos ou promovidos por qualquer bolsa de valores nacional. Nenhuma bolsa nacional de valores mobiliários faz qualquer declaração ou garantia, expressa ou implícita, aos titulares de Ações ou a qualquer membro do público relativamente à conveniência de investir em valores mobiliários em geral ou nos Fundos em particular ou à capacidade dos Fundos para atingir os seus objetivos. Nenhuma bolsa de valores nacional tem qualquer obrigação ou responsabilidade em relação à administração, comercialização ou negociação dos Fundos.

Para fins da Lei de 1940, as ações emitidas por uma empresa de investimento registrada e as compras de tais ações por empresas de investimento e empresas que dependem das Seções 3(c)(1) ou 3(c)(7) da Lei de 1940 estão sujeitas às restrições estabelecidas na Seção 12(d)(1) da Lei de 1940. As empresas de investimento registradas estão autorizadas a investir no Fundo além dos limites estabelecidos na seção 12(d)(1), sujeito a certas condições estabelecidas na Regra 12d1-4 da Lei de 1940, incluindo que essas empresas de investimento celebrem um contrato com o Fundo.

O método pelo qual as Unidades de Criação são criadas e negociadas pode levantar certas questões de acordo com as leis de valores mobiliários aplicáveis. Como novas Unidades de Criação são emitidas e vendidas pelos Fundos de forma contínua, uma “distribuição”, como esse termo é usado na “Securities Act” (Lei de Valores Mobiliários), pode ocorrer a qualquer momento. Os corretores e outras pessoas são advertidos de que algumas atividades de sua parte podem, dependendo das circunstâncias, resultar em serem considerados participantes de uma distribuição de maneira a torná-los subscritores estatutários e sujeitá-los à entrega do prospecto e às disposições de responsabilidade da Lei de Valores Mobiliários.

Por exemplo, uma corretora ou seu cliente pode ser considerado um subscritor estatutário se receber Unidades de Criação após fazer um pedido com o Distribuidor, dividi-las em Ações constituintes e vender tais Ações diretamente aos clientes, ou se optar por aliar a criação de uma oferta de novas Ações a um esforço de venda ativo envolvendo a solicitação de demanda de Ações no mercado secundário. A determinação de ser subscritor para fins da Lei de Valores Mobiliários deve levar em consideração todos os fatos e circunstâncias pertinentes às atividades da corretora ou de seu cliente no caso específico, não devendo os exemplos mencionados acima ser considerados descrição completa de todas as atividades que podem levar a uma categorização como subscritor.

Corretores que não são “subscritores”, mas estão participando de uma distribuição (em contraste com transações de negociação secundárias comuns), e, portanto, lidando com Ações que fazem parte de uma “colocação não vendida” na acepção da Seção 4(a)(3)(C) da Lei de Valores Mobiliários, seria incapaz de tirar proveito da isenção de entrega de prospecto fornecida pela Seção 4(a)(3) da Lei de Valores Mobiliários. Isso ocorre porque a isenção de entrega de prospecto na Seção 4(a)(3) da Lei de Valores Mobiliários não está disponível em relação a tais transações como resultado da Seção 24(d) da Lei de 1940. Como resultado, as corretoras devem observar que os corretores que não são subscritores, mas estão participando de uma distribuição (em contraste com as transações comuns do mercado secundário) e, portanto, lidando com as Ações que fazem parte de um lote suplementar na acepção da Seção 4(a)(3)(A) da Lei de Valores Mobiliários seria incapaz de tirar proveito da isenção de entrega de prospecto fornecida pela Seção 4(a)(3) da Lei de Valores Mobiliários. As empresas que incorrem em uma obrigação de entrega de prospecto com relação a Ações são lembradas de que, de acordo com a Regra 153 da Lei de Valores Mobiliários, uma obrigação de entrega de prospecto de acordo com a Seção 5(b)(2) da Lei de Valores Mobiliários devida a um membro da bolsa em conexão com uma venda na NYSE Arca, NASDAQ ou Cboe BZX é satisfeito com o fato de o prospecto estar disponível na NYSE Arca, NASDAQ ou Cboe BZX, mediante solicitação. O mecanismo de entrega de prospectos previsto na Regra 153 está disponível apenas para transações em bolsa.

Para mais informações visite nosso site em

[www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com)

ou ligue para 1-888-493-8631

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Two Commerce Square, Suite 1800  
2001 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Uma Declaração de Informações Adicionais datada de 1º de março de 2023, contendo mais detalhes sobre os Fundos, é incorporada por referência na sua totalidade neste Prospecto, o que significa que é legalmente parte deste Prospecto.

Informações adicionais sobre cada Fundo que iniciou suas operações e seus investimentos estão disponíveis em seus relatórios anuais e semestrais aos acionistas. O relatório anual explica as condições de mercado e estratégias de investimento que afetam o desempenho de cada Fundo durante seu último ano fiscal.

Você pode fazer perguntas ou obter uma cópia gratuita do relatório semestral e anual de cada um desses Fundos ou da Declaração de Informações Adicionais ligando para 1-888-493-8631. Cópias gratuitas do relatório semestral e anual de um Fundo e da Declaração de Informações Adicionais estão disponíveis em nosso site em [www.globalxetfs.com](http://www.globalxetfs.com).

As informações sobre cada Fundo, incluindo seus relatórios semestrais e anuais e a Declaração de Informações Adicionais, foram arquivadas na SEC. Isso pode ser revisado e copiado no banco de dados EDGAR no site da SEC (<http://www.sec.gov>). Você também pode solicitar cópias desses materiais, mediante o pagamento de uma taxa de duplicação, por solicitação eletrônica no endereço de e-mail da SEC ([publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov)).

## **PROSPECTO**

*Distribuidor*  
*SEI Investments Distribution Co.*  
*One Freedom Valley Drive*  
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**1º de março de 2023**

Arquivo da Lei de Sociedades de Investimento nº: 811-22209

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