Global X Bitcoin Trend Strategy ETF (BTRN)
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF (QCLR)
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF (XCLR)

each a series of the
Global X Funds (the "Trust")

Supplement dated September 16, 2026 to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for the above series of the Trust, each dated March 1, 2026, as may be further supplemented

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this supplement, unless otherwise defined in this supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in each Fund's Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and SAI, as applicable.

The Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Global X Funds, based upon the recommendation of Global X Management Company LLC ("Adviser"), the Trust's adviser, on September 16, 2026, determined to liquidate and terminate the Global X Bitcoin Trend Strategy ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF and the Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF (each a "Fund" and together, the "Funds"). Due to each Fund's assets remaining quite small and the expectation that the assets of each Fund will not grow sufficiently in the foreseeable future, the Adviser believes that it is in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders for each Fund's business and operations not to continue. After considering all the information presented to the Board, the Board concluded that it would be in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders to liquidate and terminate each Fund. As of the close of regular trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ"), in the case of the Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, and the NYSE Arca Inc. ("NYSE Arca"), in the case of each Fund other than the Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF on October 16, 2026 ("Closing Date"), the shares of each Fund will cease trading on the NASDAQ and NYSE Arca, respectively, and will be closed to purchases by investors. In order to facilitate orderly capital markets activity, each Fund anticipates permitting purchases and redemptions of creation units in the Fund until it is delisted from the exchange.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Funds prior to the close of regular trading on the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. Prior to the Closing Date, each Fund will be in the process of winding up its operations in an orderly fashion and liquidating its portfolio. This necessary process will result in each Fund increasing its cash holdings, which may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy.

On or about October 23, 2026, each Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all remaining shareholders who have not previously redeemed their shares in an amount equal to the net asset value of their shares as of the close of business on that date. These distributions are taxable events. In addition, these payments to shareholders will include accrued capital gains and dividends, if any. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate. The Adviser will bear all fees and expenses that may

be incurred in connection with the liquidation of each Fund and the distribution of cash proceeds to investors in the Fund, other than brokerage fees and expenses.

For more information, please contact the Funds at 1-888-493-8631.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF
NYSE Arca: LIT

Global X SuperDividend® ETF
NYSE Arca: SDIV

Global X Social Media ETF
NASDAQ: SOCL

Global X Guru® Index ETF
NYSE Arca: GURU

Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF
NYSE Arca: SPFF

Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF
NYSE Arca: DIV

Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF
NYSE Arca: SDEM

Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF
NASDAQ: SRET

Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF
NASDAQ: RNRG

Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF
NASDAQ: CATH

Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF
NASDAQ: EFAS

Global X E-commerce ETF
NASDAQ: EBIZ

Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF
NASDAQ: CEFA

Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF
NASDAQ: QCLR

Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF
NASDAQ: QTR

Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF
NYSE Arca: XCLR

Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF
NYSE Arca: XTR

Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)
NASDAQ: EART

Global X Russell 2000 ETF
NYSE Arca: RSSL

Global X U.S. Electrification ETF
NASDAQ: ZAP

Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF
NYSE Arca: FLAG

Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF
NYSE Arca: EGLE

Global X S&P 500 Christian Values ETF
NASDAQ: CHRI

Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF*
NASDAQ: CAGG

Prospectus

March 1, 2026

* Not open for investment.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Shares in a Fund (defined below) are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other agency of the U.S. Government, nor are shares deposits or obligations of any bank. Such shares in a Fund involve investment risks, including the loss of principal.

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FUND SUMMARIES

Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF

Ticker: LIT Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Global Lithium 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:	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.75%**

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 hold or 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, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 51.63% 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 Global Lithium Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to the lithium industry. Companies economically tied to the lithium industry include those engaged in lithium mining and lithium battery production. 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 designed to measure broad-based equity market performance of global companies involved in the lithium industry, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 40 constituents, 33 of which are foreign 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the metals and mining industry and had significant exposure to the materials 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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 investments in 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. The markets on which A-Shares trade are considered emerging markets characterized by generally low trading volume and less market liquidity due to various factors. For example, 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 imposed 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 also be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts, which can increase pricing volatility and cause the A-Shares to become illiquid. Trading suspensions in certain stock could lead to greater market execution, clearing and settlement risks 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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 such, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. 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 the Fund recognizing a capital gain and/or incurring 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. Additionally, to the extent that brokerage or other costs are costs or taxable gains or losses that the Fund might not offset by transaction fees, such costs may be borne by the Fund and result in a decrease in the value of the Fund.

Commodity Risk: The Underlying Index measures the performance of companies involved in a commodity-related industry and not the performance of the price of a commodity itself. The securities of companies involved in a commodity-related industry may under- or over-perform the price of such commodity over the short-term or the long-term.

These companies may be susceptible to fluctuations in the underlying commodities market and may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors, including high volatility, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, trade, changes in interest rates and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. Securities of companies held by the Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated on a single commodity sector, may typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Exposure to Related Markets Risk: Companies that are active in the exploration and/or mining of commodities may derive a significant percentage of their profits from other business activities, including direct investment in those commodities and in technologies and products related to those commodities. As a result, the performance of these markets and the profits of these companies from such activities may significantly impact the Fund's performance.

Lithium Risk: The Underlying Index measures the performance of companies involved in the lithium mining and lithium-ion battery industries and not the performance of the price of lithium itself. The securities of companies involved in the lithium industry may under- or over-perform the price of lithium over the short-term or the long-term. Securities of companies held by the Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated on a single commodity sector, may typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Companies involved in lithium production or use are subject to risks specific to the global lithium market. Lithium demand is closely linked to battery manufacturing, electric vehicle adoption, and energy storage deployment, and may be affected by changes in technology, government incentives, or the pace of electrification and renewable energy

adoption. Lithium supply may be disrupted by factors such as project development challenges, environmental regulation, water usage concerns, permitting delays, and production decisions in major lithium-producing regions. In addition, lithium prices may be influenced by technological advances affecting battery chemistry, substitution by alternative materials, inventory levels, and speculative activity, which may contribute to increased volatility in lithium-related securities.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund’s performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund’s shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Lithium-Ion Battery Industry: Securities in the Fund’s portfolio involved in the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries may decline for many reasons, including, among others, price changes of traditional minerals as well as traditional and alternative sources of energy, developments in battery and alternative energy technology, government regulations, decrease or elimination of government subsidies, energy conservation efforts, and costs related to exploration, mining, and production. Such companies are also subject to the possibility that lithium-ion technology is not suitable for widespread adoption.

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector: Companies in the materials sector are affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import and export controls, supply chain disruptions, worldwide competition, social and political unrest, war, depletion of resources, technical advances, labor relations, over-production, litigation and government regulations, among other factors, among other factors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Metals and Mining Industry: Securities in the Fund's portfolio may be significantly subject to the effects of competitive pressures in the mining industry and the price of certain metals. The price of certain metals may be affected by changes in inflation rates, interest rates, monetary policy, economic conditions, and political stability. Commodity prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time; therefore, the Fund’s Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. A significant portion of the world’s precious metals are held by governments, central banks and related institutions, and their policies may be unpredictable and may have a significant adverse impact on the supply and prices of precious metals. In addition, metals and mining companies, which may include companies at various stages of development, may also be significantly affected by import controls, worldwide competition, the success of exploration projects, fluctuation in extraction and production costs, liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. Metals and mining companies may have significant operations in areas at risk for social and political unrest, security concerns and environmental damage. These companies may also be at risk for increased government regulation and intervention. Such risks may adversely affect the issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Australia: Investments in Australian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Australia. The Australian economy is heavily dependent on exports from the energy, agricultural and mining sectors. This makes the Australian economy susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. Australia is also dependent on trading with key trading partners. Intensifying weather-related natural disasters in Australia, including drought and bushfires, have imposed substantial economic costs. A continuation of these trends may impose financial stress which in turn could cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline.

Risk of Investing in China: Investments in Chinese securities may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to China. 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. Despite economic and market reform in recent decades, the Chinese government's control over certain sectors and enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry are pervasive. Chinese companies are subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

The Chinese economy is highly reliant on trade. 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.

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 in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese companies, including those 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, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. In addition, many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities ("VIEs") in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restriction. Any change in the operations of

entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant, and possibly permanent and/or total, losses for investments in VIE issuers.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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: A Fund may purchase shares in mainland China-based companies that trade on Chinese stock exchanges ("China A-Shares") through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("the Stock Connect Programs"). Trading through the Stock Connect Programs is subject to a number of restrictions, including daily and aggregate quota limitations, which may restrict or preclude 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 relatively new trading platforms, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not yet well understood. Further developments to the Stock Connect Programs are likely and there can be no assurance as to whether or how such developments may restrict or affect the Fund's investments or returns. Regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the Stock Connect Programs and in turn, adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund's investments in A-Shares though 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.

Tax Status Risk: The Fund intends to pay dividends each taxable year to enable it to continue to satisfy the distribution requirements necessary to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC"). If the Fund were to distribute to its shareholders less than the minimum amount required for any year, the Fund would become subject to federal income tax for that year on all of its taxable income and recognized gains, even those distributed to its shareholders, thereby diminishing returns for shareholders. In addition, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund may not earn more than 10% of its annual gross income from gains resulting from the sale of commodities and precious metals. This could make it more difficult for the Fund to pursue its investment strategy and maintain qualification as a RIC. In lieu of potential disqualification as a RIC, the Fund is permitted to pay a tax for certain failures to satisfy this income requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

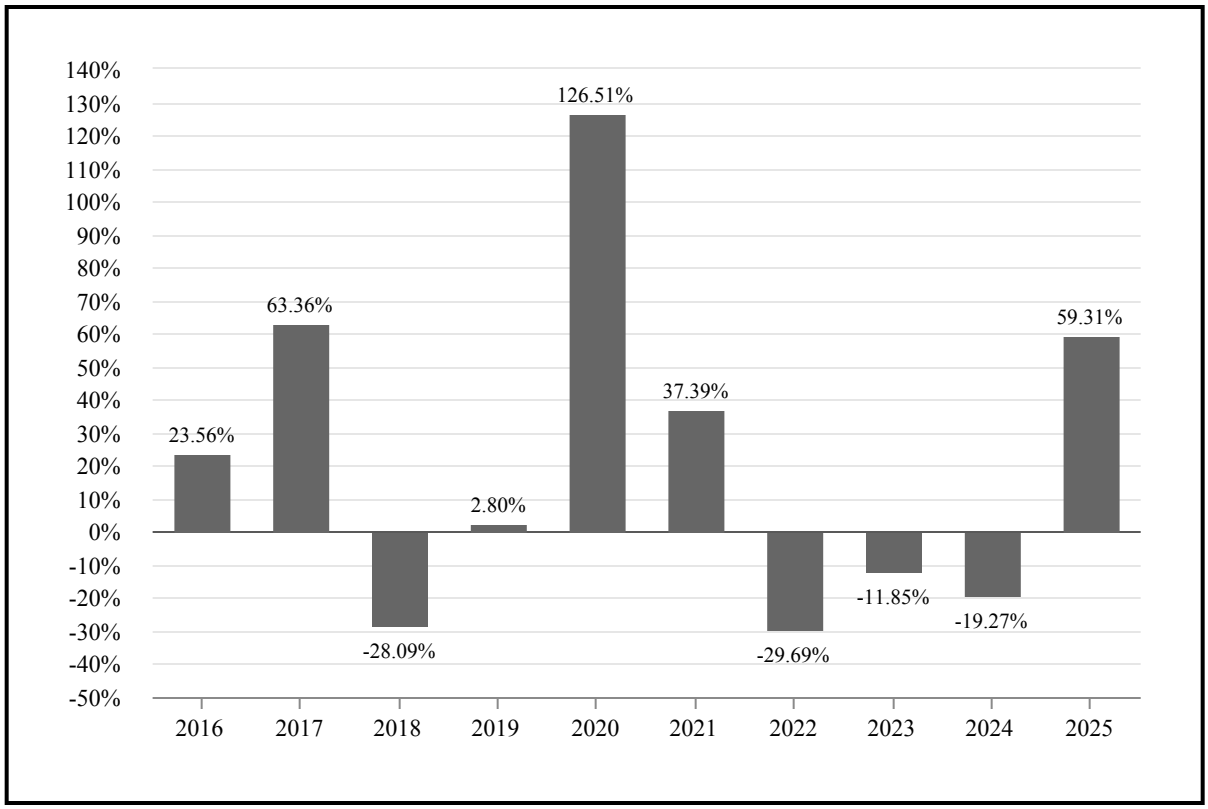
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	12/31/2020	55.63%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2020	-20.32%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF:			
·Return before taxes	59.31%	1.83%	13.98%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	59.07%	1.67%	13.51%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	35.21%	1.39%	11.58%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%
Solactive Global Lithium Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	60.03%	2.33%	14.27%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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 SuperDividend® ETF

Ticker: SDIV Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X SuperDividend® ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Global SuperDividend® 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:	0.58%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.58%**

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 hold or 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 68.09% 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 Global SuperDividend® Index (the "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 tracks the performance of 100 equally-weighted companies that rank among the highest dividend yielding equity securities in the world, including emerging market countries, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.
>
> **Depositary Receipts Risk:** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.
>
> **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 expose 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. Real estate stocks and REITs may also be adversely impacted by natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk: Small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, small-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 shorter operating histories than large- and mid-capitalization companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. A downgrade or perceived 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 investments.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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 regulation and intervention, changes in interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, exposure concentration, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject

to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Brazil: Investments in Brazilian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Brazil. The Brazilian economy has experienced high inflation, debt, political unrest, corruption, and violence, each of which may constrain economic growth. The Brazilian economy depends heavily on international trade and is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international commodity prices and commodity markets.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Risk of Investing in the United States: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

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 (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), 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. Also, the market return of high dividend yield stocks, in certain market conditions, may perform worse than the overall stock market.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

Prepayment Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal (in part or in whole) earlier than expected. 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, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

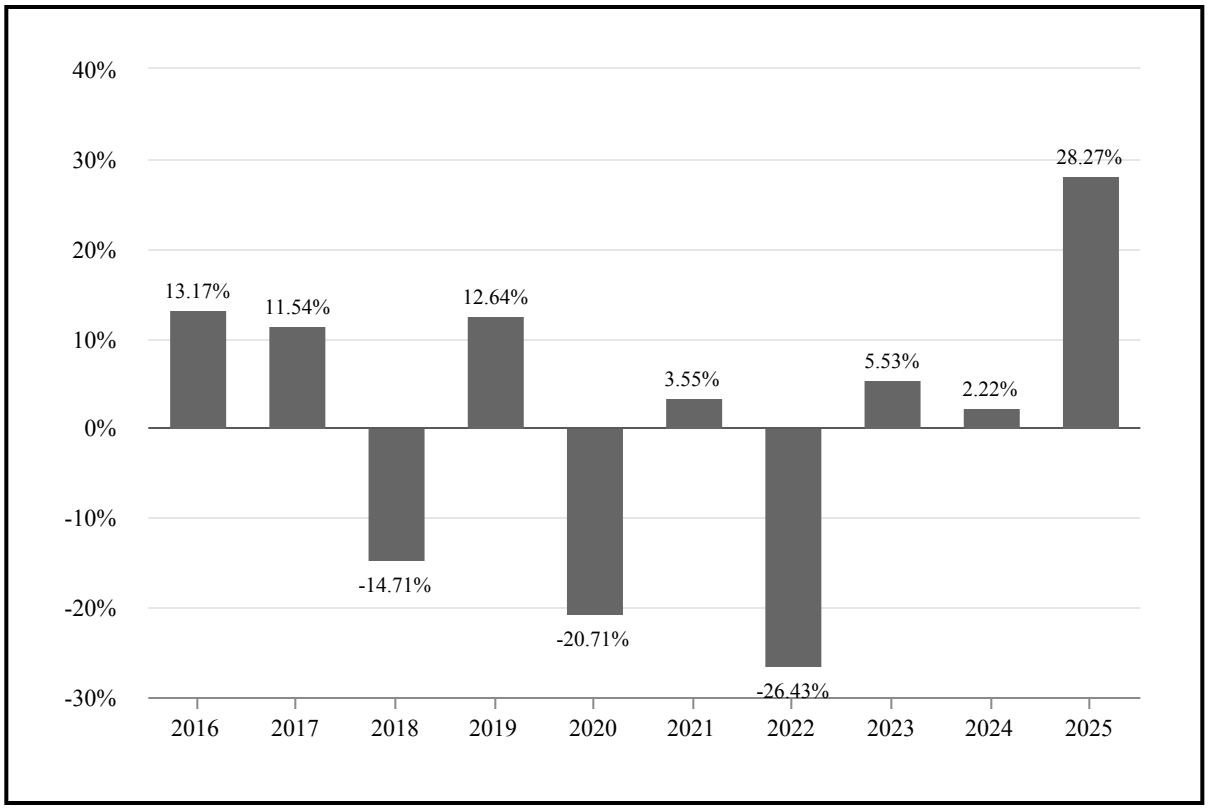
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	12/31/2020	23.61%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2020	-46.59%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X SuperDividend® ETF:			
·Return before taxes	28.27%	1.06%	0.13%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	24.18%	-2.08%	-2.57%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	17.52%	-0.30%	-0.68%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%
Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	28.97%	0.96%	0.06%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020.

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 Social Media ETF

Ticker: SOCL Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Social Media ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Social Media Total Return 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:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.65%**

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 hold or 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 9.79% of the average value of the portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Social Media Total Return Index (the "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 tracks the equity performance of the largest and most liquid companies involved in the social media industry, including companies that provide social networking, file sharing, and other web-based media applications, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 49 constituents, 20 of which are foreign 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the interactive media and services industry and had significant exposure to the communication services 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Social Media Companies: The Fund invests in securities of social media companies, including companies that provide social networking, file sharing, and other web-based media applications. The risks related to investing in such companies include disruption in service caused by hardware or software failure, interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers, security breaches involving certain private, sensitive, proprietary and confidential information managed and transmitted by social media companies, and privacy concerns and laws, evolving Internet regulation and other foreign or domestic regulations that may limit or otherwise affect the operations of such companies. Additionally, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. Furthermore, the business models employed by the companies in the social media industry may not prove to be successful. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is exposed to **Asian Economic Risk** and **European 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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, cyclicality 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 Interactive Media and Services Industry: The success of the interactive media and services industry may be tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the interactive media and services industry may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their respective profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, interactive media and services in the marketplace.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of

regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in China: Investments in Chinese securities may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to China. 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. Despite economic and market reform in recent decades, the Chinese government's control over certain sectors and enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry are pervasive. Chinese companies are subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

The Chinese economy is highly reliant on trade. 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.

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 in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese companies, including those 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, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. In addition, many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities ("VIEs") in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restriction. Any change in the operations of entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant, and possibly permanent and/or total, losses for investments in VIE issuers.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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 social media 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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Risk of Investing in South Korea: Investments in South Korean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments of South Korea's neighbors, or potential hostilities with North Korea may have an adverse effect on the South Korean economy. The South Korean economy is heavily reliant on trading exports, especially with other Asian countries and the U.S. Conditions that weaken demand for key South Korean exports, and disruptions or decreases in trade activity could lead to declines in economic growth.

Risk of Investing in the United States: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

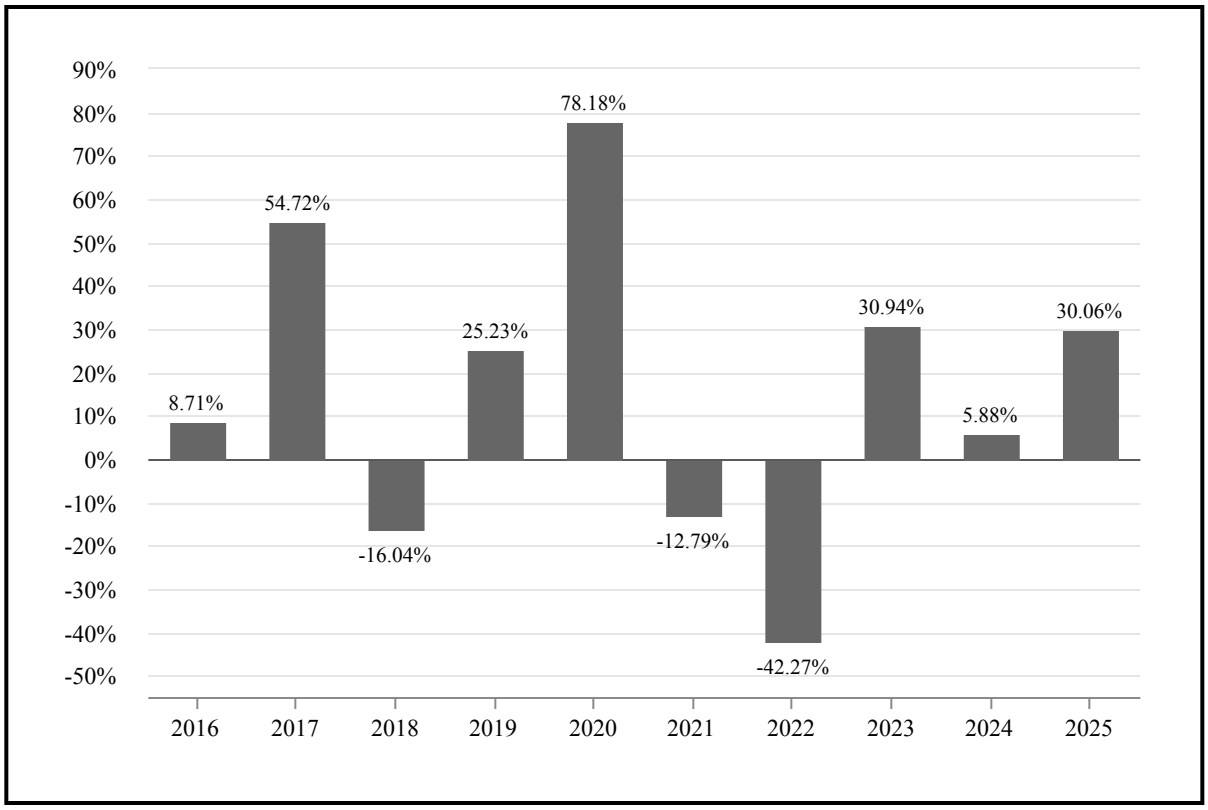
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	6/30/2020	44.80%
Worst Quarter:	6/30/2022	-22.23%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X Social Media ETF:			
·Return before taxes	30.06%	-1.92%	11.08%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	29.93%	-1.99%	10.97%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	17.90%	-1.47%	9.16%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%
Solactive Social Media Total Return Index (Net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	30.87%	-1.45%	11.69%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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® Index ETF

Ticker: GURU Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Guru® Index ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Guru 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:	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.75%**

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 hold or 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 86.33% 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 Solactive Guru Index (the "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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 78 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry or 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.
>
> **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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen

consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

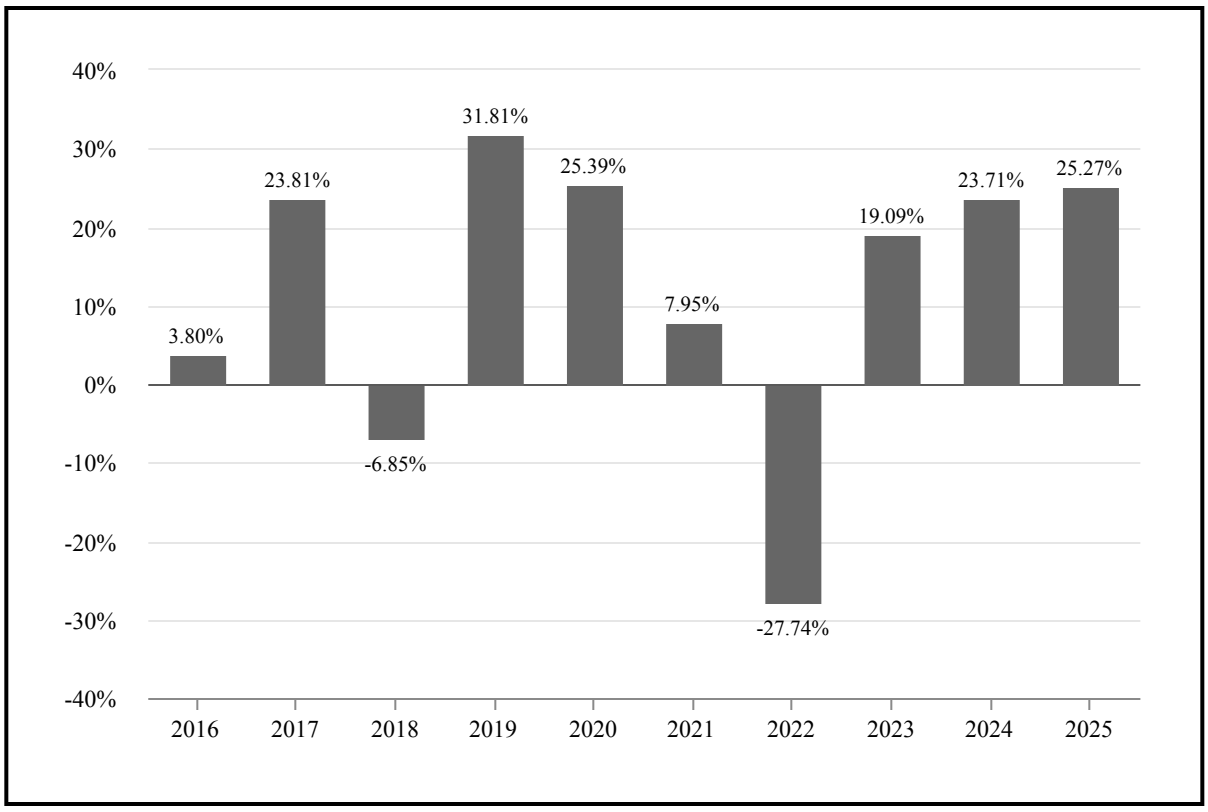
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X Guru® Index ETF:			
·Return before taxes	25.27%	7.56%	11.03%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	25.24%	7.50%	10.83%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	14.98%	5.93%	9.08%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%
Solactive Guru Index (USD) (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	25.77%	7.74%	11.23%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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 SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF

Ticker: SPFF Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF (the "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 (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:	0.48%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.48%**

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 hold or 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
$49	$154	$269	$604

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 73.21% 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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 49 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 an 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, 2025, 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Affiliated Index Provider Risk: The Adviser also serves as the Fund’s Index Provider, which may present a potential 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 Underlying 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

Hybrid Securities Investment Risk: Although generally considered equity securities, hybrid securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and risks of debt securities. Therefore, 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.

Preferred Stock Investment Risk: There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities. 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 provide 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 and floating rate debt 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. A downgrade or perceived 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 investments.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other

laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. The banking sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. Credit, borrower, asset, depositor or counterparty concentration can negatively impact banking companies, as well as credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers. The banking sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and 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 regulation and intervention, changes in interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, exposure concentration, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation 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 "BBB (low)" by Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("DBRS"), 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.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of fixed income securities resulting from changes in the level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, prices of fixed-income securities generally increase; and decrease when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply.

Variable and floating rate securities also increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate securities. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. When the Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities, which may also impact the net asset value of the Fund's Shares.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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

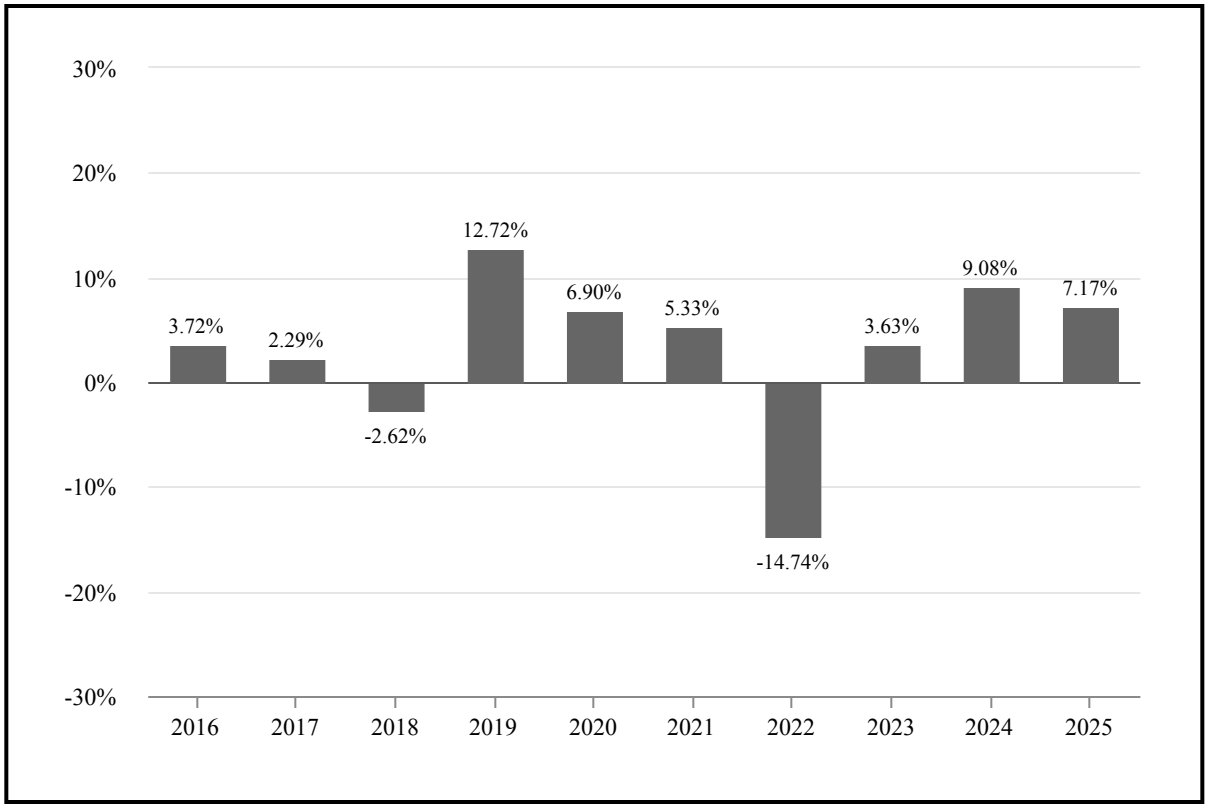
securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF:			
·Return before taxes	7.17%	1.70%	3.08%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	5.45%	0.01%	1.26%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	5.27%	1.01%	1.97%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%
Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index (TR)[2] (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.78%	2.20%	3.58%

[1] *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).*

[2] *Underlying Index performance reflects the performance of the S&P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index through April 2, 2023, and the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index thereafter. The performance above reflects results achieved pursuant to different principal investment strategies than the strategies currently employed by the Fund. If the Fund's current strategies had been in place prior to April 2, 2023, results shown would have been different.*

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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020.

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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 SuperDividend® U.S. ETF

Ticker: DIV Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility 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:	0.45%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.45%**

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 hold or 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
$46	$144	$252	$567

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 41.47% 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 SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index (the "Underlying Index"). The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in dividend-yielding U.S. 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 tracks the performance of 50 equally-weighted common stocks, including Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), that rank among the highest dividend yielding equity securities in the United States, as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). The components of the Underlying Index have paid dividends consistently over the last two years. The Underlying Index is comprised of securities that the Index Provider determines to have lower relative volatility, as measured by the beta, a measure of a security's sensitivity to the movements of the broader market, of each security relative to the market benchmark. 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry or 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

Master Limited Partnerships Investment Risk: Investments in securities of an MLP involve risks that may differ from investments in common stock, including (i) tax risks, (ii) the limited ability to elect or remove management or the general partner or managing member, (iii) risks related to limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, (iv) risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, (v) dilution risks, (vi) risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons, and (vii) cash flow risks. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by changes in macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, including changes in growth, unemployment, and inflation rates, as well as expectations of interest rates. MLP common units and other equity securities can also be affected by investor sentiment towards MLPs 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 MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs and other equity securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

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 expose 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. Real estate stocks and REITs may also be adversely impacted by natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena.

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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk: Small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, small-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 shorter operating histories than large- and mid-capitalization companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. A downgrade or perceived 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 investments.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Mortgage Real Estate Investment Industry: Mortgage REITs are exposed to the risks specific to the real estate market as well as credit risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk and prepayment risk.

Geographic Risk: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

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 (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), 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. Also, the market return of high dividend yield stocks, in certain market conditions, may perform worse than the overall stock market.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

MLP Tax Risk: Subject to the application of the partnership audit rules, MLPs that elect to be taxed as partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP that previously elected to be taxed as a partnership being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, to the extent that any of the MLPs to which the Fund has exposure are treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund's investment and lower the Fund's income. The Fund may also invest in MLPs that elect to be taxed as corporations, which taxes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Additionally, as a result of the Fund's exposure to MLPs taxed as partnerships, a portion of the Fund's distributions are expected to be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. A decline in the Fund's assets may also result in an increase in the portion of a Fund's expense ratio that is not subject to a unitary fee or any other form of contractual cap, and over time the distributions paid in excess of net distributions received could work to erode the Fund's net asset value.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

Prepayment Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal (in part or in whole) earlier than expected. 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, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

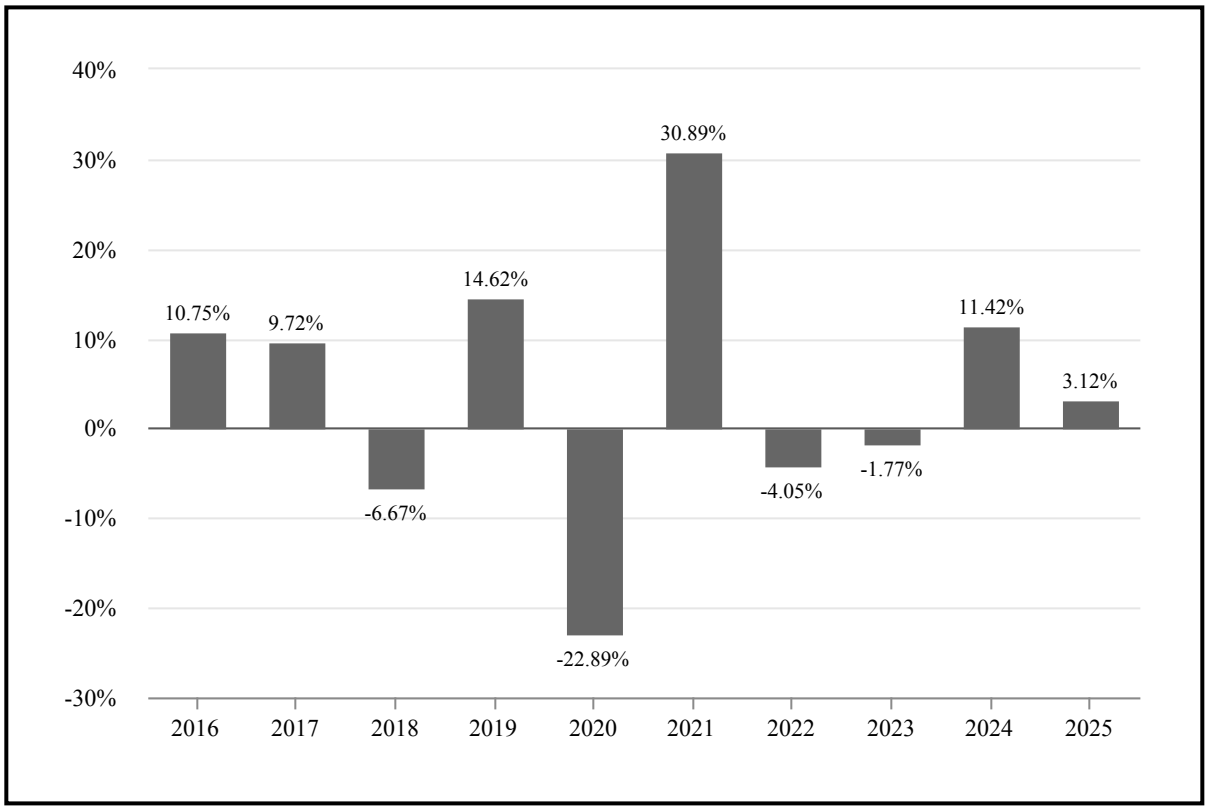
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	6/30/2020	19.58%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2020	-44.86%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF:			
·Return before taxes	3.12%	7.23%	3.57%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	0.78%	5.44%	1.84%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	2.44%	5.17%	2.26%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%
Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	3.69%	7.80%	4.21%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020.

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 MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF

Ticker: SDEM Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF (the "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 (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:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.66%**

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 hold or 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 69.54% 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 (the "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, Czechia, 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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 investments in 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. The markets on which A-Shares trade are considered emerging markets characterized by generally low trading volume and less market liquidity due to various factors. For example, 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 imposed 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 also be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts, which can increase pricing volatility and cause the A-Shares to become illiquid. Trading suspensions in certain stock could lead to greater market execution, clearing and settlement risks 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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 such, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. 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 the Fund recognizing a capital gain and/or incurring 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. Additionally, to the extent that brokerage or other costs are costs or taxable gains or losses that the Fund might not offset by transaction fees, such costs may be borne by the Fund and result in a decrease in the value of the Fund.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or

other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. The banking sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. Credit, borrower, asset, depositor or counterparty concentration can negatively impact banking companies, as well as credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers. The banking sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and 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 regulation and intervention, changes in interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, exposure concentration, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Brazil: Investments in Brazilian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Brazil. The Brazilian economy has experienced high inflation, debt, political unrest, corruption, and violence, each of which may constrain economic growth. The Brazilian economy depends heavily on international trade and is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international commodity prices and commodity markets.

Risk of Investing in China: Investments in Chinese securities may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to China. 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. Despite economic and market reform in recent decades, the Chinese government's control over certain sectors and enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry are pervasive. Chinese companies are subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

The Chinese economy is highly reliant on trade. 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.

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 in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese companies, including those 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, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. In addition, many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities ("VIEs") in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restriction. Any change in the operations of entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant, and possibly permanent and/or total, losses for investments in VIE issuers.

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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Government Debt Risk: Countries with high levels of public debt and spending may experience stifled economic growth. Such countries may face higher borrowing costs and, in some cases, may implement austerity measures that could have an adverse effect on economic growth. Such developments could contribute to prolonged periods of recession and adversely impact investments in the Fund.

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 (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), 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. Also, the market return of high dividend yield stocks, in certain market conditions, may perform worse than the overall stock market.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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: A Fund may purchase shares in mainland China-based companies that trade on Chinese stock exchanges ("China A-Shares") through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("the Stock Connect Programs"). Trading through the Stock Connect Programs is subject to a number of restrictions, including daily and aggregate quota limitations, which may restrict or preclude 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 relatively new trading platforms, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not yet well understood. Further developments to the Stock Connect Programs are likely and there can be no assurance as to whether or how such developments may restrict or affect the Fund's investments or returns. Regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the Stock Connect Programs and in turn, adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund's investments in A-Shares though 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.

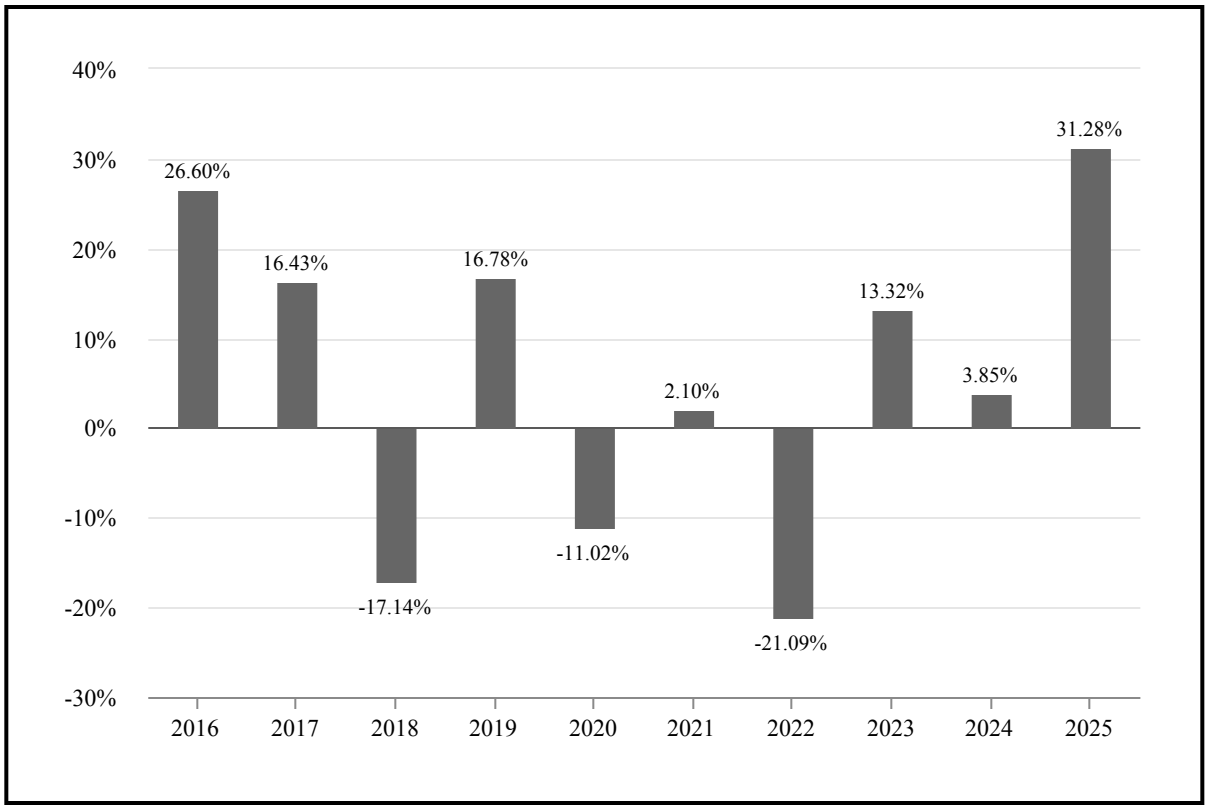
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such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

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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF:			
·Return before taxes	31.28%	4.48%	4.68%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	29.93%	3.11%	3.27%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	19.70%	3.47%	3.59%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	33.57%	4.20%	8.42%
MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index (net)[2] (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	32.31%	5.43%	5.94%

[1] *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).*

[2] *Performance reflects the performance of the Indxx SuperDividend® 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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020.

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 SuperDividend® REIT ETF

Ticker: SRET Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT 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:	0.58%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.58%**

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 hold or 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 44.38% 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 Global SuperDividend® REIT Index (the "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 are invested in securities of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). 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 tracks the performance of REITs that rank among the highest yielding REITs globally, as determined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). The Index Provider screens the highest yielding REITs to exclude REITs that have historically exhibited the highest volatility, as determined by the Index Provider. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 30 constituents, 9 of which are foreign 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the mortgage real estate investment industry and had significant exposure to the financials and real estate 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 expose 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. Real estate stocks and REITs may also be adversely impacted by natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena.

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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk: Small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, small-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 shorter operating histories than large- and mid-capitalization companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. A downgrade or perceived 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 investments.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Equity Real Estate Investment Industry: The Fund is concentrated in the Equity Real Estate Investment Industry, which comprises Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). For more information, see **Asset Class Risk - Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Investment Risk** in the **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS** and **A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS** sections of the Prospectus.

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 regulation and intervention, changes in interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, exposure concentration, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Mortgage Real Estate Investment Industry: Mortgage REITs are exposed to the risks specific to the real estate market as well as credit risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk and prepayment risk.

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Sector: The real estate sector includes real estate companies focused on commercial and residential real estate development, sales, operations, and services, as well as real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). 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 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.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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 Singapore: Investments in Singaporean issuers involve risks that are specific to Singapore, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. In addition, because Singapore's economy is export-driven, Singapore relies heavily on its trading partners. Political and economic developments of Singapore's neighbors may have an adverse effect on Singapore's economy.

Risk of Investing in the United States: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

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 (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), 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. Also, the market return of high dividend yield stocks, in certain market conditions, may perform worse than the overall stock market.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

Prepayment Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal (in part or in whole) earlier than expected. 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, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

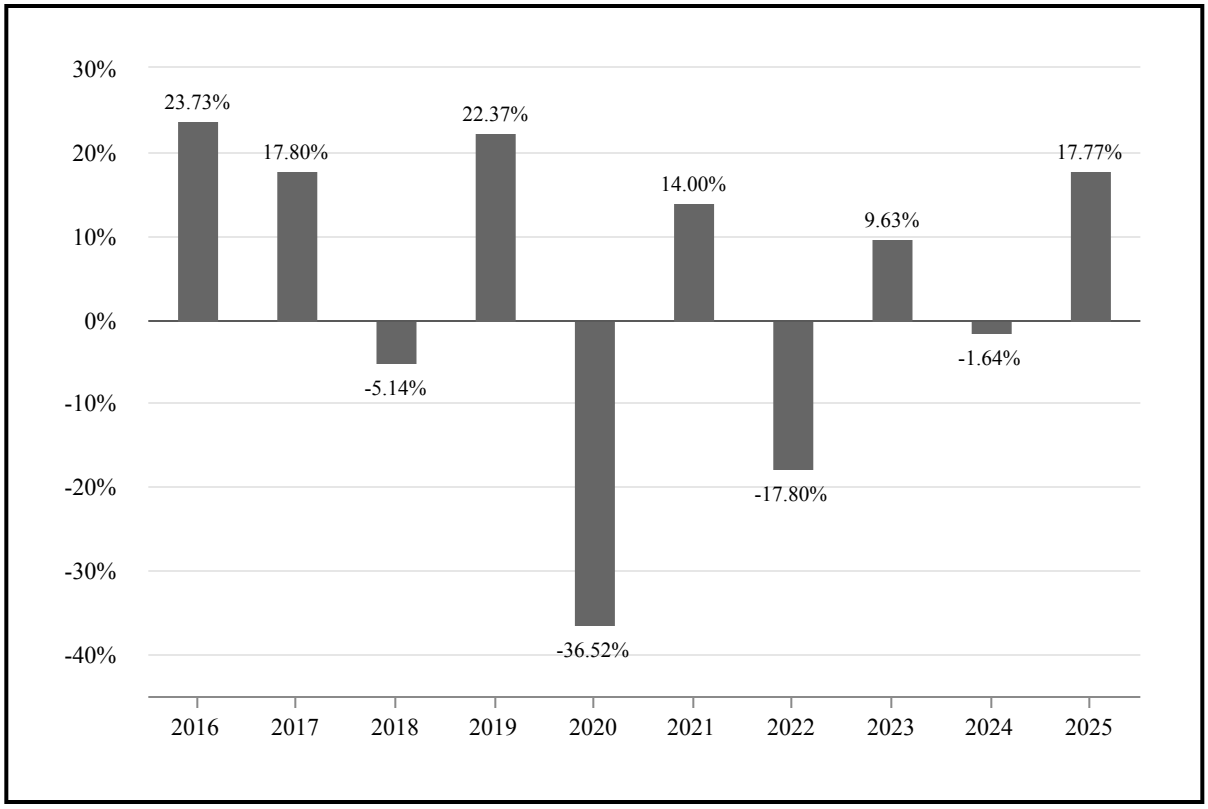
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	6/30/2020	22.73%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2020	-56.55%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF:			
·Return before taxes	17.77%	3.54%	2.48%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	13.91%	1.06%	-0.34%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	10.38%	1.61%	0.75%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of U.S. and non-U.S. withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%
Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index (USD) (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of U.S. and non-U.S. withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	18.54%	4.14%	3.04%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020.

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 Renewable Energy Producers ETF

Ticker: RNRG Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF (the "Fund") seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Indxx Renewable Energy Producers 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:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.65%**

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 hold or 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 31.79% 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 (the "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 (the "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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the independent power and renewable energy industry and had significant exposure to the utilities 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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, permitting application timelines, availability of transmission capacity, 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk: Small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, small-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 shorter operating histories than large- and mid-capitalization companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Furthermore, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject

to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Brazil: Investments in Brazilian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Brazil. The Brazilian economy has experienced high inflation, debt, political unrest, corruption, and violence, each of which may constrain economic growth. The Brazilian economy depends heavily on international trade and is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international commodity prices and commodity markets.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Risk of Investing in New Zealand: Investment in New Zealand issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security , and economic risks specific to 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.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

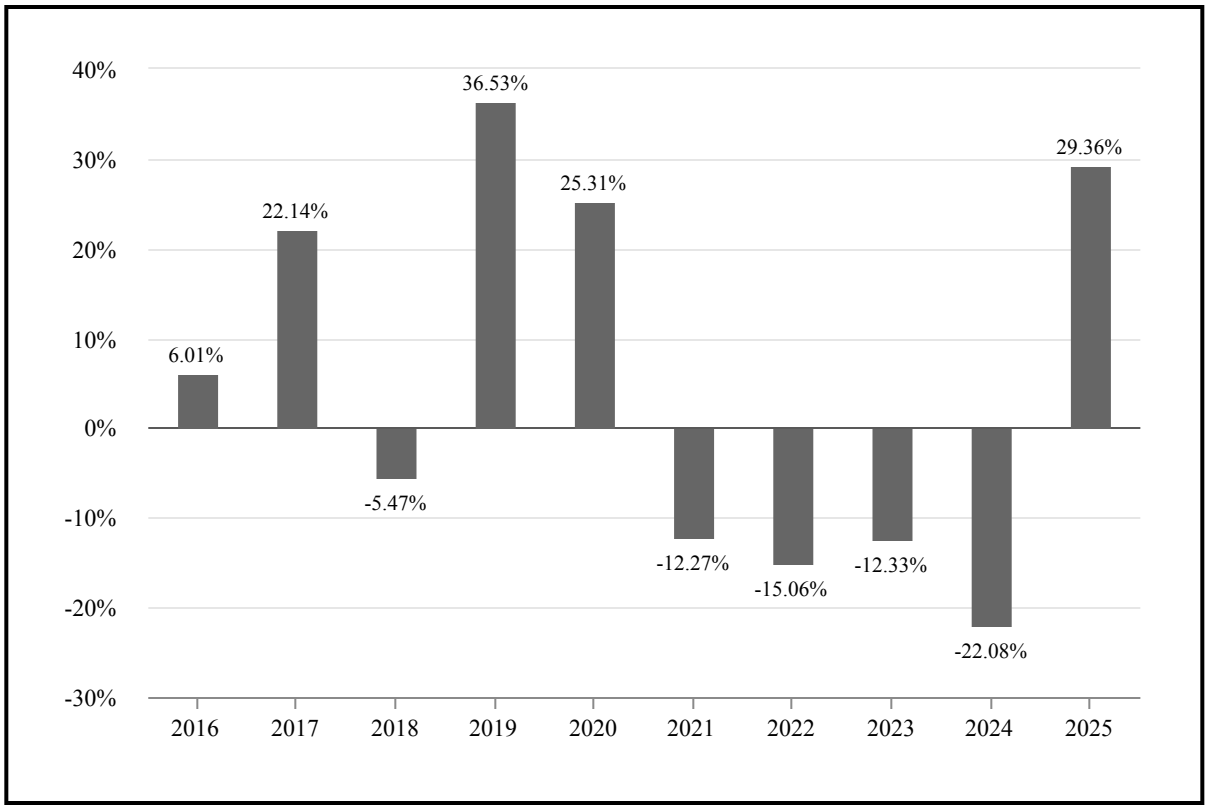
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2025
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF:			
·Return before taxes	29.36%	-8.01%	3.27%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	28.96%	-8.16%	2.70%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	17.77%	-5.71%	2.57%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%
Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index (net)[2] (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	30.01%	-7.62%	3.68%

[1] *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).*

[2] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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® Catholic Values ETF

Ticker: CATH Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P 500® Catholic Values 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:	0.29%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.29%**

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 hold or 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
$30	$93	$163	$368

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 9.79% 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 S&P 500® Catholic Values 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 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 S&P 500® Catholic Values Index is designed to provide exposure to U.S. equity securities included in the S&P 500® Index while maintaining alignment with the moral and social teachings of the Catholic Church. The Underlying Index is based on the S&P 500® Index, and generally comprises approximately 500 or less U.S. listed common stocks. All index constituents are members of the S&P 500® 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"). As of December 31, 2025, the activities screened for constituents' exclusion by the S&P 500® Catholic Values Index included Abortion, Contraceptives, Human Embryonic Stem Cells, Adult Entertainment, Controversial Weapons, Military Contracting, Gambling, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Child Labor. The Underlying Index then reweights the remaining constituents so that the Underlying Index's sector exposures matches the sector exposures of the S&P 500® 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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 445 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses an 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, 2025, 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the

Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

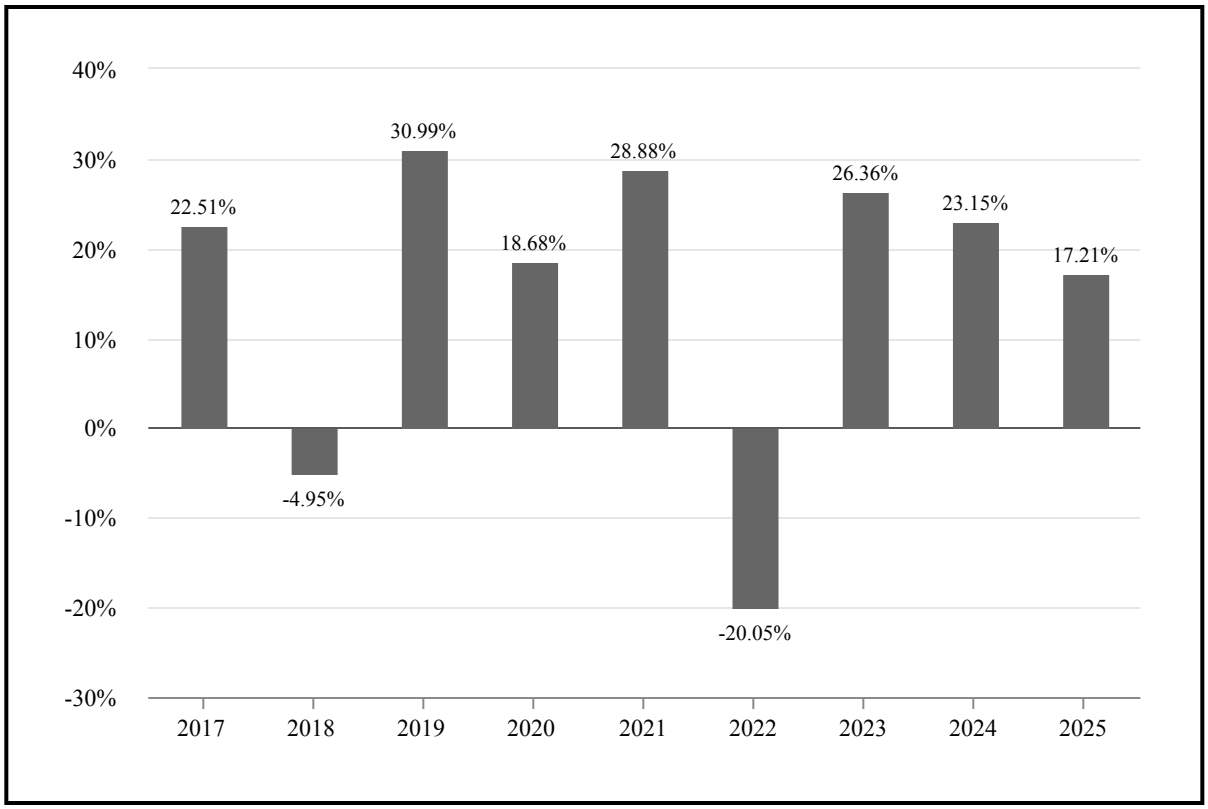
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	6/30/2020	21.14%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2020	-19.60%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (04/18/2016)
Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF:			
·Return before taxes	17.21%	13.45%	14.39%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	16.97%	13.16%	14.05%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	10.35%	10.73%	12.02%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.93%
S&P 500® Catholic Values Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.52%	13.77%	14.43%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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 MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF

Ticker: EFAS Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF (the "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 (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:	0.55%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.55%**

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 hold or 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
$56	$176	$307	$689

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 34.85% 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 (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 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 (the "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, 2025, components from the following 21 developed market countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2025, 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 expose 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. Real estate stocks and REITs may also be adversely impacted by

natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena.

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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund’s performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund’s shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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 regulation and intervention, changes in interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, exposure concentration, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”)) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors’ fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

> **Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

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 (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), 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. Also, the market return of high dividend yield stocks, in certain market conditions, may perform worse than the overall stock market.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.
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> **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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

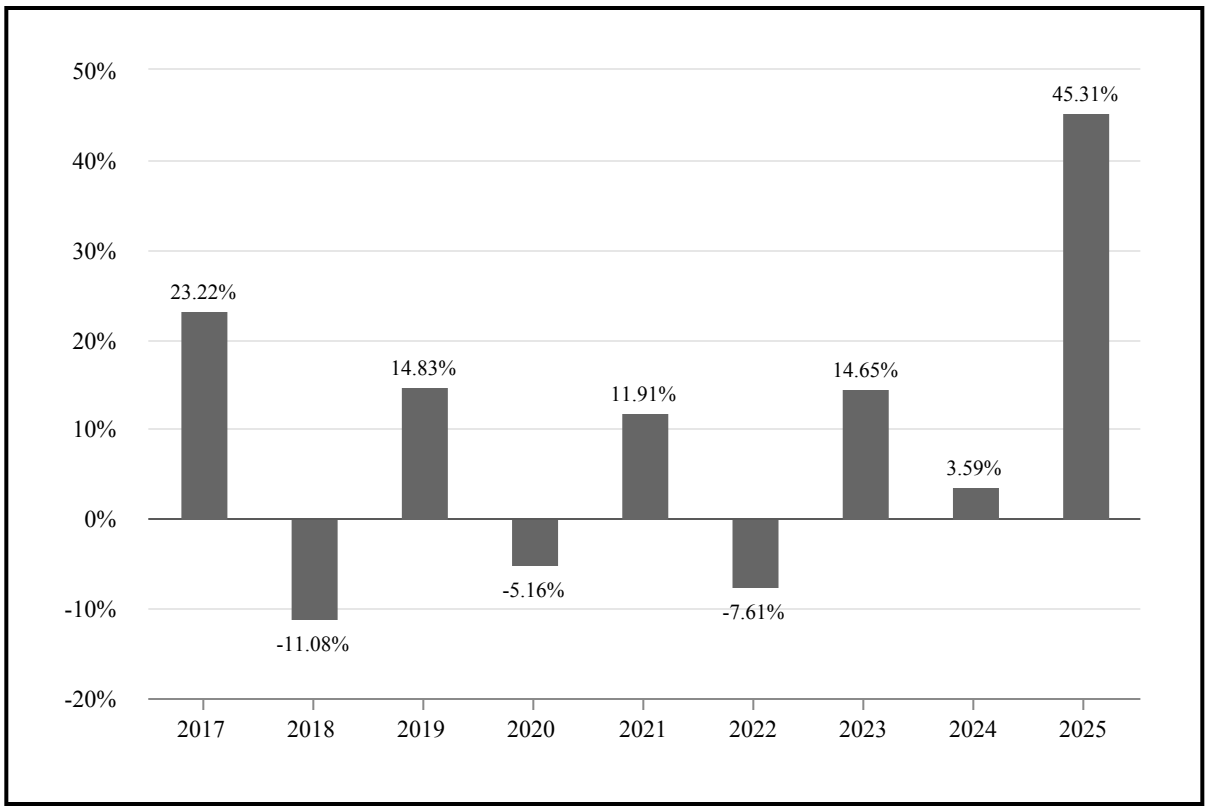
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (11/14/2016)
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF:			
·Return before taxes	45.31%	12.27%	9.19%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	43.48%	10.83%	7.78%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	27.85%	9.55%	7.11%
MSCI EAFE Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	31.22%	8.92%	9.30%
MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index (USD) (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	46.12%	12.78%	9.69%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020.

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 E-commerce ETF

Ticker: EBIZ Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X E-commerce ETF (the "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 (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:	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.50%**

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 hold or 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 19.38% 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 (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 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 (the "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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the broadline retail industry and had significant exposure to the consumer discretionary 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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.

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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk: Small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, small-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 shorter operating histories than large- and mid-capitalization companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the

Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Broadline 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.

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, inflation, competition, consumers' disposable income and consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in China: Investments in Chinese securities may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to China. 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. Despite economic and market reform in recent decades, the Chinese government's control over certain sectors and enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry are pervasive. Chinese companies are subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other countries, including military conflicts in response to such events,

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

The Chinese economy is highly reliant on trade. 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.

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 in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese companies, including those 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, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. In addition, many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities ("VIEs") in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restriction. Any change in the operations of entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant, and possibly permanent and/or total, losses for investments in VIE issuers.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Risk of Investing in the United States: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

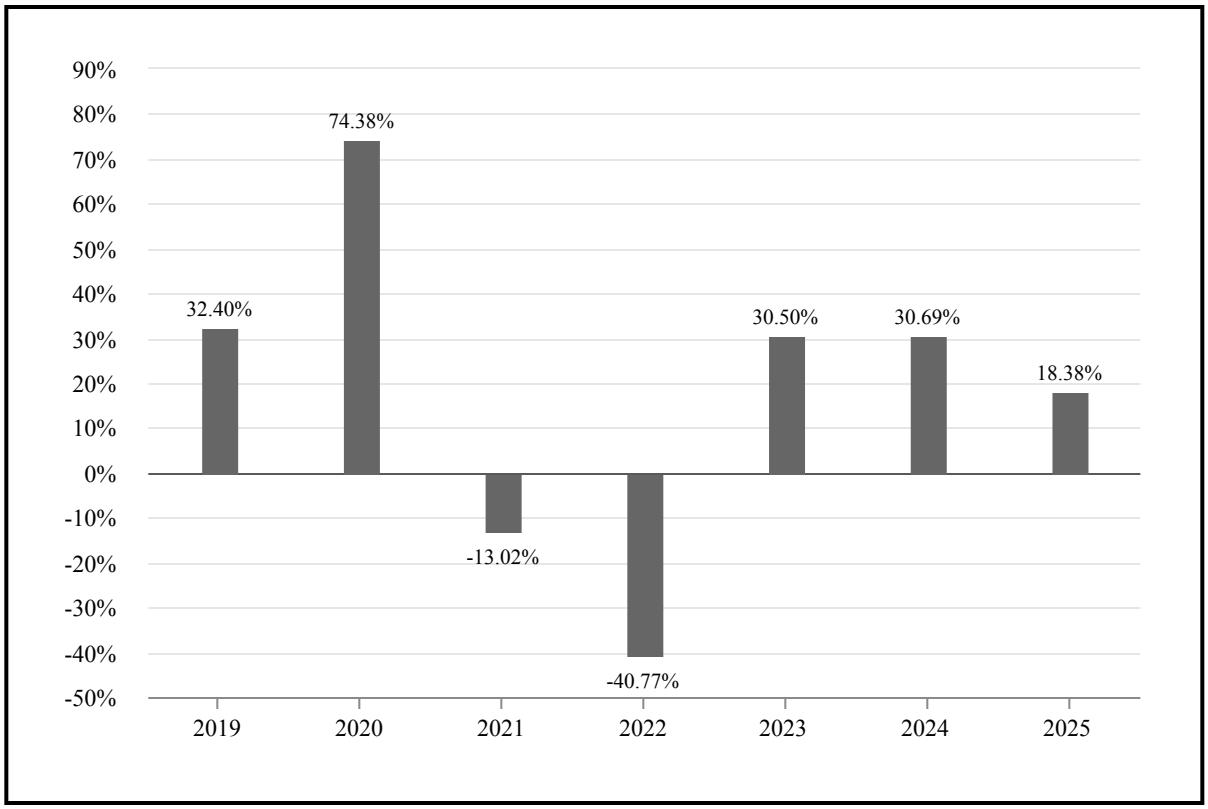
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (11/27/2018)
Global X E-commerce ETF:			
·Return before taxes	18.38%	0.79%	11.93%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	18.23%	0.72%	11.83%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	10.98%	0.60%	9.72%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.19%	12.94%
Solactive E-commerce Index (USD) (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	18.87%	1.22%	12.42%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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 Developed ex-U.S. ETF

Ticker: CEFA Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF (the "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 (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:	0.35%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.35%**

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 hold or 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 12.92% 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 (the "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"). As of December 31, 2025, the activities screened for constituents' exclusion by the S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index included Abortion, Contraceptives, Human Embryonic Stem Cells, Adult Entertainment, Controversial Weapons, Military Contracting, Gambling, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Child Labor. 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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 361 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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 regulation and intervention, changes in interest rates, economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, credit rating downgrades, exposure concentration, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, 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: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in Japanese issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to 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. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade, oil and other commodity imports and consistent government policy supporting its exports. Changes in governmental regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, and/or an economic recession in Japan may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. Downturns in the economies of key trading partners such as the U.S., China and/or countries in Southeast Asia, including economic, political or social instability in such countries, could also have a negative impact on the Japanese economy. 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 neighboring countries have at times been strained, and strained relations with its neighboring countries or trading partners may cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and adversely affect the overall Japanese economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

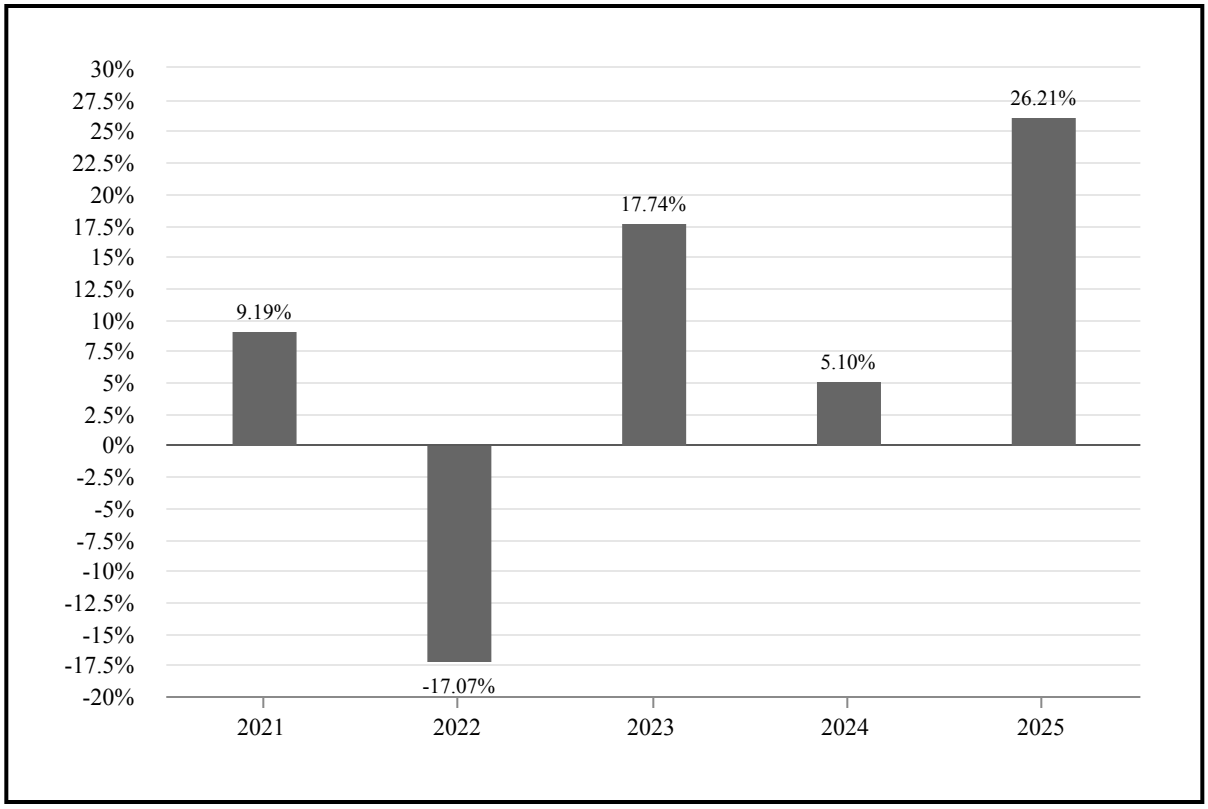
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

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, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Five Years Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (06/22/2020)
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF:			
·Return before taxes	26.21%	7.18%	10.25%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	25.29%	6.53%	9.60%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	16.05%	5.59%	8.12%
MSCI EAFE Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	31.22%	8.92%	11.71%
S&P® Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index (USD) (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	26.49%	7.46%	10.56%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("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.

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® Collar 95-110 ETF

Ticker: QCLR Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF (the "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 (the "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 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:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.25%**

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 hold or 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
$26	$80	$141	$318

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 7.94% 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 (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 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® 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® 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 10% above 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 quarter); (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 (the "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 or designates a third-party index calculation agent to publish information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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 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® 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 level 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 options positions and the price of the NASDAQ 100® Index. Similarly, if the value 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 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® 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® 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the Underlying 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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. If a counterparty to an options contract entered into by the Fund becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. Further, the market for certain investments, such as options contracts, may become illiquid under adverse market or economic

conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If the Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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 Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Industry: The semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry is highly competitive, and certain companies in this industry may be restricted from operating in certain markets due to the sensitive nature of these technologies. Companies in this space generally seek to increase silicon capacity, improve yields, and reduce die size in their product designs which may result in significant increases in worldwide supply and downward pressure on prices. Companies involved in the semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. The success of such companies frequently depends on the ability to develop and produce competitive new semiconductor technologies. Companies in this industry frequently undertake substantial research and development expenses in order to remain competitive, and a failure to successfully demonstrate advanced functionality and performance can have a material impact on the company's business.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to

corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

> **Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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:** Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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: An option premium is not subject to taxation upon receipt but rather when such option is exercised, is sold or lapses. 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% plus the 3.8% Medicare tax. 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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

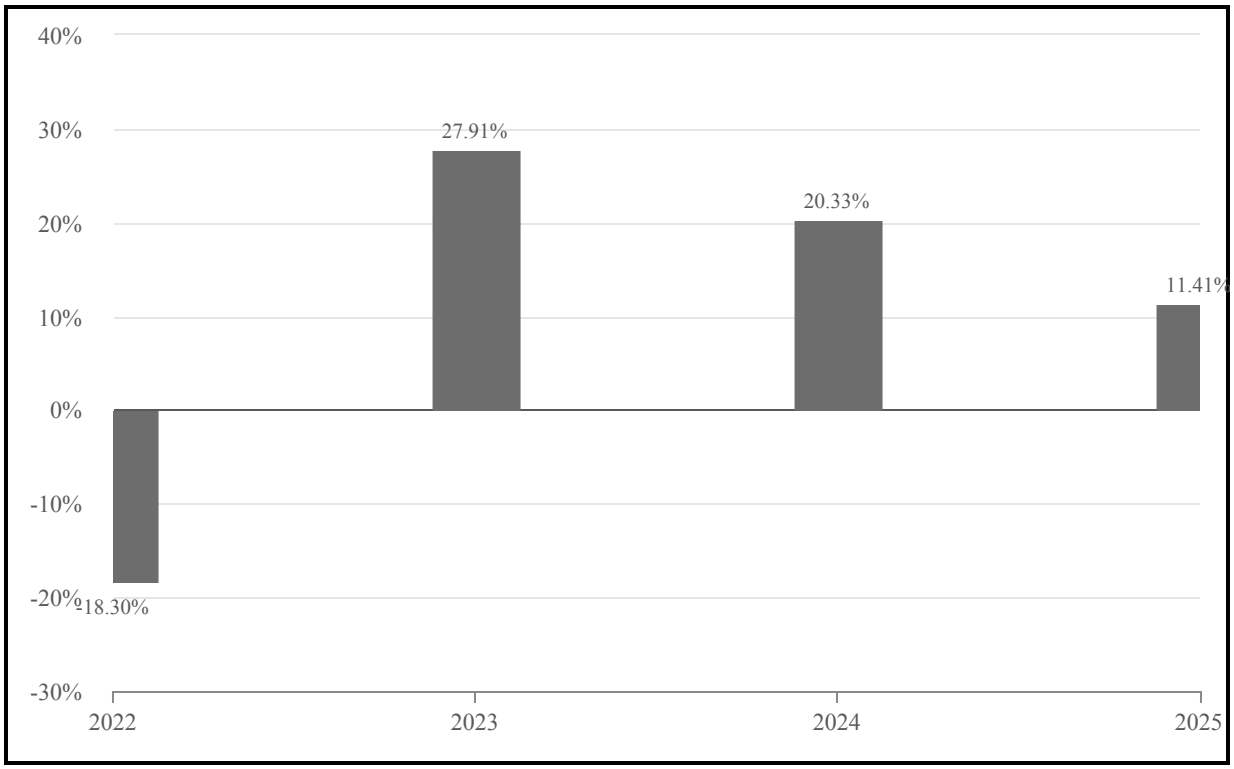
Turnover Risk: The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	3/31/2023	11.77%
Worst Quarter:	6/30/2022	-8.34%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF:		
·Return before taxes	11.41%	8.72%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	5.53%	6.31%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	6.77%	5.76%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	11.77%
NASDAQ -100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.28%	9.74%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie 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.

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 (the "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 (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:	0.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.25%**

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 hold or 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
$26	$80	$141	$318

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 6.24% 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 (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 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® 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® 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® 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 (the "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 or designates a third-party index calculation agent to publish information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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® Index, the Fund's protective put strategy may protect 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 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® Index over the relevant period to 10%. The level 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. However, if the NASDAQ 100® 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® 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® 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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. If a counterparty to an options contract entered into by the Fund becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. Further, the market for certain investments, such as options contracts, may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If the Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund.

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 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® Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the NASDAQ 100® 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and

financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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 Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Industry: The semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry is highly competitive, and certain companies in this industry may be restricted from operating in certain markets due to the sensitive nature of these technologies. Companies in this space generally seek to increase silicon capacity, improve yields, and reduce die size in their product designs which may result in significant increases in worldwide supply and downward pressure on prices. Companies involved in the semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. The success of such companies frequently depends on the ability to develop and produce competitive new semiconductor technologies. Companies in this industry frequently undertake substantial research and development expenses in order to remain competitive, and a failure to successfully demonstrate advanced functionality and performance can have a material impact on the company's business.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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: An option premium is not subject to taxation upon receipt but rather when such option is exercised, is sold or lapses. 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% plus the 3.8% Medicare tax. 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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

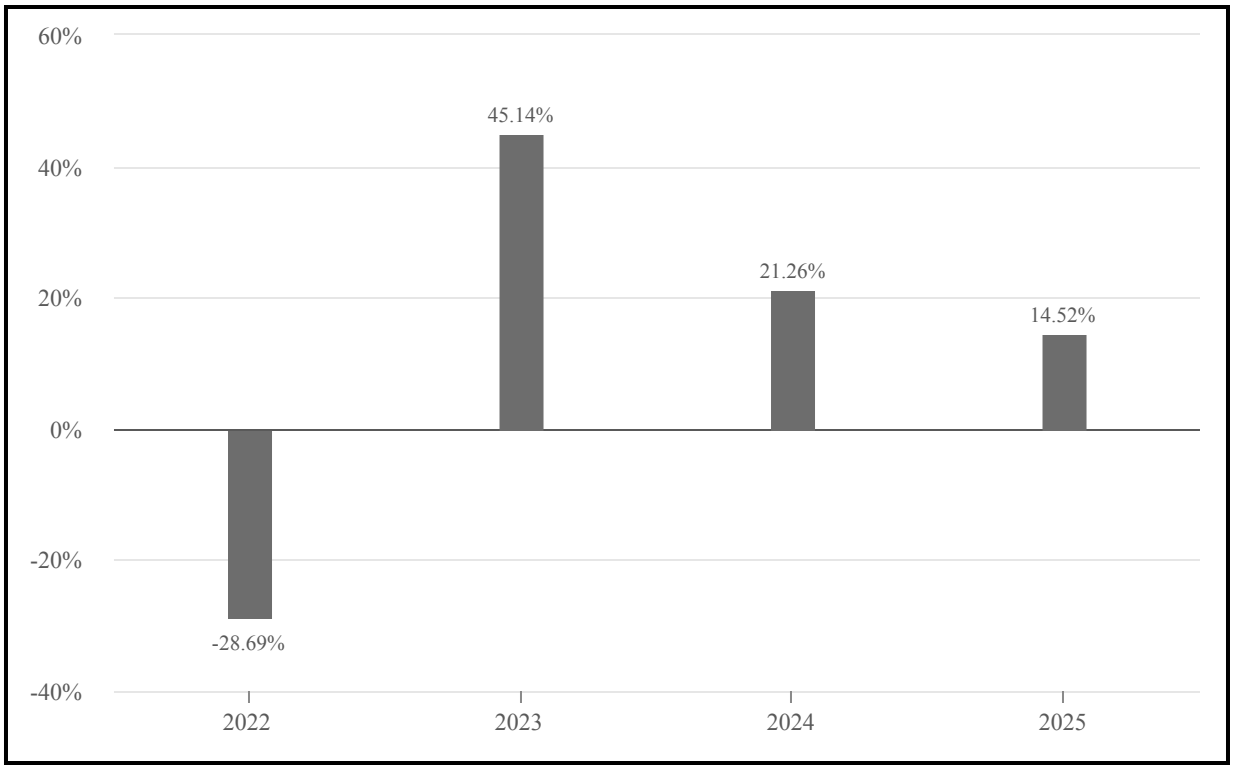
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or

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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	3/31/2023	16.37%
Worst Quarter:	6/30/2022	-14.00%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF:		
·Return before taxes	14.52%	9.47%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	7.16%	7.49%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	8.62%	6.56%
S&P 500 Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	17.88%	11.77%
NASDAQ 100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	14.95%	9.93%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. Xie 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.

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® Collar 95-110 ETF

Ticker: XCLR Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF (the "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 (the "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 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:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.25%**

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 hold or 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
$26	$80	$141	$318

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 20.62% 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 3-Month Collar 95-110 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 risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500® 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® Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500® 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® 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® 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® 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® Index, and call options with the strike price closest to but greater than 10% above the prevailing market price of the S&P 500® 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® Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS® 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 (the "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 or designates a third-party index calculation agent to publish information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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® 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® Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the S&P 500® 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® 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® 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® Index over the relevant period to 5%. The level of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the S&P 500® 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® Index. Similarly, if the value of the S&P 500® 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® 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® 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® 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® 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, 2025, 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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® 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® Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the S&P 500® 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. If a counterparty to an options contract entered into by the Fund becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. Further, the market for certain investments, such as options contracts, may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If the Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

> **Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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:** Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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: An option premium is not subject to taxation upon receipt but rather when such option is exercised, is sold or lapses. 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% plus the 3.8% Medicare tax. 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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

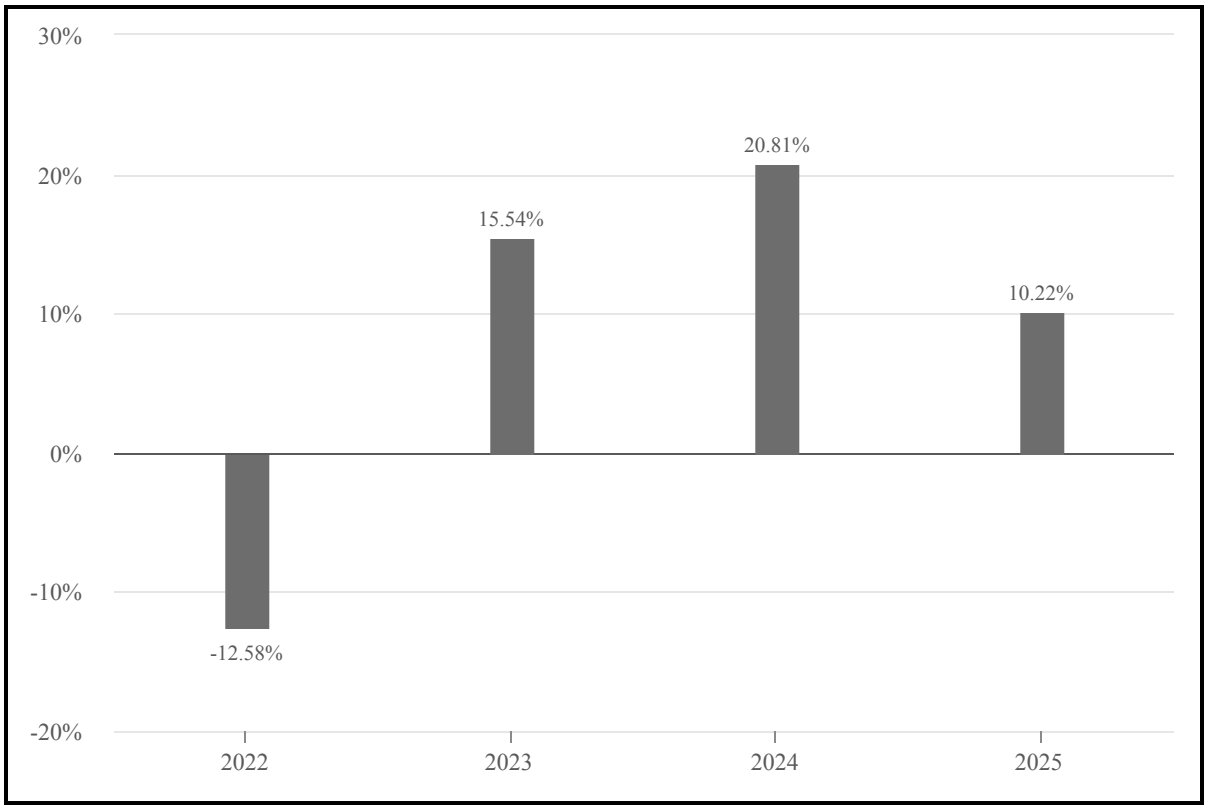
Turnover Risk: The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	3/31/2024	9.19%
Worst Quarter:	6/30/2022	-6.82%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF:		
·Return before taxes	10.22%	7.74%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	4.99%	4.52%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	6.06%	4.59%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	11.77%
Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	10.37%	8.10%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie 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.

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® Tail Risk ETF

Ticker: XTR Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF (the "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 (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:	0.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.25%**

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 hold or 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
$26	$80	$141	$318

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 3.07% 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 (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 risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500® Index and applies a protective put strategy (i.e. long (purchased) put options) on the S&P 500® Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500® 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® 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® 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® 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® Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS® 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 (the "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 or designates a third-party index calculation agent to publish information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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® Index, the Fund's protective put strategy may protect the Fund from a significant decline in the price of the S&P 500® Index, if the put options become in the money. If the value of the S&P 500® 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® 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® 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® Index over the relevant period to 10%. The level of protection the Fund provides from declines in the price of the S&P 500® 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® Index. However, if the S&P 500® 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® 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® 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, 2025, 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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. If a counterparty to an options contract entered into by the Fund becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. Further, the market for certain investments, such as options contracts, may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. If the Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund.

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 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® Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the S&P 500® 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or

other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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: An option premium is not subject to taxation upon receipt but rather when such option is exercised, is sold or lapses. 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% plus the 3.8% Medicare tax. 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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

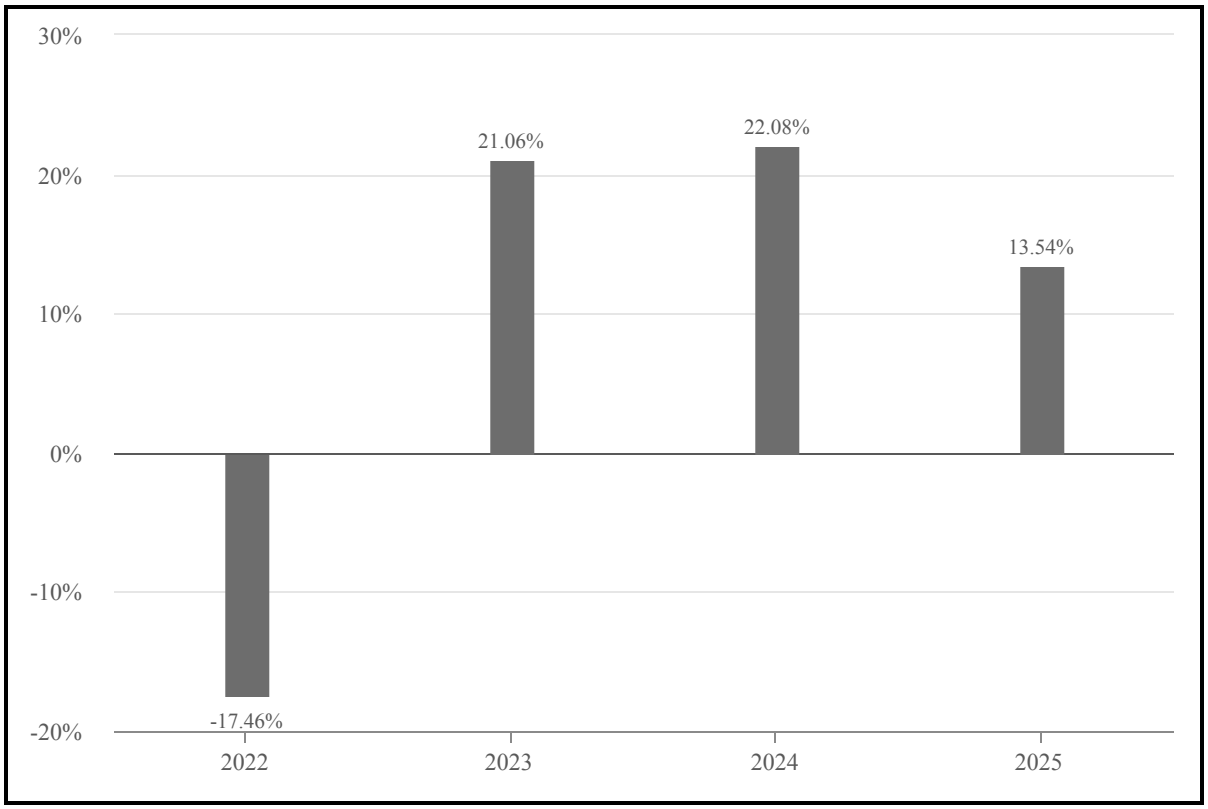
Turnover Risk: The Fund may engage in frequent and active trading, which may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. At times, the Fund may have a portfolio turnover rate substantially greater than 100%. For example, a portfolio turnover rate of 300% is equivalent to the Fund buying 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	12/31/2023	10.34%
Worst Quarter:	6/30/2022	-10.91%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (8/25/2021)
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF:		
·Return before taxes	13.54%	8.72%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	6.54%	4.93%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	8.03%	5.11%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	11.77%
Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.91%	9.24%

[1] *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 Wayne Xie and Vanessa Yang, CFA ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Xie 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.

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 Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

(formerly known as the Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)

Ticker: EART Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as the Global X Disruptive Materials ETF) (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials 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 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:	0.59%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.59%

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 hold or 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
$60	$189	$329	$738

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 46.17% 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 Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index (the "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 companies that produce rare earth components, metals and other raw or composite materials that have been identified as being essential to critical technologies such as consumer electronics, electric vehicles, aircraft engines, energy storage, medical equipment, oil refining, automotive and chemical products, robotics, and in military applications such as missiles and radar systems. Each material has been determined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider") to be a rare earth element and/or a material instrumental to the development and production of one or more critical technologies. Critical technologies refer to those technologies that are essential to the development and production of long-term, structural changes to existing products, services, industries, or sectors. Specifically, the Underlying Index will include securities issued by "Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies" as defined by the Index Provider. Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies are those companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues in aggregate from the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the following ten materials categories: Carbon Fiber, Cobalt, Copper, Graphene & Graphite, Lithium, Manganese, Nickel, Platinum & Palladium, Rare Earth Elements, and Zinc (collectively, "Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories"). Companies engaged in exploration and

mining include those companies involved in locating and extracting rare earth elements and critical materials. Companies engaged in production include those companies involved in manufacturing, processing, and trading rare earth elements and critical materials for primary usage. Companies engaged in enhancement include those companies involved in refining, developing, and/or smelting materials to extract and purify rare earth elements and critical materials. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 49 constituents.

For the Lithium category, companies that derive greater than 25% but less than 50% of revenue from the production and/or processing of lithium are also eligible for inclusion (collectively, "Diversified Lithium Companies"). In addition, companies with primary business operations in the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories, but which are not currently generating revenue, are also eligible for inclusion (collectively, "Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies"). To determine whether a company has primary business operations in the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories, the Index Provider reviews the public financial disclosures and filings of the company, and identifies the products and business segments disclosed therein. The Index Provider then reviews the management discussion and analysis, as well as the level of investment the company allocates to those products and segments, to determine whether those business operations are the primary operations of the company.

In constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider applies a proprietary natural language processing algorithm to the eligible universe, which seeks to identify and rank companies involved in each of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories based on filings, disclosures, and other public information (e.g., regulatory filings, earnings transcripts, etc.). The highest-ranking companies identified by the natural language processing algorithm in each Rare Earth & Critical Materials Category, as of the selection date, are further reviewed by the Index Provider to confirm they derive at least 50% of their revenues from one of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories as described above, derive between 25% and 50% of their revenues from the Lithium category in the case of Diversified Lithium Companies, or have primary business operations in the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories but do not currently generate revenues in the case of Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies. The five highest-ranking Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies and Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies according to free float market capitalization from each Rare Earth & Critical Materials Category are included in the Underlying Index. For the Lithium category, the five highest-ranking Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies, Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies and Diversified Lithium Companies according to free float market capitalization are included. If fewer than five companies are identified that satisfy the above criteria within a Rare Earth & Critical Materials Category, all eligible companies are selected, and the category consists of fewer than five companies.

To be a part of the eligible universe of the Underlying Index, companies must be classified in one of the following Economies according to FactSet (a leading financial data provider that maintains a comprehensive structured taxonomy designed to offer precise classification of global companies and their individual business units): Basic Materials, Industrials, or Technology. In addition, certain minimum market capitalization and liquidity criteria, as defined by the Index Provider, must be met. As of December 31, 2025, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of $100 million and a minimum average daily turnover for the last 6 months greater than or equal to $1 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2025, companies listed in the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and the United Arab Emirates. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to Chinese issuers. The Fund may invest in China A-Shares, which are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and traded on Chinese exchanges. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

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 maximum weight of a company is capped at 4%, and all constituents are subject to a minimum weight of 0.3%. In addition, Diversified Lithium Companies and Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies are subject to an aggregate weight cap of 10% at each semi-annual rebalance. Generally speaking, modified capitalization weighting will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid-, small-, or micro-capitalization companies, and components primarily include materials 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 (the "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 an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the metals and mining industry and 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 Fund** section of the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies: The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies. Rare earth and critical materials are considered instrumental to the development and production of one or more critical technologies. Compared to base metals, they have more specialized uses. Rare earth elements are a collection of chemical elements that are crucial to many of the world’s most advanced technologies. Consequently, the demand for rare earth and critical materials has strained supply, which has the potential to result in a shortage of such materials which could adversely affect the companies in the Fund’s portfolio. A reduction of demand for the technologies that utilize rare earth and critical materials, or of the materials themselves, would have an adverse impact on the Fund. Companies involved in the various activities that are related to the mining, production, recycling, mineral sands, processing and/or refining of rare earth and critical materials may include medium-, small-, and micro-capitalization companies with volatile share prices, are highly dependent on the price of rare earth and critical materials, which may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time. The value of such companies may be significantly affected by events relating to international, national and local political and economic developments, trade policy, energy conservation efforts, changes to critical materials, the success of exploration projects, changes in exchange rates, commodity prices, tax and other government regulations, depletion of resources, labor relations, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. The mining, production, recycling, processing and/or refining of rare earth and critical materials can be capital intensive and, if companies involved in such activities are not managed well, the share prices of such companies could decline even as prices for the underlying rare earth and critical materials are rising. In addition, companies involved in the various activities that are related to the mining, production, recycling, processing and/or refining of rare earth and critical materials may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

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 investments in 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. The markets on which A-Shares trade are considered emerging markets characterized by generally low trading volume and less market liquidity due to various factors. For example, 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 imposed 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 also be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts, which can increase pricing volatility and cause the A-Shares to become illiquid. Trading suspensions in certain stock could lead to greater market execution, clearing and settlement risks 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid.

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

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 such, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. 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 the Fund recognizing a capital gain and/or incurring 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. Additionally, to the extent that brokerage or other costs are costs or taxable gains or losses that the Fund might not offset by transaction fees, such costs may be borne by the Fund and result in a decrease in the value of the Fund.

Commodity Risk: The Underlying Index measures the performance of companies involved in a commodity-related industry and not the performance of the price of a commodity itself. The securities of companies involved in a commodity-related industry may under- or over-perform the price of such commodity over the short-term or the long-term.

These companies may be susceptible to fluctuations in the underlying commodities market and may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors, including high volatility, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, trade, changes in interest rates and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. Securities of companies held by the Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated on a single commodity sector, may

typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Exposure to Related Markets Risk: Companies that are active in the exploration and/or mining of commodities may derive a significant percentage of their profits from other business activities, including direct investment in those commodities and in technologies and products related to those commodities. As a result, the performance of these markets and the profits of these companies from such activities may significantly impact the Fund's performance.

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. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV. Exchange rates may be volatile and may change quickly and without warning, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: Custody risk refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades, as well as the holding of securities and other assets by local banks, agents, and securities depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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 and export controls, supply chain disruptions, worldwide competition, social and political unrest, war, depletion of resources, technical advances, labor relations, over-production, litigation and government regulations, among other factors, among other factors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Metals and Mining Industry: Securities in the Fund's portfolio may be significantly subject to the effects of competitive pressures in the mining industry and the price of certain metals. The price of certain metals may be affected by changes in inflation rates, interest rates, monetary policy, economic conditions, and political stability. Commodity prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time; therefore, the Fund's Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. A significant portion of the world's precious metals are held by governments, central banks and related institutions, and their policies may be unpredictable and may have a significant adverse impact on the supply and prices of precious metals. In addition, metals and mining companies, which may include companies at various stages of development, may also be significantly affected by import controls, worldwide competition, the success of exploration projects, fluctuation in extraction and production costs, liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. Metals and mining companies may have significant operations in areas at risk for social and political unrest, security concerns and environmental damage. These companies may also be at risk for increased government regulation and intervention. Such risks may adversely affect the issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction

and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Chile: Investments in Chilean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Chile. Among other things, the Chilean economy is heavily dependent on the export of certain commodities.

Risk of Investing in China: Investments in Chinese securities may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to China. 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. Despite economic and market reform in recent decades, the Chinese government's control over certain sectors and enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry are pervasive. Chinese companies are subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

The Chinese economy is highly reliant on trade. 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.

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 in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese companies, including those 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, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. In addition, many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities ("VIEs") in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restriction. Any change in the operations of entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant, and possibly permanent and/or total, losses for investments in VIE issuers.

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

adversely 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 markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, or other social or political conflicts.

Risk of Investing in Mexico: Investments in Mexican issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Mexico. In the past, Mexico has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility and high unemployment rates. The Mexican economy is heavily dependent upon external trade with other economies, specifically with the U.S. and certain Latin American countries and is vulnerable to changes in demand from these key trading partners, particularly the U.S. Political developments in the U.S. have potential implications for the trade arrangements between the U.S. and Mexico, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Risk of Investing in South Africa: Investing in South African issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to South Africa. Among other considerations, South Africa's economy is heavily dependent on its agriculture and mining sectors, and, thus, susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. South Africa is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters, such as droughts.

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").

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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: A Fund may purchase shares in mainland China-based companies that trade on Chinese stock exchanges ("China A-Shares") through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("the Stock Connect Programs"). Trading through the Stock Connect Programs is subject to a number of restrictions, including daily and aggregate quota limitations, which may restrict or preclude 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 relatively new trading platforms, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not yet well understood. Further developments to the Stock Connect Programs are likely and there can be no assurance as to whether or how such developments may restrict or affect the Fund's investments or returns. Regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the Stock Connect Programs and in turn, adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund's investments in A-Shares though 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.

Tax Status Risk: The Fund intends to pay dividends each taxable year to enable it to continue to satisfy the distribution requirements necessary to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC"). If the Fund were to distribute to its shareholders less than the minimum amount required for any year, the Fund would become subject to federal income tax for that year on all of its taxable income and recognized gains, even those distributed to its shareholders, thereby diminishing returns for shareholders. In addition, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund may not earn more than 10% of its annual gross income from gains resulting from the sale of commodities and precious metals. This could make it more difficult for the Fund to pursue its investment strategy and maintain qualification as a RIC. In lieu of potential disqualification as a RIC, the Fund is permitted to pay a tax for certain failures to satisfy this income requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

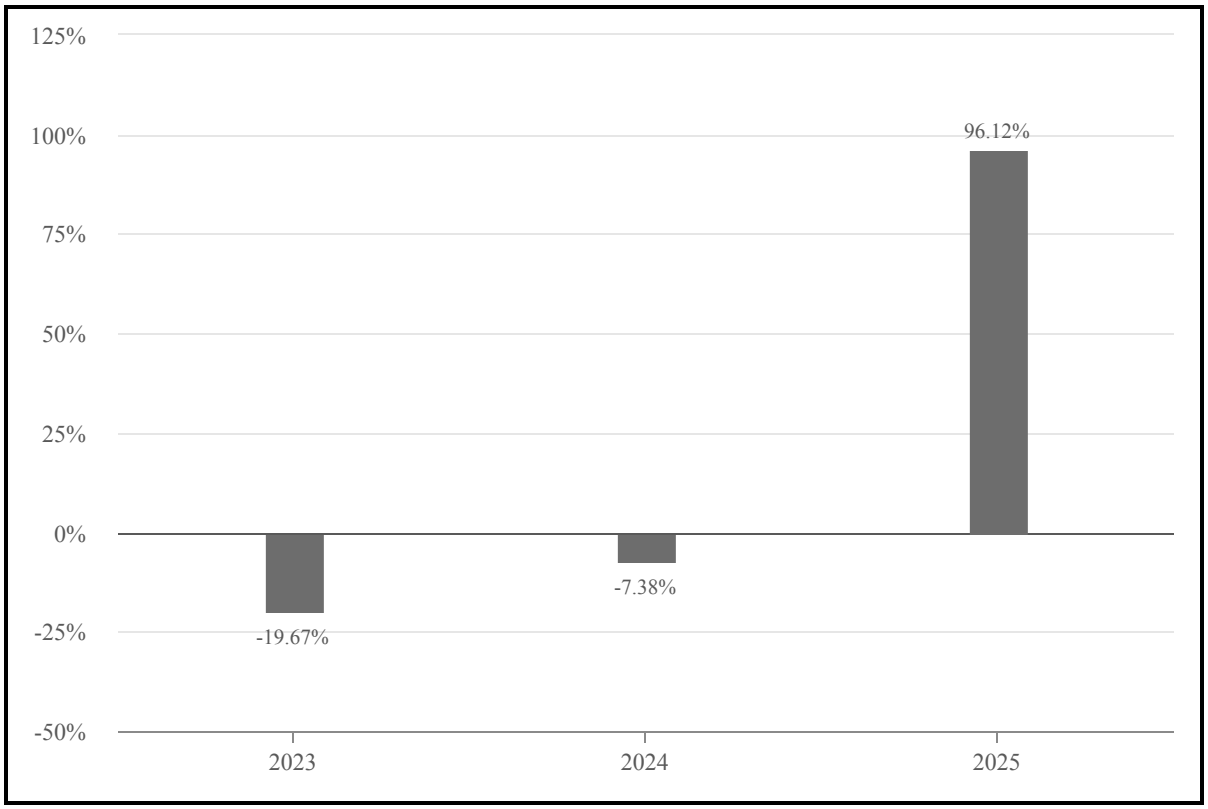
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	9/30/2025	45.88%
Worst Quarter:	9/30/2023	-11.34%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (01/24/2022)
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as the Global X Disruptive Materials ETF):		
·Return before taxes	96.12%	5.39%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	95.76%	5.06%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	57.11%	4.09%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (USD) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.34%	11.40%
Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index (USD) (net)[2] (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	97.52%	5.96%

[1] *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).*

[2] *The Solactive Disruptive Materials Index changed its name to the Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index effective March 1, 2026.*

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 and Wayne Xie ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To and Xie 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.

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 ETF

Ticker: RSSL Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Russell 2000 ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Russell 2000 RIC Capped 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:	0.08%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.08%**

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 hold or 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
$8	$26	$45	$103

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 13.42% 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 Russell 2000 RIC Capped 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 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 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"). The Underlying Index uses market capitalization to weight the securities in the Russell 2000 Index while limiting concentration in any single security to help users meet the Regulated Investment Company ("RIC") concentration requirements for U.S. registered funds. To limit over concentration in any single security, constituents are capped quarterly so that no more than 20% of the index's weight may be allocated to a single constituent and the sum of the weights of all constituents representing more than 4.5% of the index should not exceed 48% of the total index weight. The Underlying Index is reconstituted semi-annually and enhanced quarterly with the addition of initial public offerings (IPOs). As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 1956 constituents, with a minimum market capitalization of $5.0 million and a maximum market capitalization of $31.3 billion and was not concentrated in any particular sector.

The Adviser uses an 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. 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. 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry or 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 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.

> **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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.
>
> **Small-Capitalization Companies Risk:** Small-capitalization companies may be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than large- and mid-capitalization companies. In addition, small-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 shorter operating histories than large- and mid-capitalization companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to

a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Geographic Risk: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy Risk: The Fund is generally 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 make similar changes to its portfolio. 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.

Representative Sampling Risk: Representative sampling is a method of indexing that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have a similar investment profile to the Underlying Index and resemble the Underlying Index in terms of risk factors and other key characteristics. When the Fund utilizes a representative sampling strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may not have an investment profile similar to those of the Underlying Index.

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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

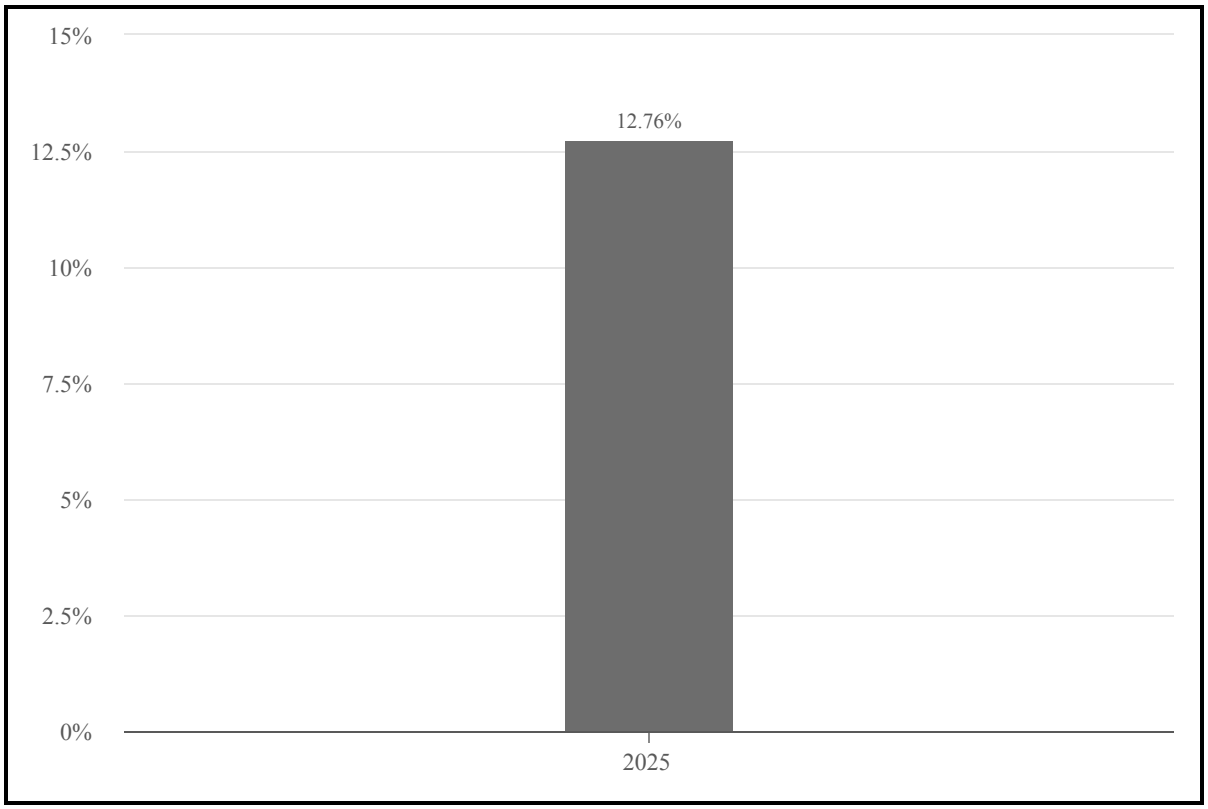
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	9/30/2025	12.38%
Worst Quarter:	3/31/2025	-9.48%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (06/04/2024)
Global X Russell 2000 ETF		
·Return before taxes	12.76%	14.97%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	12.28%	14.42%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	7.70%	11.35%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	19.30%
Russell 2000 RIC Capped Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	12.81%	15.04%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie 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.

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 U.S. Electrification ETF

Ticker: ZAP Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X U.S. Electrification ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Global X U.S. Electrification 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:	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.50%**

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 hold or 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. From the Fund's commencement of operations on December 17, 2024 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18.09% of the average value of its portfolio.

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 Global X U.S. Electrification Index (the "Underlying Index"), which may include common stocks and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") 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 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 is administered and calculated by Mirae Asset Global Indices Pvt. Ltd. (the "Index Administrator"), an affiliate of the Index Provider.

The Underlying Index is, as presently constituted, designed to track the performance of U.S. listed companies domiciled in developed markets and involved in electrification. "Electrification" refers to the increase and expansion of electric power generation and delivery. In constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Administrator first identifies FactSet industries and business segments related to electrification. FactSet is a leading financial data provider that maintains a comprehensive structured taxonomy designed to offer precise classification of global companies and their individual business units. Companies within these industry and business segments, as of the selection date, are further reviewed by the Index Administrator on the basis of revenue.

- **Conventional Electricity**: Companies primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity using traditional energy sources such as fossil fuels (e.g., coal, natural gas, and oil) and nuclear power, that deliver electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

- **Alternative Electricity**: Companies primarily engaged in generating electricity from non-traditional, cleaner energy sources (e.g., wind, solar, low-carbon hydrogen, and biomass-fired power), as well as other technology solutions (e.g., small modular nuclear reactors).

- **Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies**: Companies primarily engaged in the expansion and modernization of power grid infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission infrastructure), as well as the development, manufacturing, and implementation of the infrastructure, technologies, and systems that transport electricity and enhance the electrical grid, such as electrical components, energy storage devices (e.g., batteries, compressed air, flywheel, gravity-based, and other energy storage technologies), electric vehicle charging equipment, smart meters, etc.

To be considered for inclusion in the Underlying Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenue from the U.S., as determined by the Index Administrator. If a company derives revenue from multiple sub-themes, the company's sub-theme classification will generally be determined by the sub-theme representing the highest portion of revenue for the company relative to the other sub-themes. For the Conventional Electricity sub-theme, companies must derive at least 75% of their revenues from one or more of the stated business activities of the sub-themes, in aggregate, to be eligible for inclusion (however, a constituent company may remain in the Underlying Index to the extent that it derives at least 50% of its revenue from one or more of the stated business activities of the sub-themes, in aggregate). For the Alternative Electricity and Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies sub-themes, companies must derive at least 50% of their revenues from one or more of the stated business activities of the sub-themes, in aggregate, to be eligible for inclusion.

Additionally, for the Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies sub-theme, companies that derive between 25% and 50% of their revenues from one or more of the stated business activities from this sub-theme only, are also eligible for inclusion (collectively, "Diversified Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies Companies").

To be a part of the eligible universe of the Underlying Index, companies must meet certain minimum market capitalization and liquidity criteria, as defined by the Index Administrator. In order to be eligible for initial inclusion in the Underlying Index, as of December 31, 2025, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of $200 million and an average daily turnover for the last 6 months greater than or equal to $2 million. As of December 31, 2025, only companies listed in the U.S. and domiciled in the following developed markets, as defined by the Index Administrator, were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, ADRs are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a "modified" capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted on a semi-annual basis. The modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents based on their "free float" market capitalization subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Free float market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). At each rebalance, the maximum weight of a company is capped at 4%. In addition, Diversified Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies Companies are subject to an aggregate weight cap of 10% at each semi-annual rebalance. Modified capitalization weighting is expected to limit the Fund's exposure to the largest market capitalization companies in the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies; however, the Underlying Index is not required to reflect any one or all market capitalizations. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 50 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by the Index Provider. Any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made by the Index Administrator and are independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Administrator determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the electric utilities industry and had significant exposure to the utilities 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Affiliated Index Provider Risk: The Adviser also serves as the Fund's Index Provider, which may present a potential 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 Underlying 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs. Depositary receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. For additional details on these risks, please see **Foreign Securities Risk**. Moreover, depositary receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary.

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 a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Electrification Companies: The Fund invests in Electrification companies, including companies that are involved in conventional and alternative electricity generation, transmission, and distribution and technological solutions, as well as the development of grid infrastructure and smart grid technologies. General risks of Electrification companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, and excess capacity. In addition, Electrification companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels (including both private and public sector spending), economic cycles, technological obsolescence, delays in modernization, and labor relations. Electrification companies may also be significantly impacted by government

policies, regulations, import controls, and contractual fixed pricing. Actions taken by central governments may dramatically impact supply and demand forces that influence the market price of conventional and alternative electricity, resulting in sudden decreases in value for Electrification companies.

Conventional Electricity companies are also affected by the levels and volatility of global commodity prices, capital expenditures on exploration and production, energy conservation efforts, the prices of alternative fuels, exchange rates and technological advances. Alternative Electricity companies may also be affected by tax incentives, permitting application timelines, availability of transmission capacity, government subsidies, availability of certain inputs and materials required for production, and depletion of resources. Electrification companies tied to Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies are also subject to risks related to reduced volumes of energy commodities available for energy transportation, processing or storage; limited growth opportunities, forcing such companies to expand through new construction and corporate acquisitions; and threats of terroristic attacks. Electrification companies tied to technological solutions are also subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, and increased competition. Technological solutions focused Electrification Companies and Alternative Electricity companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights.

Some Electrification companies may rely heavily on local, state or national government contracts, and are therefore subject to higher degrees of political risk and could be negatively impacted by changes in government policies or a deterioration in government balance sheets in the future. Seasonal weather conditions and extreme weather events, fluctuations in the supply of and demand for power, and changes in electricity prices may cause fluctuations in the performance of such companies. The customers and/or suppliers of Electrification companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Electrification companies. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is specifically exposed to 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

> **Risks Related to Investing in the Electric Utilities Industry:** Companies in the electric utilities industry may face increased financing costs, decreased demand resulting from energy conservation, and regulatory changes which have a material impact on their business.
>
> **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. Furthermore, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government

intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")) 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 factors, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR) is traded. The Fund 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

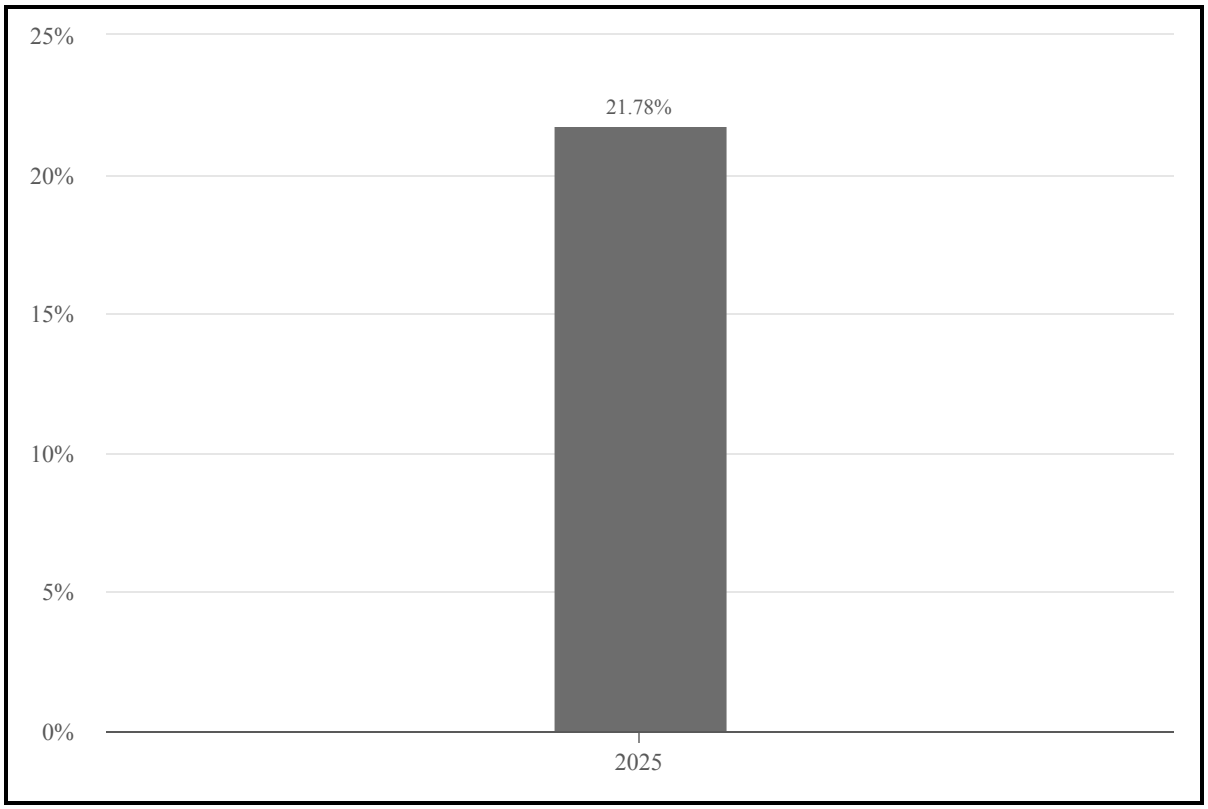
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 broad-based benchmark index, which reflects a broad measure of market performance, and the Underlying Index, which the Fund seeks to track. 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.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	9/30/2025	10.22%
Worst Quarter:	12/31/2025	-0.70%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2025	Since Inception (12/17/2024)
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF:		
·Return before taxes	21.78%	19.34%
·Return after taxes on distributions[1]	21.23%	18.82%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares[1]	13.24%	14.71%
S&P 500® Index (USD) (TR) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.06%
Global X U.S. Electrification Index (USD) (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	22.45%	19.98%

[1] *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 and Wayne Xie ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To and Xie 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.

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® U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF

Ticker: FLAG Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500® U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Market Leaders 50 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:	0.29%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.29%**

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 hold or 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
$30	$93	$163	$368

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 April 15, 2025 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24.90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, 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 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, as presently constituted, is designed to track the performance of the top 50 U.S. listed and domiciled companies based on a "Market Leader Score" within the S&P 500® Index that generate at least 50% of their revenues from the United States ("U.S. Market Leaders"), as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P" or the "Index Provider") and described further below. The S&P 500 Index, which rebalances on a quarterly basis, is a float-adjusted market capitalization equity benchmark which is generally regarded as being representative of the large-capitalization segment 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 constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider utilizes FactSet, a leading financial data provider, to review the constituents of the S&P 500 Index on the basis of their geographic revenue exposure. The companies selected are part of the S&P 500 Index except those classified within the S&P's Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) Real Estate Sector.

The Market Leader Score is designed to establish a method for ranking eligible companies based on a simple average of each eligible company's "z-scores" with respect to three metrics: five-year average free cash flow margin, five-year average return

on invested capital, and the "Market Share Score," as described further below. A composite score is calculated for each eligible company based on the average of the available z-scores. From this composite score, a Market Leader Score is assigned to each company. At each rebalancing, the Index Provider will rank all eligible companies in the index universe in descending order by Market Leader Score and select the highest ranking 50 to form the index.

- *Free cash flow margin:* The Index Provider calculates free cash flow as operating cash flow minus (-) capital expenditures. Free cash flow margin is then calculated by taking the last twelve month ("LTM") free cash flow and dividing it by LTM revenue.

- *Return on Invested Capital:* The Index Provider calculates return on invested capital by taking a company's net income and dividing it by the sum of its total debt and equity that is averaged over the last two fiscal years.

- *Market Share Score:* The Index Provider utilizes a "Market Share Score", which is based on companies' Related Business Risk Groups (RBRG) exposure and related revenues, which is sourced from a third-party data and technology platform provider. Each company's product lines are categorized into these RBRGs, and exposure is typically measured as a percentage of revenue, primarily derived from audited annual reports (e.g., 10-K filings). Market Share Score data is taken as of the month-end, three months prior to the rebalance reference date, which is the date used for the input data that calculates the scores and determines the selections and weightings.

- *Z-score Calculation:* A z-score is a statistical measure that describes a single value's relationship to the average of a group of values. The z-score is calculated by subtracting the group's average value from a single value and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the group of values. The resulting z-score indicates how far a data point is from the mean, measured in standard deviations, allowing for comparisons across variables with different units or scales. As stated above, "z-scores" are calculated from each company's five-year average free cash flow margin, its five-year average return on invested capital, and the Market Share Score. However, if data for any of the given metrics is missing then the Market Leader Score is instead based on the simple average of the remaining available z-scores. A company must have at least one z-score to be included in the index.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a "modified" capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted on a semi-annual basis. The modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents based on their "free float" market capitalization subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Free float market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). At each rebalance, the maximum weight of a company is capped at 4.5%. Modified capitalization weighting is expected to limit the Fund's exposure to the largest market capitalization companies in the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 50 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by the Index Provider. Any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made by the Index Provider and are independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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., 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, 2025 the Underlying Index

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 Fund** section of the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund’s performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund’s shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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.

Geographic Risk: The Fund’s investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

Model Portfolio Risk: The Underlying Index utilizes a proprietary methodology to determine its allocations to the securities in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using a proprietary methodology (i.e., quantitative model) may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance. There can be no assurance that use of a model will enable the Fund to achieve positive returns or outperform the market.

New Fund Risk: The Fund is a new fund, with limited or 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.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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 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 a broad-based benchmark index and 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 and Wayne Xie ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To and Xie 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.

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® U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF

Ticker: EGLE Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders 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:	0.19%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.19%**

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 hold or 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
$19	$61	$107	$243

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 April 15, 2025 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 8.78% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, 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 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, as presently constituted, is designed to track the performance of U.S. listed and domiciled companies within the S&P 500® Index that generate at least 50% of their revenues from the United States ("U.S. Revenue Leaders"), as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P" or the "Index Provider"). The S&P 500 Index, which rebalances on a quarterly basis, is a float-adjusted market capitalization equity benchmark which is generally regarded as being representative of the large-capitalization segment 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 constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider utilizes FactSet, a leading financial data provider, to review the constituents of the S&P 500 Index on the basis of their geographic revenue exposure. Further, the Underlying Index will have caps in place to ensure that deviation from the sectors of the S&P 500 Index does not exceed 5% at each semi-annual rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a "modified" capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted on a semi-annual basis. The modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents based on their "free float"

market capitalization subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Free float market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). At each rebalance, the maximum weight of a company is capped at 10%. Modified capitalization weighting is expected to limit the Fund's exposure to the largest market capitalization companies in the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 380 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by the Index Provider. Any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made by the Index Provider and are independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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., 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, 2025, 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 Fund** section of the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

> **Risk of Investing in Developed Markets:** Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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:** Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

New Fund Risk: The Fund is a new fund, with limited or 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.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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 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 a broad-based benchmark index and 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 and Wayne Xie ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To and Xie 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.

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® Christian Values ETF

Ticker: CHRI Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P 500® Christian Values Screened 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:	0.29%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:[1]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.29%**

[1] *Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current 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
$30	$93

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 September 23, 2025 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 1.12% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of 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, as presently constituted, is designed to track the performance of U.S. equity securities included in the S&P 500® Index that maintain alignment with a broad understanding of the moral and biblical teachings of Christians.

All index constituents are members of the S&P 500® Index and follow the eligibility criteria for that index. Members of that index are then screened to exclude companies involved in revenue generating activities which are perceived to be inconsistent with biblical values as outlined by Bountiful Financial, LLC's Christian Evangelical Framework (collectively referred to herein as "Christian Values"). The S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index excludes companies involved in activities inconsistent with the beliefs outlined in this framework, as determined by Bountiful Financial, LLC. As of December 31, 2025, the S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index excludes companies belonging to the GICS "Interactive Home Entertainment" sub-industry as well as companies involved in the following activities: abortion, adult entertainment, alcohol, cannabis, controversial weapons, gambling, predatory lending, private prisons, stem cells and/or tobacco. Companies are excluded based on their involvement in, and the associated revenue they derived from, these business activities. Revenue exposure is

determined by the Index Provider using S&P Global's Business Involvement Screens, which are published by Sustainable1, an independent affiliate of the Index Provider. Sustainable1 publishes sustainability-related data, insights, and industry perspectives. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 469 constituents.

The Underlying Index implements a free float market capitalization weighting, which measures a company's market capitalization by multiplying the equity's price by the number of its shares readily available to be traded in the market ("free float"). After screening for Christian Values, the Underlying Index reweights the remaining constituents so that the Underlying Index's sector exposures match the sector exposures of the S&P 500® Index. To achieve this, a "Sector Weight Factor" is calculated for each sector by dividing the free float market capitalization of the sector within the S&P 500® Index by the free float market capitalization of that same sector within the Underlying Index. This factor is then assigned to all remaining stocks within that sector. The weight of each stock in the index is determined by multiplying its free float market capitalization and its Sector Weight Factor. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is created and sponsored by S&P Opco, LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC) (the "Index Provider"). Any determinations related to the constituents of the Underlying Index are made by the Index Provider based on the then current methodology for the Underlying Index and are independent of the Fund's portfolio managers. The Index Provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index. Any existing or potential constituent of the Underlying Index the Index Provider determines does not meet the standards as defined above as of the quarterly review will be excluded from the Underlying Index.

The Adviser uses an 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., 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, 2025, 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 Fund** section of the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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 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 adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.

Christian Values Investing Risk: The Fund invests in securities that meet the Underlying Index's investment criteria by excluding companies involved in one or more activities deemed by the investment criteria to be inconsistent with Christian values. The Fund may not be able to take advantage of certain investment opportunities due to these restrictions, which may adversely affect investment performance and cause the Fund to underperform other funds that do not have a Christian values focus. Additionally, there can be no guarantee that the activities of the companies included in the Underlying Index will align with these values.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Focus Risk: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests 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. Information technology companies are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or

exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Indexing Strategy 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.

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Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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.

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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 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 a broad-based benchmark index and 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 and Wayne Xie ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. To and Xie 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.

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 (the "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 (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:	0.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:[1]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	**0.25%**

[1] *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 hold or 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 (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 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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 6,640 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Adviser uses an 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, 2025, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any industry or 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 the Fund's Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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. The values of debt securities may rise or fall in response to market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled payments, or illiquidity in debt markets. 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. U.S. Treasury obligations are subject to inflation risk, as the price of short term U.S. Treasury obligations tends to fall during inflationary periods as investors seek higher yielding investments. Changes to interest rates may also adversely affect the value and liquidity of the U.S. Treasury obligations. 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. Notwithstanding that U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling," which can in turn drive debt higher. Such non-payment could result in losses to the Fund and substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system.

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. A downgrade or perceived 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 investments.

Cybersecurity Risk: With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

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: The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry, group of industries, or one or more sectors to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry, group of industries, and/or one or more sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of such industry(ies) or sector(s), and an economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting such industry(ies) or sector(s) will have an increased impact on the value of the Fund's shares compared to the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Geographic Risk: The Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region may subject the Fund to certain risks to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, including: natural, biological or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases; economic, political and social instability; security concerns; and trade disputes with key trading partners. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations in a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: Investments in a developed country's issuer may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, 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 adversely 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: Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation 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.

Indexing Strategy 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.

Representative Sampling Risk: Representative sampling is a method of indexing that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have a similar investment profile to the Underlying Index and resemble the Underlying Index in terms of risk factors and other key characteristics. When the Fund utilizes a representative sampling strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may not have an investment profile similar to those of the Underlying Index.

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.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of fixed income securities resulting from changes in the level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, prices of fixed-income securities generally increase; and decrease when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply.

Variable and floating rate securities also increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate securities. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. When the Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities, which may also impact the net asset value of the Fund's Shares.

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 and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

New Fund Risk: The Fund is a new fund, with limited or 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.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), which means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of 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, cyber security incidents, and technology or systems failures. 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.

Prepayment Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal (in part or in whole) earlier than expected. 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, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

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: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. 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 a broad based benchmark index and 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 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

This Prospectus contains information about investing in a Fund. Please read this Prospectus carefully before you make any investment decisions. Shares of a Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange. The market price for a Share of a Fund may be different from the Fund's most recent NAV. ETFs are funds that trade like other publicly-traded securities. A Fund is designed to track an Underlying Index. Similar to shares of an index mutual fund, each Share of a Fund represents an ownership interest in an underlying portfolio of securities. Unlike shares of a mutual fund, which can be bought and redeemed from the issuing fund by all shareholders at a price based on NAV, Shares of a Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV solely by Authorized Participants and only in Creation Unit increments. Also, unlike shares of a mutual fund, Shares of a Fund are listed on a national securities exchange and trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. A Fund is designed to be used as part of broader asset allocation strategies. Accordingly, an investment in a Fund should not constitute a complete investment program. An index is a financial calculation, based on a grouping of financial instruments, and is not an investment product, while a Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of a Fund and its Underlying Index may vary for a number of reasons, including transaction costs, non-U.S. currency valuations, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between a Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from the Fund's legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not to the Underlying Index.

Each Fund's 80% investment policy, displayed in the table below, is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

Fund Name	Underlying Index	80% Investment Policy/Policies
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF	Solactive Global Lithium Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Global Lithium Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to the lithium industry.
Global X SuperDividend® ETF	Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.
Global X Social Media ETF	Solactive Social Media Total Return Index	The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Social Media Total Return Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.
Global X Guru® Index ETF	Solactive Guru Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Guru Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.

Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF	Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index	The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index (the "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.
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF	Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index (the "Underlying Index"). The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in dividend-yielding U.S. securities.
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF	MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.
Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF	Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index (the "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 are invested in securities of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs").
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF	Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.
Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF	S&P 500® Catholic Values Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the S&P 500® Catholic Values Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF	MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X E-commerce ETF	Solactive E-commerce Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Solactive E-commerce Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF	S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index	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 (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.

Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF	Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF	Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF	Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index	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 (the "Underlying Index").
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF	Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)	Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.
Global X Russell 2000 ETF	Russell 2000 RIC Capped Index	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 Russell 2000 RIC Capped Index (the "Underlying Index").
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF	Global X U.S. Electrification Index	The Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Global X U.S. Electrification Index (the "Underlying Index"), which may include common stocks and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index.
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF	S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Market Leaders 50 Index	Under normal circumstances, 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 Underlying Index.
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF	S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders Index	Under normal circumstances, 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 Underlying Index.
Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index	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 (the "Underlying Index").
Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF	S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index	Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes (if any), in the securities of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser anticipates that, generally, each Fund (other than the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF and Global X Russell 2000 ETF, which may invest in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index) will hold all of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index in proportion to their

weightings in such Underlying Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In these circumstances, a Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Underlying Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in a Fund's Underlying Index, purchase securities not in the Fund's Underlying Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of a Fund's Underlying Index. In addition, each Fund may also invest in equity index futures for cash flow management purposes and as a portfolio management technique. Each Fund may sell securities that are represented in its Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from such Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in its Index in anticipation of their addition to such Underlying Index. Each Fund's investment objective and its Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

Each 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 its Underlying Index is concentrated.

A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

Each Fund may be subject to various risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments.

Affiliated Index Provider Risk

Affiliated Index Provider Risk applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF and Global X U.S. Electrification ETF

The Adviser also serves as the Fund's Index Provider, which may present a potential 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 Underlying 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

Asset Class Risk applies to each Fund

The returns from the types of securities and/or assets in which the Fund invests may under-perform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. The assets in the Underlying Index may under-perform investments that track other markets, segments, sectors or assets. Different types of assets tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison to the general securities markets.

Bond Investment Risk

Bond Investment Risk applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Investments in debt securities are generally affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. The values of debt securities may rise or fall in response to market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled payments, or illiquidity in debt markets. 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

Callable Debt Risk applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Some debt securities may be redeemed at the option of the issuer, or "called," before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its debt securities if they can be refinanced by issuing new debt securities which bear a lower interest rate. The Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates an issuer will call its high yielding debt securities. The Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, likely resulting in a decline in the Fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features. Such redemptions and subsequent reinvestments would also increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. If a called debt security was purchased by the Fund at a premium, the value of the premium may be lost in the event of a redemption.

China A-Shares Risk

China A-Shares Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

A-Shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and are traded on Chinese exchanges. Foreign investors can access investments in A-Shares by obtaining a QFII or a RQFII license, as well as through the Stock Connect Programs. The Fund currently intends to gain exposure to A-Shares through the Stock Connect Programs. Trading suspensions in certain stocks could lead to greater market execution risk, valuation risks, liquidity risks and costs for the Fund, as well as for Authorized Participants that create and redeem Creation Units of the Fund. The SSE and SZSE currently apply a daily limit of the amount of fluctuation permitted in the prices of A-shares during a single trading day. The daily limit refers to price movements only and does not restrict trading within the relevant limit. 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 also be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts, which can increase pricing volatility and cause the A-Shares to become illiquid. There can be no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange will exist for any particular A-share or for any particular time. Additionally, during instances where aggregate limits on foreign ownership are exceeded. the Fund may be unable to purchase additional equity securities of a particular company. This could increase the Fund's tracking error and/or cause the Fund to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Given that the A-share market is considered volatile and unstable (with the risk of widespread trading suspensions or government intervention), 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.

Investments in China A-shares may not be covered by the securities investor protection programs of the exchanges and, without the protection of such programs, are subject to the risk of default. In the event of a default on the Stock Connect Program, the Fund may not be able to recover its losses.

Collar Option Risk

Collar Option Risk applies to the Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF

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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the Underlying 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.

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® 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® Index if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the S&P 500® 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.

Depositary Receipts Risk

Depositary Receipts Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF and Global X U.S. Electrification ETF

The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs, are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing the underlying foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. GDRs are certificates issued by an international bank that generally are traded and denominated in the currencies of countries other than the home country of the issuer of the underlying shares. Depositary receipts are generally subject to the same risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications or pass through any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities to the holders of such receipts. A holder of a depositary receipt may therefore receive less timely information or have less control than if it invested directly in the foreign issuer. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depositary receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depositary receipts. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary. Unsponsored depositary receipts may involve higher expenses, fewer shareholder rights, and may be less liquid. Additionally, the issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that would be considered material in the U.S. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives Risk applies to the Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF

The Fund will invest in derivative instruments. Derivatives (e.g., options, futures contracts, forwards, swaps) are instruments the value of which is derived from that of other assets, rates, or indices. Adverse price movements in a derivatives instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the Fund's initial investment in that instrument (in some cases, the potential loss is unlimited). Investments in derivatives expose the Fund to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including credit risk of the derivative counterparty, and settlement risk (the risk faced when one party to a transaction has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty).

Some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities.

Further, the market for certain derivatives may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of a Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose a Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for a Fund to value accurately. If the Fund needed to sell a large block of illiquid securities to meet shareholder redemption request or to raise cash, these sales could further reduce the securities' prices and adversely affect performance of the Fund. Derivatives are usually traded on margin, which may subject the Fund to margin calls. Margin calls may force the Fund to liquidate assets.

The Fund's investments in derivatives may have uncertain tax implications for the Fund and the Fund may be unable to close out certain hedged positions to avoid adverse tax consequences. The use of derivatives exposes a Fund to operational risks, such as documentation and settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error.

Equity Securities Risk

Equity Securities Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF, Global X Russell 2000 ETF, Global X U.S. Electrification ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF and Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF

The Fund may invest in equity securities, which are subject to changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer, general stock market fluctuations, or as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. For example, the value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. Investments in equity securities may be more volatile than investments in other asset classes.

Hybrid Securities Investment Risk

Hybrid Securities Investment Risk applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF

Although generally considered equity securities, hybrid securities are securities which contain characteristics of both a debt security and an equity security. Therefore, hybrid securities are subject to the risks of equity securities and risks of debt securities. The terms of hybrid instruments may vary substantially, and certain hybrid securities may be subject to similar risks as preferred stocks, such as interest rate risk, issuer risk, dividend risk, call risk, and extension risk. 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. Hybrid securities may also be more limited in their rights to participate in management decisions of an issuer (such as voting for the board of directors). Certain hybrid securities may also carry more liquidity risk than either publicly issued equity securities or debt securities, especially hybrid securities that are "customized" to meet the needs of particular investors, and therefore the number of investors willing and able to buy such investments in the secondary market may be small.. Any of these features could cause a loss in market value of hybrid securities held by the Fund or otherwise adversely affect the Fund.

Master Limited Partnerships Investment Risk

Master Limited Partnerships Investment Risk applies to the Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF

Investments in securities of MLPs involve risks that may differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of units of MLPs have more limited control rights and limited rights to vote on matters affecting such MLP as compared to holders of stock of a corporation. For example, MLP unit holders may not elect the general partner or the directors of the general partner and the MLP unit holders have limited ability to remove an MLP's general partner. MLPs are controlled by their general partners, which generally have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties to the MLPs, which may permit the general partners to favor their own interests over the MLPs. The amount of cash that the Fund will have available to pay or distribute to you depends entirely on the ability of the MLPs that the Fund owns to make distributions to their partners and the tax character of those distributions. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser has control over the actions of underlying MLPs. The amount of cash that each individual MLP can distribute to its partners will depend on the amount of cash it generates from operations, which will vary from quarter to quarter depending on factors affecting the energy infrastructure market generally and on factors affecting the particular business lines of the MLP. Available cash will also depend on the MLPs' level of operating costs (including incentive distributions to the general partner), level of capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisition costs (if any), fluctuations in working capital needs, and other factors. Additionally, the general partner has the right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons. The Fund's investments in MLPs may not distribute the expected or anticipated levels of cash, resulting in the risk that the Fund may not have the ability to make cash distributions as investors might expect from MLP-focused investments.

Certain MLPs in which the Fund may invest depend upon their parent or sponsor entities for a majority of their revenues. If their parent or sponsor entities fail to make such payments or satisfy their obligations, the revenues and cash flows of such MLPs and ability of such MLPs to make distributions to unit holders, such as the Fund, would be adversely affected. Additionally, an investor's ownership percentage and share value may decrease when the MLP issues new units to raise capital, such as through a stock offering, debt issuance, or employee stock options.

MLPs are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and health and safety laws as well as laws and regulations specific to their particular activities. These laws and regulations address: health and safety standards for the operation of facilities, transportation systems and the handling of materials; air and water pollution requirements and standards; solid waste disposal requirements; land reclamation requirements; and requirements relating to the handling and disposition of hazardous materials. MLPs are subject to the costs of compliance with such laws applicable to them, and changes in such laws and regulations may adversely affect their results of operations.

MLPs are subject to numerous business related risks, including: deterioration of business fundamentals reducing profitability due to development of alternative energy sources, among other things, consumer sentiment, changing demographics in the markets served, unexpectedly prolonged and precipitous changes in commodity prices and increased competition that reduces an MLP's market share; the lack of growth of markets requiring growth through acquisitions; disruptions in transportation systems; the dependence of certain MLPs upon unrelated third parties; availability of capital for expansion and construction of needed facilities; a significant decrease in production due to depressed commodity prices or otherwise; the inability of MLPs to successfully integrate recent or future acquisitions; and the general level of the economy.

Preferred Stock Investment Risk

Preferred Stock Investment Risk applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF

Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and overall market risks that are generally applicable to equity securities as a whole; however, there are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities. 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. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividend payments on a preferred stock typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. An issuer's board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred stock at any time. In the event an issuer of preferred stock experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred stock may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred stock may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. 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. Variable rate preferred securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other preferred securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the Fund's ability to sell those securities at any given time. Certain additional risks associated with preferred stock could adversely affect investments in the Fund.

Because many preferred stocks pay dividends at a fixed rate, their market price can be sensitive to changes in interest rates in a manner similar to bonds - that is, as interest rates rise, the value of the preferred stocks held by the Fund are likely to decline. Additionally, because many preferred stocks allow holders to convert the preferred stock into common stock of the issuer, their market price can be sensitive to changes in the value of the issuer's common stock. Further, there is a chance that the issuer of any of the Fund's holdings will have its ability to pay dividends deteriorate or will default (i.e., fail to make scheduled dividend payments on the preferred stock or scheduled interest payments on other obligations of the issuer not held by the Fund), which would negatively affect the value of any such holding. Preferred stocks are subject to market volatility and the prices of preferred stocks will fluctuate based on market demand. Preferred stocks often have call features which allow the issuer to redeem the security at its discretion. The redemption of preferred stocks having a higher than average yield may cause a decrease in the yield of the Fund.

Protective Put Options Risk

Protective Put Options Risk applies to the Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF and Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF

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 index on which the Fund's Underlying Index purchases options if the put options become in the money, but during periods where the 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.

Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Investment Risk

Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Investment Risk applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF

The Fund invests in companies or underlying funds 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.

Concentration Risk

Real estate companies may own a limited number of properties and concentrate their investments in a particular geographic region or property type. Economic downturns affecting a particular region, industry or property type may lead to a high volume of defaults within a short period.

Equity REITs Risk

Certain REITs may make direct investments in real estate. These REITs are often referred to as "Equity REITs." Equity REITs invest primarily in real properties and earn rental income from leasing those properties. Equity REITs may also realize gains or losses from the sale of the properties. Equity REITs will be affected by conditions in the real estate rental market and by changes in the value of the properties they own. A decline in rental income may occur because of extended vacancies, limitations on rents, the failure to collect rents, increased competition from other properties or poor management. Equity REITs also can be affected by rising interest rates. Rising interest rates may cause investors to demand a high annual yield from future distributions that, in turn, could decrease the market prices for such REITs. In addition, rising interest rates also increase the costs of obtaining financing for real estate projects.

Because many real estate projects are dependent upon receiving financing, this could cause the value of the Equity REITs in which the Fund invests to decline.

Mortgage REITs Risk

Mortgage REITs invest in mortgages or mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage REITs are exposed to the risks specific to the real estate market as well as the risks that relate specifically to the way in which Mortgage REITs are organized and operated. Mortgage REITs are subject to the credit risk of the borrowers to whom they extend credit. Mortgage REITs are subject to significant interest rate risk. Mortgage REITs typically use leverage and many are highly leveraged, which exposes them to leverage risk and may impair a Mortgage REIT's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase the volatility of the values of securities issued by the Mortgage REIT and incur substantial losses if its borrowing costs increase. Mortgage REITs are also subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that borrowers may prepay their mortgage loans at faster than expected rates.

Interest Rate Risk

Rising interest rate could result in higher costs of capital for real estate companies, which could negatively affect a real estate company's ability to meet its payment obligations. Declining interest rates could result in increased prepayment on loans and require redeployment of capital in less desirable investments.

Leverage Risk

Real estate companies may use leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risks normally associated with debt financing, and could adversely affect a real estate company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. Financing covenants related to a real estate company's leveraging may affect the ability of the real estate company to operate effectively. In addition, real property may be subject to quality of credit extended and defaults by borrowers and tenants. Leveraging may also increase repayment risk.

Liquidity Risk

Investing in real estate companies may involve risks similar to those associated with investing in small-capitalization companies. Real estate company securities may be volatile. There may be less trading in real estate company shares, which means that buy and sell transactions in those shares could have a magnified impact on share price, resulting in abrupt or erratic price fluctuations. In addition, real estate is relatively illiquid and, therefore, a real estate company may have a limited ability to vary or liquidate its investments in properties in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

Operational Risk

Real estate companies are dependent upon management skills and may have limited financial resources. Real estate companies are generally not diversified and may be subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, transactions between real estate companies and their affiliates may be subject to conflicts of interest, which may adversely affect a real estate company's shareholders. A real estate company may also have joint ventures in certain of its properties and, consequently, its ability to control decisions relating to such properties may be limited.

Property Risk

Real estate companies may be subject to risks relating to functional obsolescence or reduced desirability of properties; extended vacancies due to economic conditions and tenant bankruptcies; catastrophic events such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes and terrorist acts; and casualty or condemnation losses. Real estate income and values also may be greatly affected by demographic trends, such as population shifts, changing tastes and values, or increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from legal, cultural, technological, global or local developments and changes in tax law.

Regulatory Risk

Real estate income and values may be adversely affected by applicable domestic and foreign laws (including tax laws). Government actions, such as tax increases, zoning law changes, mandated closures or other commercial restrictions, reduced funding for schools, parks, garbage collection and other public services or environmental regulations also may have a major impact on real estate income and values.

Repayment Risk

The prices of real estate company securities may drop because of the failure of borrowers to repay their loans, poor management, or the inability to obtain financing either on favorable terms or at all. If the properties do not generate sufficient income to meet operating expenses, including, where applicable, debt service, ground lease payments, tenant improvements, third-party leasing commissions and other capital expenditures, the income and ability of the real estate companies to make payments of interest and principal on their loans will be adversely affected.

U.S. Tax Risk

Certain U.S. real estate companies are subject to special U.S. federal tax requirements. A REIT that fails to comply with such tax requirements may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation, which may affect the value of the REIT and the characterization of the REIT's distributions. The U.S. federal tax requirement that a REIT distributes substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in the REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. A REIT that successfully maintains its qualification may still become subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes, including excise, penalty, franchise, payroll, mortgage recording, and transfer taxes, both directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries.

U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

The Fund invests in securities backed by pools of mortgages issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or sponsored entities, including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae. While securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or sponsored entities where it is not obligated to do so. Any actual or potential disruption to these agencies or sponsored, or the financial condition or credit of the U.S. government, could cause the value of mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund to decline. Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages and, due to the nature of these loans they represent, are subject to prepayment and extension risk. Prepayment risk is the risk that, during periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of mortgages and other fixed-income securities may be able to repay principal prior to the security's maturity. This may cause the Fund to have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or higher risk of default, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income or return potential. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that when interest rates rise, certain mortgage-backed securities will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in income and potentially in the value of the investment. Because of prepayment and extension risks, mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. These securities are also subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage loans, particularly during periods of economic downturn. The Fund seeks to obtain exposure to the fixed-rate portion of U.S. agency mortgage-pass through securities primarily through "to be announced" ("TBA") securities, or TBA transactions. TBAs refer to a commonly used mechanism for the forward settlement of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, and not to a separate type of mortgage-backed securities. Default or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose the Fund to possible losses because of adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools of mortgage pass-through securities specified in the TBA transaction.

U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk

U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Investments in debt securities are generally affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. Prices of U.S. Treasury securities fall when prevailing interest rates rise. Price fluctuations of longer-term U.S. Treasury securities are greater than price fluctuations of shorter-term U.S. Treasury securities and may be as great as price fluctuations of common stock. The Fund's yield on investments in U.S. Treasury securities will fluctuate as the Fund is invested in U.S. Treasury securities with different interest rates. Notwithstanding that U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling". A high national debt level could increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt higher. In addition, a high national debt level raises concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. 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. In addition, uncertainty in regard to the U.S. debt ceiling may increase the volatility in U.S. Treasury obligations and can heighten the potential for a credit rating downgrade, which could have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations.

Associated Risks Related to Form 13F Data

Associated Risks Related to Form 13F Data applies to the Global X Guru® Index ETF

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. 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. Should there be any changes to the Form 13F requirements, including but not limited to reducing the number of firms required to file a Form 13F, or changing the timeline for reporting, could impact the efficacy of relying on 13F data.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies applies to the Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies. Rare earth and critical materials are considered instrumental to the development and production of one or more critical technologies. Compared to base metals, they have more specialized uses. Rare earth elements are a collection of chemical elements that are crucial to many of the world's most advanced technologies. Consequently, the demand for rare earth and critical materials has strained supply, which has the potential to result in a shortage of such materials which could adversely affect the companies in the Fund's portfolio. A reduction of demand for the technologies that utilize rare earth and critical materials, or of the materials themselves, would have an adverse impact on the Fund. Companies involved in the various activities that are related to the mining, production, recycling, mineral sands, processing and/or refining of rare earth and critical materials may include medium-, small-, and micro-capitalization companies with volatile share prices, are highly dependent on the price of rare earth and critical materials, which may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time. The value of such companies may be significantly affected by events relating to international, national and local political and economic developments, trade policy, energy conservation efforts, changes to critical materials, the success of exploration projects, changes in exchange rates, commodity prices, tax and other government regulations, depletion of resources, labor relations, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. The mining, production, recycling, processing and/or refining of rare earth and critical materials can be capital intensive and, if companies involved in such activities are not managed well, the share prices of such companies could decline even as prices for the underlying rare earth and critical materials are rising. In addition, companies involved in the various activities that are related to the mining, production, recycling, processing and/or refining of rare earth and critical materials may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in E-commerce Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in E-commerce Companies applies to the Global X E-commerce ETF

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. E-commerce companies are exposed to macroeconomic risks of consumer recessionary fears, potentially resulting in lower consumer spending. Chinese E-commerce Companies have been subject to heightened scrutiny as regulators seek to rein in monopolistic practices and sudden regulatory moves could have unpredictable and adverse impacts on relevant securities. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is specifically exposed to Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk and North American Economic Risk.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Electrification Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Electrification Companies applies to the Global X U.S. Electrification ETF

The Fund invests in companies that are involved in conventional and alternative electricity generation, transmission, and distribution and technological solutions, as well as the development of grid infrastructure and smart grid technologies. General risks of Electrification companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, and excess capacity. In addition, Electrification companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels (including both private and public sector spending), economic cycles, technological obsolescence, delays in modernization, and labor relations. Electrification companies may also be significantly impacted by government policies, regulations, and contractual fixed pricing. Actions taken by central governments may dramatically impact supply and demand forces that influence the market price of conventional and alternative electricity, resulting in sudden decreases in value for Electrification companies. Conventional Electricity companies are also affected by the levels and volatility of global commodity prices, capital expenditures on exploration and production, energy conservation efforts, the prices of alternative fuels, exchange rates and technological advances.

Conventional Electricity companies may also operate in countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. These companies also face a risk of significant civil liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental mishaps (e.g., from orphaned wells), equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials, and a risk of loss from terrorism or other natural disasters. Any such event could have serious consequences for the general population of the area affected and result in a material adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio securities and the performance of the Fund. Companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products and services, weather conditions, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and general economic conditions.

Alternative Electricity includes, among other things, cleaner energy sources such as wind, solar, low-carbon hydrogen, and biomass-fired power (an energy production method that involves burning organic material "Biomass" as the fuel source for electricity production), as well as other technology solutions, such as small modular nuclear reactors (a more compact type of nuclear reactor that is designed to be scalable, lower in cost, and offer more flexible energy solutions). Alternative Electricity companies may also be affected by tax incentives, permitting application timelines, availability of transmission capacity, and government subsidies. Alternative Electricity 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 Alternative Electricity companies. Alternative Electricity resources may be highly dependent upon government policies that support Alternative Electricity generation and enhance the economic viability of owning Alternative Electricity generation assets. Any failure to extend such policies could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of Alternative Electricity companies.

Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies includes, among other things, the expansion and modernization of power grid infrastructure (e.g. high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission infrastructure) and the development, manufacturing, and implementation of the infrastructure, technologies, and systems that transport electricity and enhance the electrical grid, such as electrical components, energy storage technologies, electric vehicle charging equipment, and smart meters. Energy storage is the process of capturing energy and storing it for later dissemination to the grid, which can play a crucial role in managing supply and demand in energy systems, ensuring grid resilience and improving the efficiency of non-traditional, cleaner energy sources. Examples include compressed air (where electricity is used to compress and store air, which can later be released to power a generator and produce electricity), flywheel (where electricity is used to spin a heavy object or disk up to high speeds, which can later be slowed by a generator to produce electricity), and gravity-based (where electricity can be used to raise a

heavy object, which can later be lowered to power a generator and produce electricity).

Electrification companies tied to Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies employ a variety of means of increasing cash flow, including increasing utilization of existing facilities, expanding operations through new construction, expanding operations through acquisitions, or securing additional long-term contracts. Thus, some companies engaged in the grid infrastructure sector may be subject to construction risk, acquisition risk or other risk factors arising from their specific business strategies. A significant slowdown in large energy companies' disposition of grid infrastructure assets and other merger and acquisition activity in the grid infrastructure industry could reduce the growth rate of cash flows received by the Fund from companies engaged in the grid infrastructure sector that grow through acquisitions. Electrification companies tied to technological solutions are also subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, and increased competition. Technological solutions focused Electrification companies and Alternative Electricity companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights.

The volatility of energy commodity prices can indirectly affect certain Electrification companies due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed. Further, changes in demographics or economic growth can affect the demand for, and success of, conventional or alternative electricity, as well as the technology created to support the development of the smart grid.

Some Electrification companies may rely heavily on local, state or national government contracts, and are therefore subject to higher degrees of political risk and could be negatively impacted by changes in government policies or a deterioration in government balance sheets in the future. Seasonal weather conditions and extreme weather events, fluctuations in the supply of and demand for power, and changes in electricity prices may cause fluctuations in the performance of such companies. The customers and/or suppliers of Electrification companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Electrification companies. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is specifically exposed to North American Economic Risk.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Emerging Markets Internet & E-commerce Companies applies to the Global X E-commerce ETF

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.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Energy Infrastructure Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Energy Infrastructure Companies applies to the Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure Covered Call ETF

Companies engaged in the energy infrastructure sector are subject to risks specific to the industry they serve. Risks inherent in the energy infrastructure business include the following: a sustained decline in demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products and changes in consumer sentiment; construction risk, acquisition risk or other risk factors arising from the specific business strategies of the companies; a significant slowdown in large energy companies' disposition of energy infrastructure assets and other merger and acquisition activity in the energy infrastructure industry; a significant decrease in the production of natural gas, oil or other energy commodity due to a decline in production from existing facilities or import supply disruption; changes in the regulatory environment; extreme weather events, natural disasters, and environmental hazards; and cyberattacks or threats of attack by terrorists. Each of these risks could adversely affect revenues and cash flows, and in turn, adversely affect the Fund's investments.

The volatility of energy commodity prices can indirectly affect certain entities engaged in the energy infrastructure sector due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed, including certain MLPs in the energy infrastructure sector, which would reduce the ability of MLPs to make distributions. Although most energy infrastructure entities are not subject to direct commodity price exposure because they do not own the underlying energy commodity, the price of an energy infrastructure security can be adversely affected by the perception that the performance of all such entities is directly tied to commodity prices.

The profitability of companies engaged in the energy infrastructure sector could be adversely affected by changes in the regulatory environment. Most assets of such companies are heavily regulated by federal and state governments in diverse matters, such as the way in which such company assets are constructed, maintained and operated and the prices such companies may charge for their services. Such regulation can change over time in scope and intensity. Companies in the energy infrastructure sector also may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, government intervention, and economic sanctions. Companies in the energy infrastructure sector may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.

A rising interest rate environment could adversely impact the performance of companies engaged in the energy infrastructure sector. Rising interest rates could limit the capital appreciation of equity units of such companies as a result of the increased availability of alternative investments at competitive yields. Rising interest rates may also increase the cost of capital for companies operating in this industry, which could limit growth from acquisition or expansion projects, limit the ability of such entities to make or grow distributions or meet debt obligations, and adversely affect the prices of their securities.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Renewable Energy Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Renewable Energy Companies applies to the Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF

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, permitting application timelines, availability of transmission capacity, 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. Such policies can include tax credits, offshore wind renewable energy certificates ("ORECs"), accelerated cost-recovery systems of depreciation, and renewable portfolio standard ("RPS") programs, which mandate that a specified percentage of electricity sales come from eligible sources of renewable energy. Any failure to extend such policies could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of Renewable Energy Companies. Additionally, investors should 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.

The electricity produced and revenues generated by variable renewable energy generation facilities, including solar electric or wind energy, is highly dependent on suitable environmental conditions. Furthermore, components used in the generation of renewable energy could be damaged by severe weather events, such as hailstorms or tornadoes. In addition, replacement and spare parts for key components may be difficult or costly to acquire or may be unavailable. Unfavorable environmental conditions could impair the effectiveness of assets or reduce their output beneath their rated capacity or require shutdown of key equipment, impeding operation of renewable assets. Actual climatic conditions at a facility site, particularly wind conditions, may not conform to the historical findings and, therefore, renewable energy facilities may not meet anticipated production levels or the rated capacity of the generation assets, which could adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows of Renewable Energy Companies.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Social Media Companies

Associated Risks Related to Investing in Social Media Companies applies to the Global X Social Media ETF

The Fund invests in securities of companies engaged in the social media industry, including companies that provide social networking, file sharing, and other web-based media applications. The risks related to investing in such companies include disruption in service caused by hardware or software failure, interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers, security breaches involving certain private, sensitive, proprietary and confidential information managed and transmitted by social media companies, privacy concerns and laws, evolving Internet regulation and other foreign or domestic regulations that may limit or otherwise affect the operations of such companies. Furthermore, the business models employed by the companies in the social media industry may not prove to be successful.

Social Media companies face risks related to the technology industry. Technology companies are generally subject to the risks of rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, fierce competition, aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins, loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. Social Media companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and fewer experienced management or marketing personnel. Technology company stocks, particularly those involved with the internet, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to their operating performance.

Many social media companies utilize the internet for key parts of their business models. Internet companies are subject to rapid changes in technology, worldwide competition, rapid obsolescence of products and services, loss of patent protections, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and the considerable risk of owning small capitalization companies that have recently begun operations. Through its portfolio companies' customers and suppliers, the Fund is exposed to **Asian Economic Risk** and **European Economic Risk**.

Associated Risks Related to Investing in YieldCos

Associated Risks Related to Investing in YieldCos applies to the Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF

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. 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.

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). Prices of YieldCo securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

YieldCos may distribute all or substantially all of the cash available for distribution each quarter and rely primarily upon external financing sources, including via new debt and/or equity, to fund acquisitions and growth capital expenditures. YieldCos may be precluded from pursuing otherwise attractive acquisitions if the projected short-term cash flow from the acquisition or investment is not adequate to service the capital raised to fund the acquisition or investment. YieldCo growth may not be as fast as that of businesses that reinvest their available cash to expand ongoing operations. To the extent YieldCos issue additional equity securities in connection with any acquisitions or growth capital expenditures, the payment of dividends on these additional equity securities may increase the risk that the YieldCo will be unable to maintain or increase its per share dividend. The incurrence of debt to finance the YieldCo's growth strategy will result in increased interest expense and the imposition of additional or more restrictive covenants, which, in turn, may impact the cash distributions by 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.

Capitalization Risk

Capitalization Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global

X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF, Global X Russell 2000 ETF, Global X U.S. Electrification ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF and Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF

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 Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF, Global X U.S. Electrification ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF and Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF

Large-capitalization companies may adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF and the Global X Russell 2000 ETF

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. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF and Global X Russell 2000 ETF

Small-capitalization companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. In addition, these companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences. These companies tend to 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 larger companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market.

Cash Transaction Risk

Cash Transaction Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Unlike most 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. Because the Fund currently intends to effect redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve the Fund recognizing a capital gain and/or incurring 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. To the extent that the maximum additional variable charge for cash creation or cash redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the transaction costs of purchasing or selling portfolio securities, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted. Additionally, to the extent that brokerage or other costs are costs or taxable gains or losses that the Fund might not offset by transaction fees, such costs may be borne by the Fund and result in a decrease in the value of the Fund.

Catholic Values Investing Risk

Catholic Values Investing Risk applies to the Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

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. The Fund may underperform other similar funds that do not consider Catholic values in their investing.

Christian Values Investing Risk

Christian Values Investing Risk applies to the Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF

The Fund invests in securities that meet the Underlying Index's investment criteria by excluding companies that manufacture or distribute products or services or otherwise engage in activities that are inconsistent with Christian values. The Fund may not be able to take advantage of certain investment opportunities due to these restrictions, which may adversely affect investment performance and cause the Fund to underperform other funds that do not have a Christian values focus. Additionally, there may be circumstances under which it is more difficult to implement the Fund's strategy to invest in companies that engage in activities that are consistent with Christian values and there can be no guarantee that the activities of the companies included in the Underlying Index will align with these values. Further, there is a possibility that a company held by the Fund subsequently becomes involved in products, services or activities, through a corporate acquisition or change of business strategy or otherwise, that causes the company to become inconsistent with Christian values.

Commodity Risk

Commodity Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

The Underlying Index measures the performance of companies involved in a commodity-related industry and not the performance of the price of a commodity itself. The securities of companies involved in a commodity-related industry may under- or over-perform the price of such commodity over the short-term or the long-term.

These companies may be susceptible to fluctuations in the underlying commodities market and may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors, including high volatility, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, trade, changes in interest rates and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. Securities of companies held by the Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated on a single commodity sector, may typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Lithium Risk

Lithium Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF

The Underlying Index measures the performance of companies involved in the lithium mining and lithium-ion battery industries and not the performance of the price of lithium itself. The securities of companies involved in the lithium industry may under- or over-perform the price of lithium over the short-term or the long-term. Securities of companies held by the Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated on a single commodity sector, may typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Companies involved in lithium production or use are subject to risks specific to the global lithium market. Lithium demand is closely linked to battery manufacturing, electric vehicle adoption, and energy storage deployment, and may be affected by changes in technology, government incentives, or the pace of electrification and renewable energy adoption. Lithium supply may be disrupted by factors such as project development challenges, environmental regulation, water usage concerns, permitting delays, and production decisions in major lithium-producing regions. In addition, lithium prices may be influenced by technological advances affecting battery chemistry, substitution by alternative materials, inventory levels, and speculative activity, which may contribute to increased volatility in lithium-related securities.

Exposure to Related Markets Risk

Exposure to Related Markets Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Companies that are active in the exploration and/or mining of commodities may derive a significant percentage of their profits from other business activities, including direct investment in those commodities and in technologies and products related to those commodities. As a result, the performance of these markets and the profits of these companies from such activities may significantly impact the Fund's performance.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. A downgrade or perceived change 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.

Currency Risk

Currency Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currencies are subject to risks, which include changes in the debt level and trade deficit of the country issuing the foreign currency; inflation rates and/or interest rates of the United States and the country issuing the foreign currency; government involvement in and influence over currency markets; and global or regional political, economic or financial events.

Foreign exchange rates may also be influenced by: changing supply and demand for a particular currency; monetary policies of governments (including exchange control programs, restrictions on local exchanges or markets and limitations on foreign investment in a country or on investment by residents of a country in other countries); changes in balances of payments and trade; trade restrictions; and currency devaluations and revaluations. The resulting volatility in the USD/foreign currency exchange rate could materially and adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's NAV.

Custody Risk

Custody Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Custody risk refers to risks in the process of clearing and settling trades and in the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. These risks are heightened in jurisdictions with less developed markets or less robust settlement and custody infrastructure and processes, and they may result in losses or delays in payments, delivery or recovery of money or other assets. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle. Governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets, and may be subject to limited or no government oversight. Generally, the less developed a country's securities market, the greater the likelihood of custody problems occurring.

Cybersecurity Risk

Cybersecurity Risk applies to each Fund

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund, Authorized Participants, or service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs.

Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate cyberattacks or unintentional events and may arise from external or internal sources. Cyber attacks may include infection by malicious software or gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, networks or devices that are used to service the Fund's operations (e.g., by "hacking" or "phishing"). Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, cyber-attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, market makers or Authorized Participants.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties with which the Fund engages, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchanges and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, other financial institutions and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cybersecurity incidents in the future. Although the Fund's service providers may have established business continuity plans and risk management systems to mitigate cybersecurity risks, there can be no guarantee or assurance that such plans or systems will be effective, or that all risks that exist, or may develop in the future, have been completely anticipated and identified or can be protected against. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

The rapid development and increasingly widespread use of artificial intelligence technologies could increase the effectiveness of cyber attacks and exacerbate the risks.

Extension Risk

Extension Risk applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

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 them 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. Extension risk is particularly prevalent for a callable debt security where an increase in interest rates could result in the issuer of that security choosing not to redeem the debt security as anticipated on the security's call date. Such a decision by the issuer could have the effect of lengthening the debt security's expected maturity, making it more vulnerable to interest rate risk and reducing its market value.

Focus Risk

Focus Risk applies to each Fund

In following its methodology, the Underlying Index may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries and/or may have significant exposure to one or more sectors. The Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent as the Underlying Index. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry(ies) or sector(s), and the Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to events that adversely affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are focused in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers within the same geographic region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Such heightened risks, any of which may adversely affect the issuers in which the Fund invests, 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 issuers in a particular industry or sector. In addition, at times, such industry(ies) or sector(s) may underperform other such categories or the market as a whole.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF

Companies in the banking sector are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may limit the scope of their activities, the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, and the amount of capital they must maintain. Such governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the banking sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries, on any individual financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted.
Banking companies may also be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, credit rating downgrades and adverse conditions in other related markets. Their profitability is heavily dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. Credit, borrower, asset, depositor or counterparty concentration can negatively impact banking companies, as well as credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers. Competition, including price competition, is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. Negative public perception of a distressed bank or banks, the overall banking industry's exposure to a distressed bank, real or potential losses stemming from such exposure, or potential liquidity challenges can have a contagion effect and increase the risk of the overall banking industry and the financials sector in general. The banking sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Broadline Retail Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Broadline Retail Industry applies to the Global X E-commerce ETF

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.

Risks Related to Investing in the Communication Services Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Communication Services Sector applies to the Global X Social Media ETF

The communication services sector consists of both companies in the telecommunication services industry as well as those in the media and entertainment industry. Examples of companies in the telecommunication services industry group include providers of fiber-optic, fixed-line, cellular and wireless telecommunications networks. Companies in the media and entertainment industry group encompass a variety of services and products including television broadcasting, gaming products, social media, networking platforms, online classifieds, online review websites, and Internet search engines. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. In addition, while all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

The communication services sector of a country's economy is often subject to extensive government regulation. The costs of complying with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive required regulatory approvals, or the enactment of new regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of communications companies. Government actions around the world, specifically in the area of pre-marketing clearance of products and prices, can be arbitrary and unpredictable. Companies in the communication services sector may encounter distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in developing new products and services using new technology. Technological innovations may make the products and services of certain communications companies obsolete.

In the U.S., the communication services sector is characterized by increasing competition and regulation by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission and various state regulatory authorities. Companies in the communication services sector are generally required to obtain franchises or licenses in order to provide services in a given location. Licensing and franchise rights in the communication services sector are limited, which may provide an advantage to certain participants. Limited availability of such rights, high barriers to market entry and regulatory oversight, among other factors, have led to consolidation of companies within the sector, which could lead to further regulation or other negative effects in the future. Furthermore, operations of foreign communication services sector companies may be perceived by domestic regulators as national security risks, resulting in restrictions or even bans on such operations.

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector applies to the Global X E-commerce ETF

The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, exchange and interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Moreover, the consumer discretionary sector can be significantly affected by several factors, including, without limitation, consumers' disposable income and changing consumer preferences, demographics, cyclical revenue generation, commodity price volatility, depletion of resources, labor relations, inflation, import and export controls, supply chain disruptions, intense competition, cyber-attacks, technological developments and government regulation.

Risks Related to Investing in the Electric Utilities Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Electric Utilities Industry applies to the Global X U.S. Electrification ETF

Companies in the electric utilities industry may face large capital expenditures in connection with their operations and may therefore be subject to the risk associated with any increase in the cost of borrowing to finance capital construction. Reliance on capital construction projects may increase the risks associated with natural disasters,

terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors that may render an electric utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability. Electric utilities may face decreased demand resulting from energy conservation, shifts in manufacturing activity, milder weather conditions, localized power generation and storage, and regulatory changes, which have a material impact on their business. Deregulation may subject companies in the electric utilities industry to greater competition and may adversely affect their profitability.

Risks Related to Investing in the Equity Real Estate Investment Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Equity Real Estate Investment Industry applies to the Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF

The real estate market may be negatively affected by interest rates, leverage, property and asset values, management and other factors affecting the real estate industry. The Equity Real Estate Investment Industry is comprised of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and may also be negatively affected by factors specific to investing through a pooled vehicle, including management and concentration risk. Adverse market events may have an outsized impact on the equity real estate investment industry. For more information, see **Asset Class Risk - Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Investment Risk** in the **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS** and **A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS** sections of the Prospectus.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF

Companies in the financials sector are subject to government intervention and extensive governmental regulation, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the amount and types of loans and other commitments they can make, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and their size, among other things. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financials sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries, on any individual financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

The financials sector is exposed to risks that may impact the value of investments in the financials sector more severely than investments outside this sector, including operating with substantial financial leverage, and financial services companies may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector. The financials sector may be adversely affected by economic conditions, including increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, and adverse conditions in other related markets. Financial services companies may also be adversely affected by volatility in financial markets, a deterioration of the credit markets, credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers, particularly issuers with concentrated loan portfolios, and the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector, among other things. The financials sector is a target for cyber-attacks and financial services companies may experience technological malfunctions, disruptions, and/or failures, which may cause losses and may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Health Care Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Health Care Sector applies to Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF

The profitability of companies in the health care sector may be adversely affected by the following factors, among others: extensive government regulations, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, changes in the demand for medical products and services, a limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. A number of issuers in the health care sector have recently merged or otherwise experienced consolidation. The effects of this trend toward consolidation are unknown and may be far-reaching. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of a company's patents may adversely affect that company's profitability. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult

to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly, and such efforts ultimately may be unsuccessful. Companies in the health care sector may be thinly capitalized and may be susceptible to product obsolescence. In addition, a number of legislative proposals concerning health care have been considered by the U.S. Congress in recent years. It is unclear what proposals will ultimately be enacted, if any, and what effect they may have on U.S. and non-U.S. companies in the health care sector. 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 Independent Power and Renewable Electricity Producers Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Independent Power and Renewable Electricity Producers Industry applies to the Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF

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 Information Technology Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector applies to the Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF and Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF

Companies in the information technology sector are particularly vulnerable to failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, 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, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. The information technology sector is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology, and success of sector participants depends substantially on the timely and successful introduction of new products. These companies also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

Companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates, competition for the services of qualified personnel, the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services, increased government and regulatory scrutiny, and adverse government or regulatory action. Companies in the information technology 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. Certain companies in the information technology sector may be particular targets of cyber-attacks and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

Risks Related to Investing in the Interactive Media and Services Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Interactive Media and Services Industry applies to the Global X Social Media ETF

The success of the interactive media and services industry may be tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the interactive media and services industry may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their respective profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, interactive media and services in the marketplace.

Risks Related to Investing in the Lithium-Ion Battery Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Lithium-Ion Battery Industry applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF

Securities in the Fund's portfolio involved in the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries are subject to the effects of price fluctuations of minerals as well as traditional and alternative sources of energy, developments in battery and alternative energy technology, government regulations, supply and demand of alternative energy sources and electric vehicles, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, costs related to exploration, mining, and production, and tax and other government regulations and policies. The lithium-ion battery industry can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product lifecycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions. Companies in this industry could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations, and may face risks associated with the production, handling and disposal of hazardous components, and litigation arising out of environmental contamination. The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy may cause a decline in the demand for lithium-ion batteries, and may cause corresponding declines in the revenues and profits of lithium-ion battery companies. If lithium-ion technology is not suitable for widespread adoption, or sufficient demand for lithium-ion products does not develop or takes long periods of time to develop, the revenues of lithium-ion battery companies may decline.

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

The materials sector tends to be closely tied to the economic cycle and can be significantly affected by supply-demand dynamics. Issuers in the materials sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import and export controls, supply chain disruptions, worldwide competition, social and political unrest, war, depletion of resources, technical advances, labor relations, over-production, litigation and government regulations, among other factors. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Issuers in the materials sector are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims, and may incur significant costs in complying with environmental laws.

Risks Related to Investing in the Metals and Mining Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Metals and Mining Industry applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Because the Fund invests in stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. and foreign companies that are involved in the mining industry, it is subject to certain risks associated with such companies. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the mining industry. Also, mining companies are highly dependent on the price of the commodity they produce, changes in global demand for certain metals, economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, fluctuation in extraction and production costs, changes in exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, trade treaties, and government regulation and intervention, and events in the regions in which a company operates (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments or repatriation of capital, military coups, social or political unrest, violence and labor unrest). Commodity prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time; therefore the Fund's Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. In particular, a drop in the price of a given commodity could adversely affect the profitability of mining companies and their ability to secure financing.

The production, purchase and sale of precious metals by governments or central banks or other larger holders can be negatively affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant adverse impact on the supply and prices of precious metals. A significant portion of the world's gold reserves are held by governments, central banks and related institutions.

Some of the companies held by the Fund's may include early stage mining companies that are in the exploration stage only or that hold properties that might not ultimately produce these metals. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant financial risks over a significant period of time, which even a combination of

careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate, and many early stage miners operate at a loss and are dependent on securing financing. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site.

Risks Related to Investing in the Mortgage Real Estate Investment Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Mortgage Real Estate Investment Industry applies to the Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF and Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF

Mortgage REITs are exposed to the risks specific to the real estate market as well as the risks that relate specifically to the way in which Mortgage REITs are organized and operated. Mortgage REITs are subject to the credit risk of the borrowers to whom they extend credit. Mortgage REITs are subject to significant interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a Mortgage REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the value of a Mortgage REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations goes down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the value of a Mortgage REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations goes up.

Mortgage REITs typically use leverage and many are highly leveraged, which exposes them to leverage risk. Leverage risk refers to the risk that leverage created from borrowing may impair a Mortgage REIT's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase the volatility of the values of securities issued by the Mortgage REIT and incur substantial losses if its borrowing costs increase.

Mortgage REITs are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that borrowers may prepay their mortgage loans at faster than expected rates. Prepayment rates generally increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. These faster than expected payments may adversely affect a Mortgage REIT's profitability because the Mortgage REIT may be forced to replace investments that have been redeemed or repaid early with other investments having a lower yield. Additionally, rising interest rates may cause the duration of a Mortgage REIT's investments to be longer than anticipated and increase such investments' interest rate sensitivity.

Mortgage REITs may be dependent upon their management skills and may have limited financial resources. Mortgage REITs are generally not diversified and may be subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, transactions between Mortgage REITs and their affiliates may be subject to conflicts of interest which may adversely affect a Mortgage REIT's shareholders. For more information, see Asset Class Risk - Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Investment Risk in the **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS** and **A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS** sections of the Prospectus.

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Sector applies to the Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF

The real estate sector includes real estate companies focused on commercial and residential real estate development, sales, operations, and services, as well as real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). 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 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.

Risks Related to Investing in the Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Industry applies to the Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF

The semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry is highly competitive, and certain companies in this industry may be restricted from operating in certain markets due to the sensitive nature of these technologies. Companies in this space generally seek to increase silicon capacity, improve yields, and reduce die size in their product designs which may result in significant increases in worldwide supply and downward pressure on prices. Companies involved in the semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. The success of such companies frequently depends on the ability to develop and produce

competitive new semiconductor technologies. Companies in this industry frequently undertake substantial research and development expenses in order to remain competitive, and a failure to successfully demonstrate advanced functionality and performance can have a material impact on the company's business.

Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector applies to the Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF and Global X U.S. Electrification ETF

Stock prices for companies in the utilities sector are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors such as extreme weather events and seasonal weather patterns, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate exchanges. Although rate changes of a utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs due to political and regulatory factors, rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends are rising in times of rising costs. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rate of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

Foreign Securities Risk

Foreign Securities Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF and Global X U.S. Electrification ETF

Investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs")) are subject to additional risks, including, but not limited to: lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. The countries in which the Fund invests may also be subject to structural risks, including economic, political and social instability. Additionally, certain securities held by the Fund, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions and as such, 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. Shareholder rights under the laws of some foreign countries may not be as favorable as U.S. laws. Thus, a shareholder may have more difficulty in asserting its rights or enforcing a judgment against a foreign company than a shareholder of a comparable U.S. company. 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.

Foreign issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less reliable and publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, as compared to U.S. issuers. Certain countries' legal institutions, financial markets, and services are less developed than those in the U.S. or other major economies. The Fund may have greater difficulty voting proxies, exercising shareholder rights, securing dividends and obtaining information regarding corporate actions on a timely basis, pursuing legal remedies, and obtaining judgments with respect to foreign investments in foreign courts than with respect to domestic issuers in U.S. courts. Countries in which the Fund may invest have experienced security concerns, such as war and other types of conflict, terrorism, strained international relations and

territorial disputes. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in the markets, including short term market volatility, and may adversely affect the economy and the Fund's investments.

Geographic Risk

Geographic Risk applies to each Fund

Geographic risk is the risk that the Fund's assets may be focused in countries located in the same geographic region. This investment focus will subject the Fund to risks associated with that particular region, or a region economically tied to that particular region, such as a natural, biological, or other disasters and the spread of infectious diseases. The Fund may invest in countries or regions with economies that are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may cause an adverse impact on the economy in which the Fund invests and on the Fund's investments. The countries in which the Fund invests may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Additionally, countries in which the Fund may invest have experienced security concerns, which may cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the economy and the Fund's investments. As a result, an economic downturn, social or political unrest, or government restrictions on international trade, among other things, in one or more of these regions may impact the performance of the constituents in which the Fund invests, even if the Fund does not invest directly in companies located in such 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 a particular country or region, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Brazil

Risk of Investing in Brazil applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF and Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF

Investments in Brazilian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Brazil. Specifically, Brazilian issuers may be subject to regulatory and economic interventions by the government, including the imposition of wage and price controls and the limitation of imports. In addition, the market for Brazilian securities is directly influenced by the flow of international capital and economic and market conditions of certain countries, especially emerging market countries in Central and South America. Adverse economic conditions or developments in other emerging market countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Brazilian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and declines in the amount of foreign currency invested in Brazil. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high inflation, debt and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth. Corruption and subsequent legal consequences have led to political instability and sudden changes in leadership.

An increase in prices for commodities, such as petroleum, the depreciation of the Brazilian real and future governmental measures seeking to maintain the value of the Brazilian real in relation to the U.S. dollar, may trigger increases in inflation in Brazil and may slow the rate of growth of the Brazilian economy. Inflationary pressures also may limit the ability of certain Brazilian issuers to access foreign financial markets and may lead to further government intervention in the economy, including the introduction of government policies that may adversely affect the overall performance of the Brazilian economy, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund's investments.

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy, which may have significant effects on Brazilian companies and on market conditions and prices of Brazilian securities. The Brazilian economy has been characterized by frequent, and occasionally drastic, intervention by the Brazilian government, including the imposition of wage and price controls, exchange controls, limiting imports, blocking access to bank accounts and other measures. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, tariff, trade and other policies to influence the core of Brazil's economy. Actions taken by the Brazilian government concerning the economy may have significant effects on Brazilian companies and on market conditions and prices of Brazilian securities.

Investments in Brazilian securities may be subject to certain restrictions on foreign investment. Although Brazilian law has provided greater certainty with respect to the free exchange of currency, any restrictions or restrictive exchange control policies in the future could have the effect of preventing or restricting access to foreign currency could affect the Fund's ability to operate and to qualify for the favorable tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Brazil depends heavily on international trade, and its economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international commodity prices and commodity markets. Brazil's agricultural and mining sectors account for a large portion of its exports. Any changes in these sectors or fluctuations in the commodity markets could have an adverse impact on the Brazilian economy, and therefore adversely impact the performance of the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Chile

Risk of Investing in Chile applies to the Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Investment in Chilean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Chile. 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., and the Netherlands. Future changes in the price or the demand for Chilean exported products by Chile's trading partners, 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.

Risk of Investing in China

Risk of Investing in China applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Investments in Chinese issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to China.

Political and Social Risk

The Chinese government is authoritarian and has periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth and the pace of economic liberalization may lead to social turmoil, violence and labor unrest. In addition, China continues to experience disagreements related to integration with Hong Kong and religious and nationalist disputes in Tibet and Xinjiang. There is also a greater risk in China than in many other countries of currency fluctuations, currency nonconvertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation as a result of internal social unrest or conflicts with other countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. China's growing income inequality, rapidly aging population and significant environmental issues also are factors that may affect the Chinese economy. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy.

Government Control and Regulations Risk

Despite the Chinese government's implementation of economic and market reforms in recent decades, government control over certain sectors or enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive. China has restrictions on investment in companies or industries deemed to be sensitive to particular national interests, trading of securities of Chinese issuers, foreign ownership of Chinese corporations and/or the repatriation of assets by foreign investors. Limitations or restrictions on foreign ownership of Chinese securities may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Fund and could lead to higher tracking error. Chinese government intervention in the market may have a negative impact on market sentiment, which may in turn affect the performance of the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies that may be connected to governmental influence, lack of publicly-available information, and political and social instability.

Economic Risk

The Chinese economy is heavily reliant on trade and may be adversely affect by, among other things, a deterioration in global demand and spending for Chinese export or in spending on domestic goods by Chinese consumers. The 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 and companies in which the Fund invests. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory, trade or business restrictions that could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

Expropriation Risk

The Chinese government maintains a major role in economic policy making and investing in China involves risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested.

Security Risk

China has strained international relations with Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, India, and other neighbors due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense and other security concerns. Relations between China's Han ethnic majority and other ethnic groups in China, including Tibetans and Uighurs, are also strained and have been marked by protests and violence. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity and strained international relations, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, export controls, 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. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Chinese economy.

VIE Structure Risk

Chinese companies, including those 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. As a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. Chinese companies with securities listed on U.S. exchanges may be delisted if they do not meet U.S. accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements, or for other reasons, which would significantly decrease the liquidity and value of the securities.

There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

Many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities or "VIEs" in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restrictions. In a VIE structure, a Chinese operating company establishes a shell company in another jurisdiction to issue stock to public shareholders. When a VIE structure is used by a Chinese company to list its stock in the U.S., instead of owning the equity securities of the Chinese company, the U.S.-listed shell company directly or indirectly enters into contracts with the Chinese operating company under Chinese law. These contracts provide the U.S.-listed shell company with only economic exposure to the Chinese company and do not represent equity ownership in the operating company.

While VIEs are a longstanding practice that is well known by Chinese officials and regulators, the structure has not been formally recognized under Chinese law. It is uncertain whether Chinese officials or regulators will withdraw their implicit acceptance of the structure or whether the contractual arrangements would be enforced by Chinese courts or arbitration bodies. Prohibitions of these structures by the Chinese government, or the inability to enforce such contracts, from which the shell company derives its value, would likely cause the VIE structured holding(s) to suffer significant, detrimental, and possibly permanent losses, and in turn, adversely affect the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Developed Europe

Risk of Investing in Developed Europe applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF

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

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF, Global X Russell 2000 ETF, Global X U.S. Electrification ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF, Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Investments in a developed country's issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to developed countries. Developed countries generally tend to rely on services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary means of economic growth. A prolonged slowdown in one or more services sectors is likely to have a negative impact on economies of certain developed countries, although economies of individual developed countries can be impacted by slowdowns in other sectors. In the past, certain developed countries have been targets of terrorism, and some geographic areas in which the Fund invests have experienced strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other security concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the financial markets in these countries or geographic areas and may adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Heavy regulation of certain markets, including labor and product markets, may have an adverse effect on certain issuers. Such regulations may negatively affect economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. Many developed countries are heavily indebted and face rising healthcare and retirement expenses. In addition, price fluctuations of certain commodities and regulations impacting the import of commodities may negatively affect developed country economies. Developed countries may also be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners or the imposition of tariffs by or on trading partners.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

The securities markets of emerging market countries may be less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and not be subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. Issuers and securities markets in emerging markets are generally not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements or as comprehensive government regulations as are issuers and securities markets in the developed markets. Substantially less information may be publicly available about emerging market issuers than is available about issuers in developed 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 typically are classified as such by lacking one or more of the following characteristics: sustainability of economic development, large and liquid securities markets, openness to foreign ownership, ease of capital inflows and outflows, efficiency of the market's operational framework, and/or stability of the institutional framework. The Fund's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging market countries may be constrained by limitations relating to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. Such limitations may be computed based on the aggregate trading volume by or holdings of the Fund, the Adviser, its affiliates and their respective clients and other service providers. The Fund may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain emerging market countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees, which may limit investment in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer

restrictions and higher transactional costs. In addition, emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging market countries may also lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. Chronic structural public sector deficits in some countries may adversely impact a Fund's investments.

Many emerging market countries have experienced currency devaluations, substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation, and economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of those emerging market countries. Economies in emerging market countries generally are dependent upon international trade and may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. As a result, emerging market countries are particularly vulnerable to downturns of the world economy.

Many emerging market countries are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability. Emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, terrorism, border disputes, or other social or political conflicts. Unanticipated political, social, and public health developments may cause uncertainty in the markets and/or result in sudden and significant investment losses that adversely affect the performance of these economies. These developments may result in increased market volatility, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, and restrictions on travel.

As a result of heightened geopolitical tensions, various countries have imposed economic sanctions, imposed non-trade barriers and renewed existing economic sanctions on certain emerging markets and on issuers within those markets. These non-trade barriers consist of prohibiting certain securities trades, prohibiting certain private transactions in certain sectors and with respect to certain companies, asset freezes, and prohibition of all business, against certain individuals and companies. These actions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. In addition, sanctions may require the Fund to freeze its existing investments, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Also, if an affected security is included in the Fund's Underlying Index, the Fund may, where practicable, seek to eliminate its holdings of the affected security by employing or augmenting its representative sampling strategy to seek to track the investment results of the Underlying Index. Additionally, lack of relevant data and reliable public information, including financial information, about securities in emerging markets may contribute to incorrect weightings and data and computational errors. The use of (or increased use of) a representative sampling strategy may increase the Fund's tracking error risk. Actions barring some or all transactions with a specific company will likely have a substantial, negative impact on the value of such company's securities. These sanctions may also lead to changes in the Fund's Underlying Index. The Fund's index provider may remove securities from the Underlying Index or implement caps on the securities of certain issuers that have been subject to recent economic sanctions. In such an event, it is expected that the Fund will rebalance its portfolio to bring it in line with its Underlying Index as a result of any such changes, which may result in transaction costs and increased tracking error. The Fund's investment in emerging market countries may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the return to the Fund from an investment in such countries.

Settlement and clearance procedures in emerging market countries are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve the Fund's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement, clearance or registration problems may make it more difficult for the Fund to value its portfolio securities and could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, to have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Fund has delivered or the Fund's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

Risk of Investing in Japan

Risk of Investing in Japan applies to the Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF

Investments in Japanese issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Japan. Japan's economic growth rate has generally remained low relative to other advanced economies, and it may continue to remain low. Japan's economy is heavily dependent on international trade and government policy supporting its export market and has been affected by trade tariffs and competition from emerging economies. As such, economic growth is heavily dependent on continued growth in international trade, relatively low commodities prices, government support of the financial services sector, and other government policies. Any changes

or trends in these economic factors could have a significant impact on Japanese markets overall and may negatively affect the Fund's investments. Other risks to Japan's economic growth and competitiveness include significant public debt and deficits as well as labor shortages due to an aging and declining population. Japan's economy and equity market also share a strong correlation with U.S. markets, and the Japanese economy may be affected by economic problems in the U.S. Additionally, despite a strengthening in the economic relationship between Japan and China, the countries' political relationship has at times been strained. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy and destabilize the region as a whole. Additionally, escalated tensions involving North Korea and any outbreak of hostilities involving North Korea could have a severe adverse effect on Japan's economy. Japan is also heavily dependent on oil and other commodity imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the Japanese economy.

Japan is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could result in a significant adverse impact on the Japanese economy.

Currency fluctuations also could adversely impact Japan's export market and its economy. If the Japanese government were to intervene in the currency market, as it has in the past, e the value of the yen could fluctuate sharply and unpredictably, which could cause losses to investors.

Risk of Investing in New Zealand

Risk of Investing in New Zealand applies to the Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF

Investment in New Zealand issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to New Zealand. The New Zealand economy is heavily dependent on exports from the agricultural sector. Leading agricultural exports include dairy products, meat, forest products, fruit and vegetables, fish, and wool. New Zealand also has substantial reserves of natural gas, coal, and oil. As a result, the New Zealand economy is susceptible to fluctuations in demand for agricultural products and certain commodities. The New Zealand economy is also becoming increasingly dependent on its growing services industry.

Risk of Investing in Singapore

Risk of Investing in Singapore applies to the Global X SuperDividend REIT ETF

Investments in Singaporean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risks specific to Singapore. Specifically, political and economic developments of its neighbors may have an adverse effect on Singapore's economy. In addition, because its economy is export driven, Singapore relies heavily on its trading partners. China is a major purchaser of Singapore's exports and serves as a source of Singapore's imports. Singapore derives a significant portion of its foreign investments from China. Singapore is also sensitive to the socio-political and economic developments of its neighbors, Indonesia and Malaysia, relying on both as markets for Singapore's service industry and on Malaysia for its raw water supply. Singapore also has substantial economic exposure to Hong Kong and the U.S. As a result, Singapore's economy is susceptible to fluctuations in the world economy. A downturn in the economies of China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, or the U.S., among other countries or regions, could adversely affect Singapore's economy. In addition, Singapore's economy may be particularly vulnerable to external market changes due to its smaller size. Rising labor costs and increasing environmental consciousness have led some labor-intensive industries to relocate to countries with cheaper work forces, and continued labor outsourcing may adversely affect the Singaporean economy.

Risk of Investing in South Africa

Risk of Investing in South Africa applies to the Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Investing in South African issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to South Africa. South Africa's economy exhibits characteristics of both a developed country and a developing country and has historically experienced extremely uneven distribution of wealth and income and high rates of unemployment. Although economic reforms such as privatization have been enacted to promote growth and foreign investments, there can be no assurance that these programs will achieve the desired results. The securities markets in South Africa are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading

markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. In addition, South Africa's currency has at times been at risk of devaluation due to inadequate foreign currency reserve. Despite significant reform and privatization, the South African government continues to control a large share of South African economic activity. Heavy regulation of labor and product markets is pervasive and may stifle South African economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. The agriculture and mining sectors of South Africa's economy account for a large portion of its exports, and thus the South African economy is susceptible to fluctuations in these commodity markets.

South Africa is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters, such as droughts, and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event may adversely impact South Africa's economy or business operations of companies in South Africa, causing an adverse impact on the value of the Fund.

Risk of Investing in South Korea

Risk of Investing in South Korea applies to the Global X Social Media ETF

Investments in South Korean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to South Korea. Substantial political tensions exist between North Korea and South Korea. Escalated tensions involving the two nations and the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, could have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy. In addition, South Korea's economic performance is subject to risks arising from a rapidly aging workforce, lagging productivity, and structural problems. The South Korean economy is heavily reliant on trading exports, especially from other Asian countries and the U.S., and disruptions or decreases in trade activity could lead to further economic declines. The South Korean economy' s dependence on the economies of Asia and the U.S. means that a reduction in spending by these economies on South Korean products and services or negative changes in any of these economies may cause an adverse impact on the South Korean economy and therefore, on the Fund's investments.

Risk of Investing in the United States

Risk of Investing in the United States applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF, Global X Russell 2000 ETF, Global X U.S. Electrification ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF, Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Investments in United States issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United States. A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, including the imposition of tariffs on trading partners, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative changes in the U.S. are changing many aspects of financial, commercial, public health, environmental, and other regulation and may have a significant effect on U.S. markets generally, as well as on the value of certain securities. Governmental agencies project that the U.S. will continue to maintain elevated public debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although elevated debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, elevated public debt service costs may constrain future economic growth. The U.S. has developed increasingly strained relations with a number of foreign countries. If relations with certain countries deteriorate, it could adversely affect U.S. issuers as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. The U.S. has also experienced increased internal political discord. If this trend were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on the U.S. economy and the issuers in which the Fund invests.

Government Debt Risk

Government Debt Risk applies to the Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF

Investments in debt instruments issued or guaranteed by governments can involve a high degree of risk. Countries with high levels of public debt and spending may experience stifled economic growth and may be unwilling or unable to repay public debt. A country's willingness or ability to pay debt due in a timely manner may be affected by the size of the debt and economic burden to the country, governmental policy, failure to enact economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other agencies, currency reserves and cash flow. Such countries may face higher borrowing costs and, in some cases,

may implement austerity measures that could have an adverse effect on economic growth. Such developments could contribute to prolonged periods of recession in these countries and adversely impact investments in the Fund.

High Dividend Yield Stocks Risk

High Dividend Yield Stocks Risk applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF and Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF

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 (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), 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. Also, the market return of high dividend yield stocks, in certain market conditions, may perform worse than the overall stock market.

High Yield Securities Risk

High Yield Securities Risk applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF

Securities that are rated below investment grade, (high yield securities), typically involve greater risk and are less liquid than higher-rated securities. Changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial condition of the issuers and changes in interest rates may adversely impact the ability of issuers of high yield securities to make timely payments of interest and principal.

The Fund may invest in high yield securities that offer generally a higher current yield than that available from higher grade issues, but they typically involve greater risk. Securities rated below investment grade commonly are referred to as "junk bonds." High yield securities are subject to a greater risk of default, illiquidity, price volatility and uncertainty in valuation. The ability of issuers of high yield securities to make timely payments of interest and principal may be impacted by adverse changes in general economic conditions, changes in the financial condition of their issuers and price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. High yield securities are less liquid than investment grade securities and may be difficult to price or sell, particularly in times of negative sentiment toward high yield securities. Issuers of high yield securities may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade securities have. Periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates may cause the issuers of high yield securities to experience financial distress, which could adversely impact their ability to make timely payments of principal and interest and could increase the possibility of default. The market value and liquidity of high yield securities may be impacted negatively by adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, especially in a market characterized by low trade volume.

Income Risk

Income Risk applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

The Fund's income may decline when interest rates fall. This decline can occur because the Fund may invest in or have exposure to lower-yielding bonds as bonds in its portfolio mature or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional bonds. If the Fund's income declines, distributions by the Fund to shareholders may be less.

Indexing Strategy Risk

Indexing Strategy Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the Underlying Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index regardless of their investment merits, and the Adviser does not otherwise attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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

Index-Related Risk applies to each Fund

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. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Underlying Index accurately, or that the Underlying Index will be determined, comprised or calculated accurately. 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. The Index Provider may be exposed to operational risks, including the failure of its systems or technology, which may impact the Fund and its ability to track the Underlying Index.

Representative Sampling Risk

Representative Sampling Risk applies to Global X Russell 2000 ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Representative sampling is a method of indexing that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have a similar investment profile to the Underlying Index and resemble the Underlying Index in terms of risk factors and other key characteristics. When the Fund utilizes a representative sampling strategy, the Fund is subject to an increased risk of tracking error, in that the securities selected in the aggregate for the Fund may not have an investment profile similar to those of the Underlying Index.

Management Risk

Management Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund is subject to the risk that 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. While the Fund uses an indexing approach, implementation of the Fund's principal investment strategy may result in tracking error risk, which is described below. There is no guarantee that a Fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of its Underlying Index or that a Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Tracking Error Risk

Tracking Error Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the Underlying Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index regardless of their investment merits, and the Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets or seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund 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. 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. 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.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk applies to the Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally increase in value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply. Interest rates may rise, with potentially sudden and unpredictable effects on the markets and the Fund's investments. Interest rates are measured by the US 10-Year Treasury Yield for long-term yields and the Federal Funds rate (continuous series) for short-term rates. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. Securities of lower credit quality or with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, often making them more volatile in response to interest rate changes than securities of higher credit quality or with shorter durations. Interest rate fluctuations may also negatively impact the values of equity and other non-fixed income securities. Inflation-indexed bonds, including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, decline in value when real interest rates rise (the real interest rate is the rate of interest an investor expects to receive after allowing for inflation). In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations.

Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate securities may decrease in value if interest rates increase. Inverse floating rate securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation with similar credit quality. When the Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities, which may also impact the net asset value of the Fund's Shares.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve") has periodically cut interest rates in response to cooling inflation, however, the Federal Reserve has indicated it will take a measured approach to future rate cuts in light of persistent inflationary pressures. There is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system will remain elevated. Such policies may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, which could cause the value of the Fund's investments and the NAV of the Fund's Shares to decline. To the extent the Fund experiences high redemptions of its Shares in connection with these developments or otherwise, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may lower the Fund's performance. The liquidity levels of the Fund's investments may also be affected by increased portfolio turnover or by a substantial increase in interest rates. Further, fixed income markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. This reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. If sudden or large-scale rises in interest rates were to occur, the Fund could also face above-average redemption requests, which could cause the Fund to lose value due to downward pricing forces and reduced market liquidity.

International Closed Market Trading Risk

International Closed Market Trading Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

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 ETFs.

Investable Universe of Companies Risk

Investable Universe of Companies Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

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

Issuer Risk applies to each Fund

Issuer risk is the risk that any of the individual companies that the Fund invests in may perform badly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or on their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which would also cause their stock prices to decline.

Market Risk

Market Risk applies to each Fund

Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund and its investments. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, 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. Trade policy, including the imposition of tariffs, may dampen consumer spending and result in decreased confidence in the markets. Additionally, political uncertainty regarding U.S. policy, including the U.S. government's approach to trade, may also impact the markets. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious diseases, inflation and recessions, changes in interest or exchange rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets.

MLP Tax Risk

MLP Tax Risk applies to the Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF

Subject to the application of the partnership audit rules, MLPs that elect to be taxed as partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP that previously elected to be taxed as a partnership being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, to the extent that any of the MLPs to which the Fund has exposure are treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of the Fund's investment and lower the Fund's income. Additionally, as a result of the Fund's exposure to MLPs taxed as partnerships, a portion of the Fund's distributions are expected to be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Return of capital distributions are not taxable income to you, but reduce your tax basis in your Fund Shares. Such a reduction in tax basis will result in larger taxable gains and/or lower tax losses on a subsequent sale of Fund Shares. Shareholders who sell their Shares for less than they bought them may still recognize a gain due to the reduction in tax basis. Shareholders who periodically receive the payment of dividends or other distributions consisting of a return of capital may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits from the Fund when, in fact, they are not. Shareholders should not assume that the source of the distributions is from the net profits of the Fund. To the extent that the distributions paid to you constitute a return of capital, the Fund's assets will decline. A decline in the Fund's assets may also result in an increase in the portion of a Fund's expense ratio that is not subject to a unitary fee or any other form of contractual cap, and over time the distributions paid in excess of net distributions received could work to erode the Fund's net asset value.

Model Portfolio Risk

Model Portfolio Risk applies to Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF

The Underlying Index utilizes a proprietary methodology to determine its allocations to the securities in which the Fund invests. Investments selected using a proprietary methodology, including quantitative models, may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance. There can be no assurance that use of a model will enable the Fund to achieve positive returns or outperform the market.

New Fund Risk

New Fund Risk applies to the Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF, Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

The Fund is a new fund, with limited or no operating history, as applicable, 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. From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Adviser or another affiliate of the Adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk

Non-Diversification Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X E-commerce ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X U.S. Electrification ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF, Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF, Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act. This means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers as compared to a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to the risks associated with these particular issuers, or to a single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence affecting these issuers, which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's shares.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk applies to each Fund

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, cybersecurity incidents, and technology or systems failures. Disruptions of the systems of the Adviser and the Fund's distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, technological or other disruptions to the Fund's operations, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. 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

Options Premium Tax Risk applies to the Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF

An option premium is not subject to taxation upon receipt but rather when such option is exercised, is sold or lapses. If the Fund distributes the cash attributable to an option premium in the year of receipt this may result in some of such distribution being considered a return of capital which is tax-free to the extent of your tax basis in your shares of the Fund. In later years, when the option is sold, is exercised or lapses, the Fund will need to distribute such income, but the corresponding cash has been previously distributed. Thus, the Fund may need to borrow or sell other investments to obtain the necessary cash. 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% plus the 3.8% Medicare tax. 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.

Prepayment Risk

Prepayment Risk applies to the Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF and Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF

Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a security will repay principal (in part or in whole) earlier than expected. 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, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds applies to each Fund

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. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may 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, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create and redeem in either of those cases, Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and may possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from the Fund's exchange.

Large Shareholder Risk

Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser, an affiliate of the Adviser, or funds managed by the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment. These large redemptions may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities or other assets when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV, increase the Fund's brokerage costs and/or have a material effect on the market price of Fund. 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 the Fund's 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

Absence of Active Market

Although Shares of the Fund are or will be listed for trading on a U.S. exchange and may be listed on certain foreign exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained.

Risks of Secondary Listings

The Fund's Shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. exchanges other than the U.S. exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained. There can be no assurance that the Fund's Shares will continue to trade on any such exchange or in any market or that the Fund's Shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The Fund's Shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their brokers direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Shares on a U.S. exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.

Secondary Market Trading Risk

Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Shares of the Fund may trade in the secondary market on days when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem Shares from Authorized Participants. On such days, Shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or discounts than might be experienced on days when the Fund accepts purchase and redemption orders. Secondary market trading in Fund Shares may be halted by a stock exchange because of market conditions or other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on a stock exchange or in any market may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules on the stock exchange or market. During a "flash crash," the market prices of the Fund's shares may decline suddenly and significantly. Such a decline may not reflect the performance of the portfolio securities held by the Fund. Flash crashes may cause Authorized Participants and other market makers to limit or cease trading in the Fund's shares for temporary or longer periods. Shareholders could suffer significant losses to the extent that they sell shares at these temporarily low market prices. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing or trading of Fund Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or when the Fund has relatively few assets or experiences a lower trading volume. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. Any of these factors may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares

Buying or selling Fund Shares involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling Shares of the Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread" - that is, the difference between what professional investors are willing to pay for Fund Shares (the "bid" price) and the market price at which they are willing to sell Fund Shares (the "ask" price). Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Fund Shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Risks Related to Stock Connect Programs

Risks Related to Stock Connect Programs applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Investing in securities in mainland China through Stock Connect Programs is subject to trading, clearance, settlement and other procedures, which could pose risks to the Fund. Trading through the Stock Connect Programs is subject to a number of restrictions, including daily and aggregate quota limitations, which limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day by Hong Kong investors (and foreign investors trading through Hong Kong) trading mainland Chinese listed securities and mainland Chinese investors trading Hong Kong listed securities trading through the relevant Stock Connect Programs. The daily quota is not specific to the Fund and is utilized on a first-come-first-serve basis. As such, buy orders via the Stock Connect Programs could be rejected once the daily quota is exceeded. The daily quota may thereby restrict the Fund's ability to invest through Stock Connect Programs on a timely basis, which could affect the Fund's ability to effectively pursue its investment strategy. The daily quota is also subject to change. It is possible for securities eligible to be purchased via the Stock Connect Programs to lose such designation, which could impact the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy. In order to comply with applicable local market rules and to facilitate orderly operations of the Fund, including the timely settlement of Stock Connect Programs trades placed by or on behalf of the Fund, the Fund utilizes an operating model that may reduce the risks of trade failures; however, it will also allow Stock Connect Programs trades to be settled without the prior verification by the Fund. Accordingly, this operating model may subject the Fund to additional risks, including an increased risk of inadvertently exceeding certain trade or other restrictions or limits placed on the Fund and/or its affiliates, and a heightened risk of erroneous trades, which may negatively impact the Fund.

The Stock Connect Programs operate only on days when both the Chinese and Hong Kong markets are open for trading. Additionally, the Shenzhen and Shanghai markets may operate when the Stock Connect Programs are not active. 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 Fund's investments in A-Shares though the Stock Connect Programs 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. The securities regimes and legal systems of China and Hong Kong differ significantly, and issues may arise based on these differences that could have a detrimental effect on the Fund's investments and returns. Different fees, costs and taxes are imposed on foreign investors acquiring securities through Stock Connect Programs, and these fees, costs and taxes may be higher than comparable fees, costs and taxes imposed on owners of other Chinese securities providing similar investment exposure.

The Stock Connect Programs are relatively new trading platforms, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not yet well understood. Further developments are likely and there can be no assurance as to whether or how such developments may restrict or affect the Fund's investments or returns. Chinese regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may also adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments.

Securities Lending Risk

As of the date of the prospectus, Securities Lending Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X SuperDividend® ETF, Global X Social Media ETF, Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF, Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF, Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF, Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF, Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF, Global X E-commerce

ETF, Global X Russell 2000 ETF and Global X U.S. Electrification ETF. However, the Board of Trustees of the Trust reserves the right to add or remove a Fund to the Funds' securities lending program from time to time, and as a consequence, this risk could apply to Funds other than those listed above.

The Fund may engage in lending its portfolio securities. 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. In connection with such loans, the Fund generally receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of domestic equity securities and ADRs and 105% of the value of the foreign equity securities (other than ADRs) being lent. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although the Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund). In addition, the Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. Also, 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.

Tax Status Risk

Tax Status Risk applies to the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF

Unlike most 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. Because the Fund currently intends to effect redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve the Fund recognizing a capital gain and/or incurring 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. To the extent that the maximum additional variable charge for cash creation or cash redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the transaction costs of purchasing or selling portfolio securities, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted. Additionally, to the extent that brokerage or other costs are costs or taxable gains or losses that the Fund might not offset by transaction fees, such costs may be borne by the Fund and result in a decrease in the value of the Fund.

Trading Halt Risk

Trading Halt Risk applies to each Fund

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

Turnover Risk applies to the Global X Guru® Index ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF, Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF, Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF and Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF

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

Valuation Risk applies to each Fund

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). Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuations in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, 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.

A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF OTHER RISKS

Each Fund may also be subject to certain other risks associated with its investments and investment strategies.

Exclusion from the Definition of a Commodity Pool Operator Risk

With respect to the Fund, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended ("CEA"), and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, with respect to the Funds, the Adviser is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" ("CTA") under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC. The terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in "commodity interests." Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps. Because the Adviser and the Funds intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Funds may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment objective, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Adviser's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this Prospectus.

Leverage Risk

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank up to 33 1/3% of its net assets for short term or emergency purposes. The Fund may borrow money at fiscal quarter end to maintain the required level of diversification to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As a result, the Fund may be exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and therefore increases the risks associated with investing in the Fund. If the value of the Fund's assets increases, then leveraging would cause the Fund's NAV to increase more sharply than it would have had the Fund not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of the Fund's assets decreases, leveraging would cause the Fund's NAV to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had the Fund not leveraged. The Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with borrowings.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company Risk

The Fund must meet a number of diversification requirements to qualify as a RIC under Section 851 of the Code and, if qualified, to continue to qualify. If the Fund experiences difficulty in meeting those requirements for any fiscal quarter, it might enter into borrowings in order to increase the portion of the Fund's total assets represented by cash, cash items, and U.S. government securities shortly thereafter and, as of the close of the following fiscal quarter, to attempt to meet the requirements. However, the Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with any such borrowings, and increased investments by the Fund in cash, cash items, and U.S. government securities (whether the Fund makes such investments from borrowings) are likely to reduce the Fund's return to investors.

Tax Treaty Reclaims Uncertainty

When the Fund receives dividend and interest income (if any) from issuers in certain countries, such distributions may be subject to partial withholding by local tax authorities in order to satisfy potential local tax obligations. The Fund may file claims to recover such withholding tax in jurisdictions where withholding tax reclaim is possible, which may be the case as a result of bilateral treaties between the United States and local governments. Whether or when the Fund will receive a withholding tax refund in the future is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. The receipt of a refund of withholding tax would preclude claiming a foreign tax credit, to the extent available or applicable, with respect to such

withholding tax. Where the Fund expects to recover withholding tax based on a continuous assessment of probability of recovery, the NAV of the Fund generally includes accruals for such tax refunds. The Fund continues to evaluate tax developments for potential impact to the probability of recovery. If the likelihood of receiving refunds materially decreases, for example due to a change in tax regulation or approach, accruals in the Fund's NAV for such refunds may need to be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect that Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of any resulting reduction in NAV regardless of whether they were investors during the accrual period. Conversely, if a Fund receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, investors in the Fund at the time the claim is successful will benefit from any resulting increase in the Fund's NAV. Investors who sold their shares prior to such time will not benefit from such NAV increase.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the policies and procedures of Global X Funds® (the "Trust") with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' combined Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The top holdings of each Fund and Fund Fact Sheets providing information regarding each Fund's top holdings can be found at www.globalxetfs.com/explore/(click on the name of your Fund) and may be requested by calling 1-888-493-8631.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Global X Management Company LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser and the administrator for the Funds. Subject to the supervision of the Trust's Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing the investment activities of the Funds and the Funds' business affairs and other administrative matters. The Adviser has been a registered investment adviser since 2008. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices located at 605 3rd Avenue, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10158. As of February 1, 2026, the Adviser provided investment advisory services for assets of approximately $91.4 billion.

Pursuant to a Supervision and Administration Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser provides, or causes to be furnished, all supervisory, administrative and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Funds and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by the Funds, including audit, certain custody, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs. The Supervision and Administration Agreement also requires the Adviser to provide investment advisory services to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement.

Each Fund pays the Adviser a fee ("Management Fee") in return for providing investment advisory, supervisory and administrative services under an all-in fee structure. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Funds paid a monthly Management Fee to the Adviser at the following annual rates (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund taken separately):

Fund	Management Fee
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF	0.75%
Global X SuperDividend® ETF	0.58%[1]
Global X Social Media ETF	0.65%
Global X Guru® Index ETF	0.75%
Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF	0.48%
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF	0.45%
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 S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF	0.35%
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF	0.25%
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF	0.25%

Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF	0.25%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF	0.25%
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)	0.59%
Global X Russell 2000 ETF	0.08%
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF	0.50%
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF	0.29%
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF	0.19%
Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF	0.29%

[1] Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit expenses for the Global X SuperDividend® ETF to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Global X SuperDividend® ETF (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.58% of the average daily net assets of the Global X SuperDividend® ETF per year until at least March 1, 2027.

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Funds listed below were not operational. The Management Fee for each Fund is at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) as follows:

Fund	**Management Fee**
Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	0.25%

In addition, each Fund bears other fees and expenses that are not covered by the Supervision and Administration Agreement, which may vary and will affect the total ratio of a Fund, such as taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses). The Adviser may earn a profit on the Management Fee paid by the Funds. Also, the Adviser, and not shareholders of the Funds, would benefit from any price decreases in third-party services, including decreases resulting from an increase in net assets.

The Adviser or its affiliates may pay compensation, out of profits derived from the Adviser's Management Fee or other resources and not as an additional charge to the Funds, to certain financial institutions (which may include banks, securities dealers and other industry professionals) for the sale and/or distribution of Fund Shares or the retention and/or servicing of Fund investors and Fund Shares ("revenue sharing"). These payments are in addition to any other fees described in the fee table or elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI. Examples of "revenue sharing" payments include, but are not limited to, payments to financial institutions for "shelf space" or access to a third party platform or fund offering list or other marketing programs, including, but not limited to, inclusion of the Funds on preferred or recommended sales lists, mutual fund "supermarket" platforms and other formal sales programs; granting the Adviser access to the financial institution's sales force; granting the Adviser access to the financial institution's conferences and meetings; assistance in training and educating the financial institution's personnel; and obtaining other forms of marketing support. The level of revenue sharing payments made to financial institutions may be a fixed fee or based upon one or more of the following factors: gross sales, current assets and/or number of accounts of a Fund attributable to the financial institution, or other factors as agreed to by the Adviser and the financial institution or any combination thereof. The amount of these revenue sharing payments is determined at the discretion of the Adviser from time to time, may be substantial, and may be different for different financial institutions depending upon the services provided by the financial institution. Such payments may provide an incentive for the financial institution to make Shares of the Funds available to its customers and may allow the Funds greater access to the financial institution's customers.

Approval of Advisory Agreement

Discussions regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for each Fund (other than the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF) are available in the Funds' report filed on Form N-CSRS or Form N-CSR for the period ended April 30 or October 31, respectively. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF will be available in the Fund's first report filed on Form N-CSRS or Form N-CSR for the period ended April 30 or October 31, respectively.

Portfolio Management

The Portfolio Managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio are indicated in the table below.

Fund Name	Wayne Xie	Nam To	Vanessa Yang	Sandy Lu
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (EART) (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)	x	x	-	-
Global X E-commerce ETF (EBIZ)	x	x	-	-
Global X Guru Index ETF (GURU)	x	x	-	-
Global X Lithium and Battery Tech ETF (LIT)	x	x	-	-
Global X MSCI SuperDividend EAFE ETF (EFAS)	x	-	x	-
Global X MSCI SuperDividend Emerging Markets ETF (SDEM)	x	-	x	-
Global X NASDAQ 100 Collar 95-110 ETF (QCLR)	x	-	x	-
Global X NASDAQ 100 Tail Risk ETF (QTR)	x	-	x	-
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF (RNRG)	x	x	-	-
Global X Russell 2000 ETF (RSSL)	x	x	-	-
Global X S&P 500 Catholic Values ETF (CATH)	x	x	-	-
Global X S&P 500 Collar 95-110 ETF (XCLR)	x	-	x	-
Global X S&P 500 Tail Risk ETF (XTR)	x	-	x	-
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF (FLAG)	x	x	-	-
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF (EGLE)	x	x	-	-
Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF (CHRI)	x	x	-	-
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF (CEFA)	x	x	-	-
Global X Social Media ETF (SOCL)	x	x	-	-
Global X SuperDividend ETF (SDIV)	x	-	x	-
Global X SuperDividend REIT ETF (SRET)	x	-	x	-
Global X SuperDividend U.S. ETF (DIV)	x	-	x	-
Global X SuperIncome Preferred ETF (SPFF)	x	-	x	-
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF (ZAP)	x	x	-	-
Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF (CAGG)	-	x	-	x

Nam To: Nam To, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in July 2017. Prior to that, Mr. To was a Global Economics Research Analyst at Bunge Limited. Mr. To received his Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Economics from Cornell University and is a CFA charterholder.

Wayne Xie: Wayne Xie, Head of Portfolio Management, joined the Adviser in July 2018 as a Portfolio Management Associate. Previously, Mr. Xie was an Analyst at VanEck Associates on the Equity ETF Investment Management team from 2010 to 2018. Mr. Xie received his Bachelor of Science from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 2002.

Vanessa Yang: Vanessa Yang, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2016 as a Portfolio Administrator. She was appointed to the portfolio management team in June 2019. Previously, Ms. Yang was a Portfolio Administrator at VanEck Associates from 2011 to 2014. Ms. Yang received her MS in Financial Engineering from Drucker School of Management and her BS in Economics from Guangdong University of Foreign Studies. She earned her CFA designation in April 2024.

Sandy Lu: Sandy Lu, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in September 2021. Previously, Mr. Lu was a Portfolio Analyst and Junior Portfolio Manager at PGIM Fixed Income from 2014 to 2021. Mr. Lu received his Bachelor of Science in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and is a CFA charterholder.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares of the Funds.

DISTRIBUTOR

SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor") distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the

securities that are purchased or sold by each Fund. The Distributor's principal address is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Adviser.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of the Funds trade on a national securities exchange and in the secondary market during the trading day. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly-traded securities. There is no minimum investment for purchases made on a national securities exchange. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges. In addition, you will also incur the cost of the "spread," which is the difference between what professional investors are willing to pay for Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of Shares. The spread with respect to Shares varies over time based on a Fund's trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if a Fund has significant trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity. Because of the costs of buying and selling Shares, frequent trading may reduce investment returns.

Shares of a Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only by Authorized Participants (as defined in the SAI) and only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the "Creations and Redemptions" section in the SAI. Except for the Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF, Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF and Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF), the Funds anticipate regularly meeting redemption requests primarily through in-kind redemptions. However, the Funds reserve the right to pay redemption proceeds to an Authorized Participant in cash, consistent with the Trust's exemptive relief. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

Shares generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Shares of the Funds trade under the trading symbol listed for each Fund in the Fund Summaries section of the Prospectus.

The Funds are listed on a national securities exchange, which is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Book Entry

Shares of the Funds are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants include DTC, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any rights as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

FREQUENT TRADING

Unlike frequent trading of shares of a traditional open-end mutual fund (i.e., not exchange-traded shares), frequent trading of Shares on the secondary market does not disrupt portfolio management, increase a Fund's trading costs, lead to realization of capital gains, or otherwise harm Fund shareholders because these trades do not involve a Fund directly. A few institutional investors are authorized to purchase and redeem the Funds' Shares directly with the Funds. When these trades are effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities, and not for cash), they do not cause any of the harmful effects (noted above) that may result from frequent cash trades. Moreover, each Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of the Fund intended to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting in-kind trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that a Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances, although transaction fees are subject to certain limits and therefore may not cover all related costs incurred by a Fund. For these

reasons, the Board of Trustees has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter frequent trading and market-timing in Shares of the Funds.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a Distribution and Services Plan ("Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees in connection with the sale and distribution of its Shares and pay service fees in connection with the provision of ongoing services to shareholders of each class and the maintenance of shareholder accounts in an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by a Fund, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of each Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in a Fund. By purchasing Shares subject to distribution fees and service fees, you may pay more over time than you would by purchasing Shares with other types of sales charge arrangements. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charge permitted by the rules of FINRA. The net income attributable to Shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution fees and service fees and other expenses of a Fund.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends from net investment income, including any net foreign currency gains, generally are declared and paid at least annually and any net realized capital gains are distributed at least annually. In order to improve tracking error or comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, dividends may be declared and paid more frequently than annually for a Fund.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed on a pro rata basis to beneficial owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from a Fund. Dividends and security gain distributions are distributed in U.S. dollars and cannot be automatically reinvested in additional Shares.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of a Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares purchased in the secondary market.

INVESTMENTS BY INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Funds. Registered investment companies and unit investment trusts that enter into a fund-of-funds investment agreement with the Trust ("Investing Funds") may be permitted to invest in certain Global X Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act.

TAXES

The following is a summary of certain tax considerations that may be relevant to an investor in a Fund. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual United States citizens or residents and is based on current tax law. You should consult your tax advisor for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

Fund Taxation. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. As a RIC, each Fund generally will be exempt from federal income tax on its net investment income and realized capital gains that it distributes to shareholders, provided that it distributes an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its tax-exempt income and 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss), if any, for the year (the "Distribution Requirement") and satisfies certain other requirements of the Code. In addition to satisfaction of the Distribution Requirement, a Fund must derive with respect to a taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or from other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies or net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly

traded partnership (the "Income Requirement"). Also, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of a Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund does not hold more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of such issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities (including securities of a "qualified publicly traded partnership" ("QPTP") of such issuer), and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (i) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), (ii) two or more issuers which such Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or (iii) one or more QPTPs (the "Asset Diversification Requirement"). Each Fund intends to comply with these requirements.

If for any period a Fund were to fail to meet the distribution, income or asset diversification requirements described above, existing laws generally permit the fund to take certain actions to bring itself back into compliance. If a Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such a failure, or otherwise failed to qualify as a RIC, all of the Fund's taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates at the Fund level (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). In addition, all distributions to shareholders from earnings and profits would be taxed as dividend income, even if the distributions were attributable to long-term capital gains or exempt interest income earned by the Fund. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends- received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders or to be treated as qualified dividend income to non-corporate shareholders, provided, in both cases, that the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the fund shares. Furthermore, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions. See "Taxes – Fund Taxation" section of the Statement of Additional Information for further discussion.

Distributions. Each Fund receives income and gains on its investments. The income, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify as a RIC under the Code for federal tax purposes and to distribute to shareholders substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gain each year. Except as otherwise noted below, you will generally be subject to federal income tax on a Fund's distributions you receive. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions attributable to net capital gains (the excess of net long- term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) of a Fund generally are taxable to you as long-term capital gains. This is true no matter how long you own your Shares or whether you take distributions in cash or additional Shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals is 20%.

Distributions of "qualifying dividends" will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or "qualified" foreign corporations ("qualifying dividends"), then all distributions received by individual shareholders of a Fund will be treated as qualifying dividends. But if less than 95% of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of qualifying dividends, then distributions received by individual shareholders of a Fund will be qualifying dividends only to the extent they are derived from qualifying dividends earned by such Fund. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before such Fund's ex-dividend date (and such Fund will need to have met a similar holding period requirement with respect to the Shares of the corporation paying the qualifying dividend). The amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities (if any), a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in debt securities or "non-qualified" foreign corporations. In addition, whether distributions received from foreign corporations are qualifying dividends will depend on several factors including the country of residence of the corporation making the distribution. Accordingly, distributions from many of the Funds' holdings may not be qualifying dividends.

A portion of distributions paid to shareholders that are corporations may also qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities, by a high portfolio turnover rate or by investments in debt securities or foreign corporations.

Distributions from a Fund will generally be taxable to you in the year in which they are paid, with one exception. Dividends and distributions declared by a Fund in October, November or December and paid in January of the following year are taxed as though they were paid on December 31.

You should note that if you buy Shares of a Fund shortly before it makes a distribution, the distribution will be fully taxable to you even though, as an economic matter, it simply represents a return of a portion of your investment. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

You will be informed of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualifying dividend income, and capital gain distributions at the time they are paid, and you will be advised of the tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Shares for a full year, a Fund may designate and distribute to you, as ordinary income or capital gain, a percentage of income that is not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in such Fund.

A Fund's investments in partnerships, including in partnerships defined as Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships for tax purposes, may result in such Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

Qualified REIT Dividends. Under the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income) are treated as eligible for a 20% deduction by noncorporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). A Fund may choose to report the special character of "qualified REIT dividends". A noncorporate shareholder receiving such dividends would treat them as eligible for the 20% deduction, provided Fund shares were held by the shareholder for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the date on which the shares become ex-dividend with respect to such dividend). The amount of a RIC's dividends eligible for the 20% deduction for a taxable year is limited to the excess of the RIC's qualified REIT dividends for the taxable year over allocable expenses.

Excise Tax Distribution Requirements. Under the Code, a nondeductible excise tax of 4% is imposed on the excess of a RIC's "required distribution" for the calendar year ending within the RIC's taxable year over the "distributed amount" for such calendar year. The term "required distribution" means the sum of (a) 98% of ordinary income (generally net investment income) for the calendar year, (b) 98.2% of capital gain (both long-term and short-term) for the one-year period ending on October 31 (or December 31, if a Fund so elects), and (c) the sum of any untaxed, undistributed net investment income and net capital gains of the RIC for prior periods. The term "distributed amount" generally means the sum of (a) amounts actually distributed by a Fund from its current year's ordinary income and capital gain net income and (b) any amount on which a Fund pays income tax for the taxable year ending in the calendar year. Although each Fund intends to distribute its net investment income and net capital gains so as to avoid excise tax liability, a Fund may determine that it is in the interest of shareholders to distribute a lesser amount. The Funds intend to declare and pay these amounts in December (or in January, which must be treated by you as received in December) to avoid these excise taxes but can give no assurances that their distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all such taxes.

Foreign Currencies. Under the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time a Fund accrues interest or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, and the time such Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities, are treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, gains or losses from the disposition of foreign currencies, from the disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency, or from the disposition of a forward foreign currency contract which are attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the asset and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses, referred to under the Code as "section 988" gains or losses, increase or decrease the amount of a Fund's investment company taxable income available to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, rather than increasing or decreasing the amount of such Fund's net capital gain.

Foreign Taxes. Each Fund will be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to certain payments received from sources in foreign countries. If at the close of the taxable year more than 50% in value of a Fund's assets consists of stock in foreign corporations, such Fund will be eligible to make an election to treat a proportionate amount of those taxes as constituting a distribution to each shareholder, which would allow you either (subject to certain limitations) (1) to credit that proportionate amount of taxes against your U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. If a Fund is not eligible or chooses not to make this election, it will be entitled to deduct such taxes in computing the amounts it is required to distribute.

Sales and Exchanges. The sale of Shares is a taxable event on which a gain or loss is recognized. The amount of gain or loss is based on the difference between your tax basis in Shares and the amount you receive for them upon disposition. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Shares for over one year at the time you sell or exchange them. Gains and losses on Shares held for one year or less will generally constitute short-term capital gains, except that a loss on Shares held six months or less will be re-characterized as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions that you have received on the Shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares may be disallowed under the so-called "wash sale" rules to the extent the Shares disposed of are replaced with other Shares of that same Fund within a period

of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the Shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in Shares of a Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the Shares acquired.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible. Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less, assuming such Creation Units are held as a capital asset.

IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans. The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on, and sales, exchanges and redemptions of, Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plan are not currently taxable but may be taxable when funds are withdrawn from the tax qualified plan, unless the Shares were purchased with borrowed funds.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. Each Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury backup withholding at the applicable rate on dividends and gross sales proceeds paid to any shareholder (i) who has either provided an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (ii) who is subject to backup withholding by the IRS, or (iii) who has failed to certify to a Fund, when required to do so, that he or she is not subject to backup withholding or is an "exempt recipient."

Cost Basis Reporting. Federal law requires that shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period be reported to the IRS and to shareholders on the Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any RIC and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current IRS cost basis tax reporting regulations, accurate cost basis and tax lot information must be maintained for tax reporting purposes. This information is not required for Shares that are not "covered." The Funds and their service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

State and Local Taxes. You may also be subject to state and local taxes on income and gain attributable to your ownership of Shares. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders. A non-U.S. shareholder generally will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax on gain from the redemption of Shares or on capital gain dividends (i.e., dividends attributable to long-term capital gains of a Fund) unless, in the case of a shareholder who is a non-resident alien individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. Non-U.S. shareholders generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate, if applicable) on distributions by a Fund of net investment income, other ordinary income, and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss for the year, unless the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the shareholder. Exemptions from U.S. withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from net long-term capital gains, if any, interest-related dividends paid by the Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by the Fund. Non-U.S. shareholders are subject to special U.S. tax certification

requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of investing in a Fund.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a 30% withholding tax is imposed on income dividends paid by a Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or nonfinancial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund Shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which may be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). Information about a shareholder in a Fund may be disclosed to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Consult Your Tax Professional. Your investment in a Fund could have additional tax consequences. You should consult your tax professional for information regarding all tax consequences applicable to your investments in a Fund. More tax information relating to the Funds is also provided in the SAI. This short summary is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Each Fund calculates its NAV as of the regularly scheduled close of business of the NYSE Arca Inc. ("NYSE Arca") or The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") (each referred to herein as the "Exchange") (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day that the Exchange is open for business, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar shall be translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more major banks or dealers that make a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers). The NAV of each Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of such Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding Shares, generally rounded to the nearest cent. The price of Fund Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount).

In calculating a Fund's NAV, the Fund's investments are generally valued using market valuations. A market valuation generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service, or a major market maker (or dealer), or (iii) based on amortized cost, provided the amortized cost is approximately the value on current sale of the security. In the case of shares of funds that are not traded on an exchange, a market valuation means such fund's published NAV per share. A Fund may use various pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service.

In the event that current market valuations are not readily available or such valuations do not reflect current market values, the affected investments will be valued using fair value pricing pursuant to the pricing policy and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. A price obtained from a pricing service based on such pricing service's valuation matrix may be used to fair value a security. The frequency with which a Fund's investments are valued using fair value pricing is primarily a function of the types of securities and other assets in which the Fund invests pursuant to its investment objective, strategies and limitations.

Investments that may be valued using fair value pricing include, but are not limited to: (i) an unlisted security related to corporate actions; (ii) a restricted security (i.e., one that may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")); (iii) a security whose trading has been suspended or which has been de-listed from its primary trading exchange; (iv) a security that is thinly traded; (v) a security in default or bankruptcy proceedings for which there is no current market quotation; (vi) a security affected by currency controls or restrictions; and (vii) a security affected by a significant event (i.e., an event that occurs after the close of the markets on which the security is traded but before the time as of which the Fund's NAV is computed and that may materially affect the value of the Fund's investments). Examples of events that may be "significant events" are government actions, natural disasters, armed conflict, acts of terrorism, and significant market fluctuations.

Valuing a Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Use of fair value prices and certain current market valuations could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Fund's Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Fund's Underlying Index.

Because foreign markets may be open on different days than the days during which a shareholder may purchase Shares, the value of a Fund's investments may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase Shares. Additionally, due to varying holiday schedules, redemption requests made on certain dates may result in a settlement period exceeding seven calendar days.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by the Adviser. Any use of a different rate from the rates used by each Index Provider may adversely affect a Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to a Fund (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted, (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Fund's portfolio securities or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable, or (4) in such other circumstances as the SEC permits.

Subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, as "valuation designee," performs fair value determinations of Fund investments. In addition, the Adviser, as the valuation designee, is responsible for periodically assessing any material risks associated with the determination of the fair value of a Fund's investments; establishing and applying fair value methodologies; testing the appropriateness of fair value methodologies; and overseeing and evaluating third-party pricing services. The Adviser has established a fair value committee to assist with its designated responsibilities as valuation designee.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT AND SHARE INFORMATION

Once available, information regarding how often the Shares of each Fund traded on the national securities exchanges at a price above (i.e., at a premium to) or below (i.e., at a discount to) the NAV of the Fund, the Fund's per share NAV, and the median bid-ask spread of the Shares can be found at www.globalxetfs.com.

TOTAL RETURN INFORMATION

Each Fund, except for the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF, had commenced operations as of the most recent fiscal year end. The tables that follow present information about the total returns of each operational Fund's Underlying Index and the total returns of each such Fund. The information presented for each Fund is as of the most recent fiscal year end.

“Annualized Total Returns” or "Cumulative Total Returns" represent the total change in value of an investment over the periods indicated.

Each Fund’s per share NAV is the value of one share of the Fund as calculated in accordance with the standard formula for valuing mutual fund Shares. The NAV return is based on the NAV of each Fund and the market return is based on the market prices of the Fund. The price used to calculate market prices is determined by using the midpoint between the bid and the ask on the primary stock exchange on which Shares of the Fund are listed for trading, as of the time that the Fund’s NAV is calculated. Market and NAV returns assume that dividends and capital gain distributions have been reinvested in the Fund at market prices and NAV, respectively.

An index is a statistical composite that tracks a specified financial market or sector. Unlike a Fund, an Underlying Index does not actually hold a portfolio of securities and therefore does not incur the expenses incurred by the Fund. These expenses negatively impact the performance of a Fund. Also, market returns do not include brokerage commissions that may be payable on secondary market transactions. If brokerage commissions were included, market returns would be lower. The returns shown in the tables below do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption or sale of Fund Shares. The investment return and principal value of Shares of a Fund will vary with changes in market conditions. Shares of a Fund may be worth more or less than their original cost when they are redeemed or sold in the market. A Fund’s past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Annualized Total Returns
Inception to 10/31/25

	NAV	MARKET	UNDERLYING INDEX
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF[1]	6.00%	5.99%	6.48%
Global X SuperDividend® ETF[2]	0.60%	0.58%	0.40%
Global X Social Media ETF[3]	10.52%	10.52%	11.10%
Global X Guru® Index ETF[4]	12.16%	12.17%	12.47%
Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF[5*]	2.95%	3.07%	3.52%
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF[6]	3.67%	3.73%	4.23%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF[7**]	2.62%	2.65%	3.82%
Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF[8]	0.95%	0.99%	1.50%
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF[9***]	(0.13)%	(0.15)%	0.26%
Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF[10]	14.68%	14.69%	14.72%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF[11]	8.62%	8.54%	9.12%
Global X E-commerce ETF[12]	12.70%	12.67%	13.19%
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF[13]	10.04%	10.02%	10.34%
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF[14]	9.14%	9.16%	9.66%
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF[15]	8.14%	8.14%	8.50%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF[16]	10.63%	10.64%	11.08%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF[17]	9.57%	9.57%	10.59%
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)[18]	2.14%	2.14%	2.70%
Global X Russell 2000 ETF[19]	16.58%	16.66%	16.66%
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF[20]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Global X S&P 500® U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF[21]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Global X S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF[22]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF[23]	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] *For the period since inception on 07/22/10 to 10/31/25*

[2] *For the period since inception on 06/08/11 to 10/31/25*

[3] *For the period since inception on 11/14/11 to 10/31/25*

[4] *For the period since inception on 06/04/12 to 10/31/25*

[5] *For the period since inception on 07/16/12 to 10/31/25*

[6] *For the period since inception on 03/11/13 to 10/31/25*

[7] *For the period since inception on 03/16/15 to 10/31/25*

[8] *For the period since inception on 03/16/15 to 10/31/25*

[9] *For the period since inception on 05/27/15 to 10/31/25*

[10] *For the period since inception on 04/18/16 to 10/31/25*

[11] *For the period since inception on 11/14/16 to 10/31/25*

[12] *For the period since inception on 11/27/18 to 10/31/25*

[13] *For the period since inception on 06/22/20 to 10/31/25*

[14] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[15] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[16] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[17] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[18] *For the period since inception on 01/24/22 to 10/31/25*

[19] *For the period since inception on 06/04/24 to 10/31/25*

[20] *Did not have multiple years of performance as of 10/31/25*

[21] *Did not have multiple years of performance as of 10/31/25*

[22] *Did not have multiple years of performance as of 10/31/25*

[23] *Did not have multiple years of performance as of 10/31/25*

**Performance reflects the performance of the S&P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index through April 2, 2023, and the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index thereafter.*

*** Performance reflects the performance of the Indxx SuperDividend® Emerging Markets Index through November 15, 2016 and the MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index thereafter.*

**** Performance reflects the performance of the Indxx Global YieldCo Index through November 18, 2018 and the Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index thereafter.*

Cumulative Total Returns
Inception to 10/31/25

	NAV	MARKET	UNDERLYING INDEX
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF[1]	143.59%	143.43%	161.00%
Global X SuperDividend® ETF[2]	8.93%	8.67%	5.90%
Global X Social Media ETF[3]	304.54%	304.34%	335.26%
Global X Guru® Index ETF[4]	366.29%	366.79%	383.70%
Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF[5*]	47.20%	49.55%	58.41%
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF[6]	57.69%	58.82%	68.97%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF[7**]	31.62%	32.02%	48.95%
Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF[8]	10.57%	11.00%	17.14%
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF[9***]	(1.38)%	(1.54)%	2.74%
Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF[10]	269.56%	269.98%	270.65%
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF[11]	109.92%	108.49%	118.75%
Global X E-commerce ETF[12]	129.03%	128.63%	136.01%
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF[13]	67.00%	66.88%	69.51%
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF[14]	44.22%	44.34%	47.10%
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF[15]	38.75%	38.78%	40.72%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF[16]	52.63%	52.72%	55.28%
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF[17]	46.59%	46.60%	52.40%
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF (formerly known as Global X Disruptive Materials ETF)[18]	8.32%	8.29%	10.57%
Global X Russell 2000 ETF[19]	24.11%	24.23%	24.23%
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF[20]	25.93%	26.17%	26.53%
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF[21]	10.52%	10.48%	10.70%
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF[22]	17.71%	17.79%	17.80%
Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF[23]	2.64%	2.79%	2.65%

[1] *For the period since inception on 07/22/10 to 10/31/25*

[2] *For the period since inception on 06/08/11 to 10/31/25*

[3] *For the period since inception on 11/14/11 to 10/31/25*

[4] *For the period since inception on 06/04/12 to 10/31/25*

[5] *For the period since inception on 07/16/12 to 10/31/25*

[6] *For the period since inception on 03/11/13 to 10/31/25*

[7] *For the period since inception on 03/16/15 to 10/31/25*

[8] *For the period since inception on 03/16/15 to 10/31/25*

[9] *For the period since inception on 05/27/15 to 10/31/25*

[10] *For the period since inception on 04/18/16 to 10/31/25*

[11] *For the period since inception on 11/14/16 to 10/31/25*

[12] *For the period since inception on 11/27/18 to 10/31/25*

[13] *For the period since inception on 06/22/20 to 10/31/25*

[14] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[15] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[16] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[17] *For the period since inception on 08/25/21 to 10/31/25*

[18] *For the period since inception on 01/24/22 to 10/31/25*

[19] *For the period since inception on 06/04/24 to 10/31/25*

[20] *For the period since inception on 12/17/24 to 10/31/25*

[21] *For the period since inception on 04/15/25 to 10/31/25*

[22] *For the period since inception on 04/15/25 to 10/31/25*

[23] *For the period since inception on 09/23/25 to 10/31/25*

**Performance reflects the performance of the S&P Enhanced Yield North American Preferred Stock Index through April 2, 2023, and the Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index thereafter.*

***Performance reflects the performance of the Indxx SuperDividend® Emerging Markets Index through November 15, 2016 and the MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index thereafter.*

**** Performance reflects the performance of the Indxx Global YieldCo Index through November 18, 2018 and the Indxx YieldCo & Renewable Energy Income Index thereafter.*

INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDICES AND THE INDEX PROVIDERS

Solactive Global Lithium Index

The Solactive Global Lithium Index (the "Underlying Index") is designed to measure broad-based equity market performance of global companies involved in the lithium industry, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 40 constituents, 33 of which are foreign companies.

Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index

The Solactive Global SuperDividend® Index (the "Underlying Index") tracks the performance of 100 equally-weighted companies that rank among the highest dividend yielding equity securities in the world, including emerging market countries, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider").

Solactive Social Media Total Return Index

The Solactive Social Media Total Return Index (the "Underlying Index") tracks the equity performance of the largest and most liquid companies involved in the social media industry, including companies that provide social networking, file sharing, and other web-based media applications, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 49 constituents, 20 of which are foreign companies.

Solactive Guru Index

The Solactive Guru Index (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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 78 constituents.

Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index

The Global X U.S. High Yield Preferred Index (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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 49 constituents.

Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index

The Indxx SuperDividend® U.S. Low Volatility Index (the "Underlying Index") tracks the performance of 50 equally-weighted common stocks, including Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), that rank among the highest dividend yielding equity securities in the United States, as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). The components of the Underlying Index have paid dividends consistently over the last two years. The Underlying Index is comprised of securities that the Index Provider determines to have lower relative volatility, as measured by the beta, a measure of a security's sensitivity to the movements of the broader market, of each security relative to the market benchmark.

MSCI Emerging Markets Top 50 Dividend Index

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, Czechia, 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.

Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index

The Solactive Global SuperDividend® REIT Index (the "Underlying Index") tracks the performance of REITs that rank among the highest yielding REITs globally, as determined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider"). The Index Provider screens the highest yielding REITs to exclude REITs that have historically exhibited the highest volatility, as determined by the Index Provider. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 30 constituents, 9 of which are foreign companies.

Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index

The Indxx Renewable Energy Producers Index (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 (the "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.

S&P 500® Catholic Values Index

The S&P 500® Catholic Values Index (the "Underlying Index") is designed to provide exposure to U.S. equity securities included in the S&P 500® Index while maintaining alignment with the moral and social teachings of the Catholic Church. The Underlying Index is based on the S&P 500® Index, and generally comprises approximately 500 or less U.S. listed common stocks. All index constituents are members of the S&P 500® 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"). As of December 31, 2025, the activities screened for constituents’ exclusion by the S&P 500® Catholic Values Index included Abortion, Contraceptives, Human Embryonic Stem Cells, Adult Entertainment, Controversial Weapons, Military Contracting, Gambling, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Child Labor. The Underlying Index then reweights the remaining constituents so that the Underlying Index's sector exposures matches the sector exposures of the S&P 500® 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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 445 constituents.

MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index

The MSCI EAFE Top 50 Dividend Index (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 (the "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, 2025, components from the following 21 developed market countries were eligible for inclusion in the

Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2025, 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.

Solactive E-commerce Index

The Solactive E-commerce Index (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 (the "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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 40 constituents.

S&P Developed Ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index

The S&P Developed ex-U.S. Catholic Values Index (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"). As of December 31, 2025, the activities screened for constituents' exclusion by the S&P EPAC ex-Korea Large Cap Index included Abortion, Contraceptives, Human Embryonic Stem Cells, Adult Entertainment, Controversial Weapons, Military Contracting, Gambling, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Child Labor. 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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 361 constituents.

Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index

The Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Collar 95-110 Index (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.

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® 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® 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 10% above 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 quarter); (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.

Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index

The Nasdaq-100 Quarterly Protective Put 90 Index (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.

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® 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® 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® 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.

Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110

The Cboe S&P 500 3-Month Collar 95-110 Index (the "Underlying Index") measures the performance of a risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500® 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® Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500® 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® Index.

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® 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® 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® Index, and call options with the strike price closest to but greater than 10% above the prevailing market price of the S&P 500® 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® Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS® 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.

Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index

The Cboe S&P 500 Tail Risk Index (the "Underlying Index") measures the performance of a risk management strategy that holds the underlying stocks of the S&P 500® Index and applies a protective put strategy (i.e. long (purchased) put options) on the S&P 500® Index. The Underlying Index specifically reflects the performance of the component securities of the S&P 500® 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® Index.

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® 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® 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® Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index containing equity securities of 500 industrial, information technology, utility and financial companies amongst other GICS® 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.

Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index

The Solactive Rare Earth and Critical Materials Index (the "Underlying Index") is designed to provide exposure to companies that produce rare earth components, metals and other raw or composite materials that have been identified as being essential to critical technologies such as consumer electronics, electric vehicles, aircraft engines, energy storage, medical equipment, oil refining, automotive and chemical products, robotics, and in military applications such as missiles and radar systems. Each material has been determined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (the "Index Provider") to be a rare earth element and/or a material instrumental to the development and production of one or more critical technologies. Critical technologies refer to those technologies that are essential to the development and production of long-term, structural changes to existing products, services, industries, or sectors. Specifically, the Underlying Index will include securities issued by "Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies" as defined by the Index Provider. Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies are those companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues in aggregate from the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the following ten materials categories: Carbon Fiber, Cobalt, Copper, Graphene & Graphite, Lithium, Manganese, Nickel, Platinum & Palladium, Rare Earth Elements, and Zinc (collectively, "Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories"). Companies engaged in exploration and mining include those companies involved in locating and extracting rare earth elements and critical materials. Companies engaged in production include those companies involved in manufacturing, processing, and trading rare earth elements and critical materials for primary usage. Companies engaged in enhancement include those companies involved in refining, developing, and/or smelting materials to extract and purify rare earth elements and critical materials. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 49 constituents.

For the Lithium category, companies that derive greater than 25% but less than 50% of revenue from the production and/or processing of lithium are also eligible for inclusion (collectively, "Diversified Lithium Companies"). In addition, companies with primary business operations in the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories, but which are not currently generating revenue, are also eligible for inclusion (collectively, "Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies"). To determine whether a company has primary business operations in the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories,

the Index Provider reviews the public financial disclosures and filings of the company, and identifies the products and business segments disclosed therein. The Index Provider then reviews the management discussion and analysis, as well as the level of investment the company allocates to those products and segments, to determine whether those business operations are the primary operations of the company.

In constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider applies a proprietary natural language processing algorithm to the eligible universe, which seeks to identify and rank companies involved in each of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories based on filings, disclosures, and other public information (e.g., regulatory filings, earnings transcripts, etc.). The highest-ranking companies identified by the natural language processing algorithm in each Rare Earth & Critical Materials Category, as of the selection date, are further reviewed by the Index Provider to confirm they derive at least 50% of their revenues from one of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories as described above, derive between 25% and 50% of their revenues from the Lithium category in the case of Diversified Lithium Companies, or have primary business operations in the exploration, mining, production and/or enhancement of one or more of the Rare Earth & Critical Materials Categories but do not currently generate revenues in the case of Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies. The five highest-ranking Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies and Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies according to free float market capitalization from each Rare Earth & Critical Materials Category are included in the Underlying Index. For the Lithium category, the five highest-ranking Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies, Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies and Diversified Lithium Companies according to free float market capitalization are included. If fewer than five companies are identified that satisfy the above criteria within a Rare Earth & Critical Materials Category, all eligible companies are selected, and the category consists of fewer than five companies.

To be a part of the eligible universe of the Underlying Index, companies must be classified in one of the following Economies according to FactSet (a leading financial data provider that maintains a comprehensive structured taxonomy designed to offer precise classification of global companies and their individual business units): Basic Materials, Industrials, or Technology. In addition, certain minimum market capitalization and liquidity criteria, as defined by the Index Provider, must be met. As of December 31, 2025, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of $100 million and a minimum average daily turnover for the last 6 months greater than or equal to $1 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. As of December 31, 2025, companies listed in the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and the United Arab Emirates. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to Chinese issuers.

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 maximum weight of a company is capped at 4%, and all constituents are subject to a minimum weight of 0.3%. In addition, Diversified Lithium Companies and Pre-Revenue Rare Earth & Critical Materials Companies are subject to an aggregate weight cap of 10% at each semi-annual rebalance. Generally speaking, modified capitalization weighting will limit the amount of concentration in the largest market capitalization companies and increase company-level diversification. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid-, small-, or micro-capitalization companies, and components primarily include materials companies.

Russell 2000 RIC Capped Index

The Russell 2000 RIC Capped Index (the "Underlying 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"). The Underlying Index uses market capitalization to weight the securities in the Russell 2000 Index while limiting concentration in any single security to help users meet the Regulated Investment Company ("RIC") concentration requirements for U.S. registered funds. To limit over concentration in any single security, constituents are capped quarterly so that no more than 20% of the index's weight may be allocated to a single constituent and the sum of the weights of all constituents representing more than 4.5% of the index should not exceed 48% of the total index weight. The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually and enhanced quarterly with the addition of initial public offerings (IPOs). As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 1956 constituents, with a minimum market capitalization of $5.0 million and a maximum market capitalization of $31.3 billion and was not concentrated in any particular sector.

Global X U.S. Electrification Index

The Global X U.S. Electrification Index (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 is, as presently constituted, designed to track the performance of U.S. listed companies domiciled in developed markets and involved in electrification. "Electrification" refers to the increase and expansion of electric power generation and delivery. In constructing the Underlying Index, Mirae Asset Global Indices Pvt. Ltd. (the "Index Administrator") first identifies FactSet industries and business segments related to electrification. The Index Administrator is an affiliate of the Index Provider. FactSet is a leading financial data provider that maintains a comprehensive structured taxonomy designed to offer precise classification of global companies and their individual business units. Companies within these industry and business segments, as of the selection date, are further reviewed by the Index Administrator on the basis of revenue.

- **Conventional Electricity**: Companies primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity using traditional energy sources such as fossil fuels (e.g., coal, natural gas, and oil) and nuclear power, that deliver electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

- **Alternative Electricity**: Companies primarily engaged in generating electricity from non-traditional, cleaner energy sources (e.g., wind, solar, low-carbon hydrogen, and biomass-fired power), as well as other technology solutions (e.g., small modular nuclear reactors).

- **Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies**: Companies primarily engaged in the expansion and modernization of power grid infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission infrastructure), as well as the development, manufacturing, and implementation of the infrastructure, technologies, and systems that transport electricity and enhance the electrical grid, such as electrical components, energy storage devices (e.g., batteries, compressed air, flywheel, gravity-based, and other energy storage technologies), electric vehicle charging equipment, smart meters, etc.

To be considered for inclusion in the Underlying Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenue from the U.S., as determined by the Index Administrator. If a company derives revenue from multiple sub-themes, the company's sub-theme classification will generally be determined by the sub-theme representing the highest portion of revenue for the company relative to the other sub-themes. For the Conventional Electricity sub-theme, companies must derive at least 75% of their revenues from one or more of the stated business activities of the sub-themes, in aggregate, to be eligible for inclusion (however, a constituent company may remain in the Underlying Index to the extent that it derives at least 50% of its revenue from one or more of the stated business activities of the sub-themes, in aggregate). For the Alternative Electricity and Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies sub-themes, companies must derive at least 50% of their revenues from one or more of the stated business activities of the sub-themes, in aggregate, to be eligible for inclusion.

Additionally, for the Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies sub-theme, companies that derive between 25% and 50% of their revenues from one or more of the stated business activities from this sub-theme only, are also eligible for inclusion (collectively, "Diversified Grid Infrastructure and Smart Grid Technologies Companies").

S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Market Leaders 50 Index

The S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Market Leaders 50 Index (the "Underlying Index"), as presently constituted, is designed to track the performance of the top 50 U.S. listed and domiciled companies based on a "Market Leader Score" within the S&P 500® Index that generate at least 50% of their revenues from the United States ("U.S. Market Leaders"), as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P" or the "Index Provider") and described further below. The S&P 500 Index, which rebalances on a quarterly basis, is a float-adjusted market capitalization equity benchmark which is generally regarded as being representative of the large-capitalization segment 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 constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider utilizes FactSet, a leading financial data provider, to review the constituents of the S&P 500 Index on the basis of their geographic revenue exposure. The companies selected are part of the S&P 500 Index except those classified within the S&P's Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) Real Estate Sector.

The Market Leader Score is designed to establish a method for ranking eligible companies based on a simple average of each eligible company's "z-scores" with respect to three metrics: five-year average free cash flow margin, five-year average return on invested capital, and the "Market Share Score," as described further below. A composite score is calculated for each eligible company based on the average of the available z-scores. From this composite score, a Market Leader Score is assigned to each company. At each rebalancing, the Index Provider will rank all eligible companies in the index universe in descending order by Market Leader Score and select the highest ranking 50 to form the index.

- *Free cash flow margin:* The Index Provider calculates free cash flow as operating cash flow minus (-) capital expenditures. Free cash flow margin is then calculated by taking the last twelve month ("LTM") free cash flow and dividing it by LTM revenue.

- *Return on Invested Capital:* The Index Provider calculates return on invested capital by taking a company's net income and dividing it by the sum of its total debt and equity that is averaged over the last two fiscal years.

- *Market Share Score:* The Index Provider utilizes a "Market Share Score", which is based on companies' Related Business Risk Groups (RBRG) exposure and related revenues, which is sourced from a third-party data and technology platform provider. Each company's product lines are categorized into these RBRGs, and exposure is typically measured as a percentage of revenue, primarily derived from audited annual reports (e.g., 10-K filings). Market Share Score data is taken as of the month-end, three months prior to the rebalance reference date, which is the date used for the input data that calculates the scores and determines the selections and weightings.

- *Z-score Calculation:* A z-score is a statistical measure that describes a single value's relationship to the average of a group of values. The z-score is calculated by subtracting the group's average value from a single value and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the group of values. The resulting z-score indicates how far a data point is from the mean, measured in standard deviations, allowing for comparisons across variables with different units or scales. As stated above, "z-scores" are calculated from each company's five-year average free cash flow margin, its five-year average return on invested capital, and the Market Share Score. However, if data for any of the given metrics is missing then the Market Leader Score is instead based on the simple average of the remaining available z-scores. A company must have at least one z-score to be included in the index.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a "modified" capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted on a semi-annual basis. The modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents based on their "free float" market capitalization subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Free float market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). At each rebalance, the maximum weight of a company is capped at 4.5%. As of December 31, 2025 the Underlying Index had 50 constituents.

S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Leaders Index

The S&P 500® U.S. Revenue Leaders Index (the "Underlying Index"), as presently constituted, is designed to track the performance of U.S. listed and domiciled companies within the S&P 500® Index that generate at least 50% of their revenues from the United States ("U.S. Revenue Leaders"), as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P" or the "Index Provider"). The S&P 500 Index, which rebalances on a quarterly basis, is a float-adjusted market capitalization equity benchmark which is generally regarded as being representative of the large-capitalization segment 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 constructing the Underlying Index, the Index Provider utilizes FactSet, a leading financial data provider, to review the constituents of the S&P 500 Index on the basis of their geographic revenue exposure. Further, the Underlying Index will have caps in place to ensure that deviation from the sectors of the S&P 500 Index does not exceed 5% at each semi-annual rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a "modified" capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and re-weighted on a semi-annual basis. The modified capitalization weighting seeks to weight constituents based on their "free float" market capitalization subject to caps on the weights of the individual securities. Free float market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). At each rebalance, the maximum weight of a company is capped at 10%. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 380 constituents.

S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index

The S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index (the "Underlying Index"), as presently constituted, is designed to track the performance of U.S. equity securities included in the S&P 500® Index that maintain alignment with a broad understanding of the moral and biblical teachings of Christians.

All index constituents are members of the S&P 500® Index and follow the eligibility criteria for that index. Members of that index are then screened to exclude companies involved in revenue generating activities which are perceived to be inconsistent with biblical values as outlined by Bountiful Financial, LLC's Christian Evangelical Framework (collectively referred to herein

as "Christian Values"). The S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index excludes companies involved in activities inconsistent with the beliefs outlined in this framework, as determined by Bountiful Financial, LLC. As of December 31, 2025, the S&P 500® Christian Values Screened Index excludes companies belonging to the GICS "Interactive Home Entertainment" sub-industry as well as companies involved in the following activities: abortion, adult entertainment, alcohol, cannabis, controversial weapons, gambling, predatory lending, private prisons, stem cells and/or tobacco. Companies are excluded based on their involvement in, and the associated revenue they derived from, these business activities. Revenue exposure is determined by the Index Provider using S&P Global's Business Involvement Screens, which are published by Sustainable1, an independent affiliate of the Index Provider. Sustainable1 publishes sustainability-related data, insights, and industry perspectives. As of December 31, 2025, the Underlying Index had 469 constituents.

The Underlying Index implements a free float market capitalization weighting, which measures a company's market capitalization by multiplying the equity's price by the number of its shares readily available to be traded in the market ("free float"). After screening for Christian Values, the Underlying Index reweights the remaining constituents so that the Underlying Index's sector exposures match the sector exposures of the S&P 500® Index. To achieve this, a "Sector Weight Factor" is calculated for each sector by dividing the free float market capitalization of the sector within the S&P 500® Index by the free float market capitalization of that same sector within the Underlying Index. This factor is then assigned to all remaining stocks within that sector. The weight of each stock in the index is determined by multiplying its free float market capitalization and its Sector Weight Factor.

S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index

The S&P U.S. Catholic Values Aggregate Bond Capped Index (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 (the "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, 2025, the Underlying Index had 6,640 constituents.

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SEI Investments Global Funds Services is the sub-administrator for each Fund.

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Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP serves as counsel for the Trust and the Trust's Independent Trustees.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and has audited the financial statements for the Funds for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, as applicable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, a Fund's Adviser, sub-adviser(s) (as applicable), custodian(s), and transfer agent(s) who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements and are not intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that investors should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund Shares. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Each Fund, except for the Global X S&P Catholic Values U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF, had commenced operations and has financial highlights for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025. The financial highlights tables are intended to help investors understand a Fund's financial performance since the Fund's inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share of a Fund. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and has audited the financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, as applicable. The Funds' financial statements are available without charge upon request.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income (Loss) ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets, End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF														
2025	43.42	0.17	19.05	19.22	(0.27)	—	—	(0.27)	62.37	44.60	1,384,356	0.75	0.40	51.63
2024	47.33	0.37	(3.67)	(3.30)	(0.61)	—	—	(0.61)	43.42	(7.04)	1,275,152	0.75	0.84	22.87
2023	67.13	0.58	(19.66)	(19.08)	(0.72)	—	—	(0.72)	47.33	(28.63)	2,095,791	0.75	0.92	19.76
2022	91.07	0.26	(23.99)	(23.73)	(0.21)	—	—	(0.21)	67.13	(26.10)	3,899,509	0.75	0.33	38.73
2021	42.86	0.12	48.21	48.33	(0.12)	—	—	(0.12)	91.07	112.89	5,375,399	0.75	0.17	39.09
Global X SuperDividend® ETF														
2025	21.99	1.98	2.16	4.14	(2.32)	—	—	(2.32)	23.81	20.40	1,014,283	0.58	9.02	68.09
2024	20.36	2.03	1.98	4.01	(2.38)	—	—	(2.38)	21.99	20.42	789,022	0.58	9.23	92.54
2023[1]	23.05	2.11	(2.02)	0.09	(2.22)	—	(0.56)	(2.78)	20.36	(0.31)	699,111	0.58	9.18	91.59
2022[1]	39.03	2.31	(14.68)	(12.37)	(2.65)	—	(0.96)	(3.61)	23.05	(33.80)	676,279	0.61	7.39	91.10
2021[1]	31.83	2.82	7.38	10.20	(3.00)	—	—	(3.00)	39.03	32.21	930,431	0.58	6.98	82.37
Global X Social Media ETF														
2025	41.94	0.10	16.09	16.19	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	58.02	38.63	149,693	0.65	0.19	9.79
2024	34.75	0.04	7.31	7.35	(0.11)	—	(0.05)	(0.16)	41.94	21.15	119,100	0.65	0.10	16.85
2023	24.88	0.19	9.87	10.06	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	34.75	40.40	140,397	0.65	0.53	29.09
2022	61.26	0.03	(36.29)	(36.26)	—	—	(0.12)	(0.12)	24.88	(59.24)	103,245	0.65	0.06	21.59
2021	51.95	(0.31)	9.62	9.31	—	—	—	—	61.26	17.94	401,893	0.65	(0.48)	30.89
Global X Guru® Index ETF														
2025	48.38	—	13.06	13.06	(0.02)	—	(0.07)	(0.09)	61.35	27.04	56,442	0.75	0.01	86.33
2024	34.23	0.16	14.18	14.34	(0.19)	—	—	(0.19)	48.38	41.98	44,995	0.75	0.37	100.83
2023	33.48	0.12	0.75	0.87	(0.11)	—	(0.01)	(0.12)	34.23	2.58	41,757	0.75	0.35	100.70
2022	50.24	0.01	(16.72)	(16.71)	(0.01)	—	(0.04)	(0.05)	33.48	(33.28)	46,535	0.75	0.02	111.39
2021	37.31	0.69	13.14	13.83	(0.90)	—	—	(0.90)	50.24	37.43	75,856	0.75	1.47	121.91

* *Per share data calculated using average shares method.*

** *Total Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

†† *Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.*

(1) Per share amounts have been adjusted for a 1 for 3 reverse share split on December 19, 2022. (See Note 9 in the Notes to Financial Statements.)

Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X SuperIncome™ Preferred ETF														
2025	9.59	0.58	(0.38)	0.20	(0.60)	—	—	(0.60)	9.19	2.33	133,427	0.48	6.35	73.21
2024	8.21	0.55	1.39	1.94	(0.56)	—	—	(0.56)	9.59	24.16	150,709	0.48	5.93	63.31
2023	9.67	0.60	(1.44)	(0.84)	(0.62)	—	—	(0.62)	8.21	(9.26)	157,490	0.53	6.47	109.60
2022	11.94	0.54	(2.13)	(1.59)	(0.65)	—	(0.03)	(0.68)	9.67	(13.81)	195,159	0.58	5.04	39.39
2021	11.12	0.61	0.89	1.50	(0.68)	—	—	(0.68)	11.94	13.71	234,953	0.58	5.13	98.47
Global X SuperDividend® U.S. ETF														
2025	18.50	0.83	(1.02)	(0.19)	(1.21)	—	—	(1.21)	17.10	(1.18)	624,026	0.45	4.58	41.47
2024	15.62	0.74	3.23	3.97	(1.09)	—	—	(1.09)	18.50	26.21	644,835	0.45	4.28	53.21
2023	19.18	0.69	(3.02)	(2.33)	(0.90)	—	(0.33)	(1.23)	15.62	(12.60)	590,900	0.45	3.91	63.24
2022	20.13	0.67	(0.41)	0.26	(0.81)	—	(0.40)	(1.21)	19.18	1.16	683,864	0.45	3.34	38.51
2021	14.99	0.65	5.59	6.24	(0.99)	—	(0.11)	(1.10)	20.13	42.53	669,734	0.45	3.41	60.53

* *Per share data calculated using average shares method.*

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Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets, End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® Emerging Markets ETF														
2025	24.66	1.52	4.66	6.18	(1.47)	—	(0.15)	(1.62)	29.22	26.06	38,541	0.66	5.78	69.54
2024	22.48	1.70	2.28	3.98	(1.80)	—	—	(1.80)	24.66	17.80	36,234	0.66	6.70	88.93
2023[1]	21.36	1.95	1.00	2.95	(1.83)	—	—	(1.83)	22.48	13.77	41,574	0.68	8.22	87.06
2022[1]	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[1]	28.59	3.06	4.35	7.41	(2.22)	—	—	(2.22)	33.78	25.83	62,696	0.72	8.59	102.27
Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF														
2025	21.42	1.36	0.52	1.88	(1.23)	—	(0.54)	(1.77)	21.53	9.34	202,141	0.58	6.52	44.38
2024	18.67	1.22	3.20	4.42	(1.34)	—	(0.33)	(1.67)	21.42	24.41	220,576	0.58	5.90	84.50
2023[1]	21.65	1.28	(2.60)	(1.32)	(1.10)	—	(0.56)	(1.66)	18.67	(6.97)	217,653	0.59	5.90	92.84
2022[1]	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[1]	22.68	1.14	7.50	8.64	(1.23)	—	(0.63)	(1.86)	29.46	38.84	467,934	0.58	3.99	59.44
Global X Renewable Energy Producers ETF														
2025[2]	29.22	0.15	4.19	4.34	(0.31)	—	—	(0.31)	33.25	15.08	26,155	0.65	1.44	31.79
2024[2]	27.90	0.36	1.41	1.77	(0.45)	—	—	(0.45)	29.22	6.18	33,981	0.65	1.20	16.51
2023[2]	39.15	0.45	(11.28)	(10.83)	(0.42)	—	—	(0.42)	27.90	(27.93)	43,797	0.65	1.18	12.68
2022[2]	50.46	0.45	(11.28)	(10.83)	(0.48)	—	—	(0.48)	39.15	(21.57)	90,970	0.66	1.01	18.33
2021[2]	44.61	0.69	6.15	6.84	(0.90)	(0.09)	—	(0.99)	50.46	15.37	146,976	0.65	1.39	55.97
Global X S&P 500® Catholic Values ETF														
2025	68.72	0.69	14.05	14.74	(0.69)	—	—	(0.69)	82.77	21.59	1,104,164	0.29	0.94	9.79
2024	50.89	0.70	17.80	18.50	(0.67)	—	—	(0.67)	68.72	36.53	899,519	0.29	1.11	8.42
2023	47.19	0.65	3.68	4.33	(0.63)	—	—	(0.63)	50.89	9.22	671,797	0.29	1.28	6.70
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

* *Per share data calculated using average shares method.*

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(1) Per share amounts have been adjusted for a 1 for 3 reverse share split on December 19, 2022. (See Note 9 in the Notes to Financial Statements.)

(2) Per share amounts have been adjusted for a 1 for 3 reverse share split on August 29, 2025. (See Note 9 in the Notes to Financial Statements.)

Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets, End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X MSCI SuperDividend® EAFE ETF														
2025	14.84	0.91	3.66	4.57	(0.95)	—	—	(0.95)	18.46	32.01	33,780	0.55	5.26	34.85
2024	12.76	0.87	2.13	3.00	(0.92)	—	—	(0.92)	14.84	23.95	10,831	0.55	5.98	64.02
2023	11.98	0.78	0.92	1.70	(0.92)	—	—	(0.92)	12.76	14.08	10,082	0.56	5.76	37.00
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
Global X E-commerce ETF														
2025	26.65	0.09	6.96	7.05	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	33.59	26.48	55,755	0.50	0.30	19.38
2024	16.96	0.06	9.69	9.75	(0.06)	—	—	(0.06)	26.65	57.51	56,231	0.50	0.26	31.04
2023	15.14	—	1.84	1.84	—	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	16.96	12.13	62,069	0.50	(0.02)	26.67
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)	4.7	4.66	(0.13)	(0.13)	—	(0.26)	31.19	17.39	197,751	0.50	(0.11)	14.64
Global X S&P Catholic Values Developed ex-U.S. ETF														
2025	31.05	0.80	5.44	6.24	(0.70)	—	—	(0.70)	36.59	20.40	25,977	0.35	2.41	12.92
2024	25.87	0.74	5.44	6.18	(1.00)	—	—	(1.00)	31.05	24.02	12,729	0.35	2.44	12.13
2023	23.30	0.77	2.39	3.16	(0.59)	—	—	(0.59)	25.87	13.45	14,485	0.35	2.80	13.64
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

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Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income (Loss) ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets, End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X NASDAQ 100® Tail Risk ETF														
2025	30.08	0.16	6.96	7.12	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	37.03	23.76	3,333	0.25	0.49	6.24
2024	22.71	0.17	7.37	7.54	(0.17)	—	—	(0.17)	30.08	33.26	2,707	0.25	0.61	5.84
2023	19.08	0.07	3.63	3.70	(0.07)	—	—	(0.07)	22.71	19.42	1,362	0.53	0.35	19.43
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[1]	25.13	(0.01)	0.47	0.46	—	—	—	—	25.59	1.83	3,326	0.60 †	(0.12) †	1.71
Global X NASDAQ 100® Collar 95-110 ETF														
2025	30.06	0.14	5.54	5.68	(0.16)	(2.41)	—	(2.57)	33.17	20.00	3,317	0.25	0.47	7.94
2024	23.47	0.18	6.59	6.77	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	30.06	28.90	1,804	0.25	0.66	9.99
2023	22	0.08	1.46	1.54	(0.07)	—	—	(0.07)	23.47	7.01	2,112	0.55	0.35	18.56
2022	25.78	0.04	(3.38)	(3.34)	(0.02)	(0.42)	—	(0.44)	22.00	(13.19)	3,081	0.62 [2]	0.18	9.89
2021[1]	25.27	(0.01)	0.52	0.51	—	—	—	—	25.78	2.06	2,836	0.60 †	(0.11) †	2.11
Global X S&P 500® Tail Risk ETF														
2025	32.15	0.3	4.29	4.59	(0.32)	(5.34)	—	(5.66)	31.08	16.60	2,486	0.25	1.03	3.07
2024	24.23	0.35	7.93	8.28	(0.36)	—	—	(0.36)	32.15	34.36	2,572	0.25	1.19	3.45
2023	23.21	0.27	1.00	1.27	(0.25)	—	—	(0.25)	24.23	5.51	2,423	0.54	1.10	2.71
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[1]	27.33	0.03	0.36	0.39	—	—	—	—	27.72	1.43	3,604	0.60 †	0.58 †	6.21
Global X S&P 500® Collar 95-110 ETF														
2025	31.96	0.3	3.36	3.66	(0.35)	(4.80)	—	(5.15)	30.47	13.09	3,656	0.25	1.04	20.62
2024	24.68	0.34	7.30	7.64	(0.36)	—	—	(0.36)	31.96	31.11	1,918	0.25	1.17	3.46
2023	24.47	0.28	0.26	0.54	(0.33)	—	—	(0.33)	24.68	2.20	2,221	0.55	1.11	3.09
2022	27.57	0.23	(2.77)	(2.54)	(0.16)	(0.40)	—	(0.56)	24.47	(9.40)	3,915	0.64 [2]	0.90	8.96
2021[1]	27.28	0.03	0.26	0.29	—	—	—	—	27.57	1.06	3,308	0.60 †	0.58 †	6.44

* *Per share data calculated using average shares method.*

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† *Annualized.*

†† *Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.*

(1) *The Fund commenced operations on August 25, 2021.*

(2) *Includes fees charged by the Fund custodian that were reimbursed by the custodian to the Fund subsequent to the reporting period. Excluding these fees, the ratio of expenses to average net assets would have been 0.61%.*

Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income (Loss) ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X Rare Earth & Critical Materials ETF														
2025	16.12	0.18	8.29	8.47	(0.23)	—	—	(0.23)	24.36	53.32	10,230	0.59	1.03	46.17
2024	14.23	0.12	1.95	2.07	(0.18)	—	—	(0.18)	16.12	14.61	5,965	0.59	0.83	22.42
2023	18.07	0.34	(3.88)	(3.54)	(0.30)	—	—	(0.30)	14.23	(19.96)	7,684	0.59	1.84	36.55
2022[1]	23.75	0.45	(5.88)	(5.43)	(0.25)	—	—	(0.25)	18.07	(22.98)	3,433	0.60 †	2.72 †	25.34
Global X Russell 2000 ETF														
2025	85.77	1.04	11.12	12.16	(1.30)	(0.03)	—	(1.33)	96.60	14.35	1,340,806	0.08	1.20	13.42
2024[2]	79.35	0.47	6.30	6.77	(0.35)	—	—	(0.35)	85.77	8.53	1,434,940	0.08†	1.36†	7.75
Global X U.S. Electrification ETF														
2025[3]	24.64	0.42	5.91	6.33	(0.38)	—	—	(0.38)	30.59	25.93	247,153	0.50†	1.76†	18.09
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Market Leaders Top 50 ETF														
2025[4]	25.15	0.21	2.43	2.64	(0.04)	—	—	(0.04)	27.75	10.52	1,665	0.29†	1.47†	24.90

* *Per share data calculated using average shares method.*

** *Total Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

† *Annualized.*

†† *Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.*

(1) The Fund commenced operations on January 24, 2022.

(2) The Fund commenced operations on June 4, 2024.

(3) The Fund commenced operations on December 17, 2024.

(4) The Fund commenced operations on April 15, 2025.

Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period ($)	Net Investment Income (Loss) ($)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ($)	Total from Operations ($)	Distribution from Net Investment Income ($)	Distribution from Capital Gains ($)	Return of Capital ($)	Total from Distributions ($)	Net Asset Value, End of Period ($)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period ($)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover Rate (%)††
Global X S&P 500 U.S. Revenue Leaders ETF														
2025[1]	24.91	0.19	4.22	4.41	(0.08)	—	—	(0.08)	29.24	17.71	2,046	0.19†	1.23†	8.78
Global X S&P 500® Christian Values ETF														
2025[2]	79.61	0.05	2.05	2.10	—	—	—	—	81.71	2.64	2,451	0.29†	0.59†	1.12

* *Per share data calculated using average shares method.*

** *Total Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.*

† *Annualized.*

†† *Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.*

(1) The Fund commenced operations on April 15, 2025.

(2) The Fund commenced operations on September 23, 2025.

Amounts designated as "—" are either $0 or have been rounded to $0.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by any national securities exchange. No national securities exchange makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Funds to achieve their objectives. No national securities exchange has any obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, shares that are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such shares by investment companies and companies relying on Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. Registered investment companies may be permitted to invest in certain of the Funds beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with such Fund.

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

For more information visit our website at

www.globalxetfs.com

or call 1-888-493-8631

Investment Adviser and Administrator
Global X Management Company LLC
605 Third Avenue, 43rd Floor
New York, NY 10158

Distributor
SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, PA 19456

Custodians and Transfer Agents
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
50 Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02110

The Bank of New York Mellon
240 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10286

Sub-Administrator
SEI Investments Global Funds Services
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, PA 19456

Legal Counsel to the Global X Funds® and Independent Trustees
Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP
2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Two Commerce Square, Suite 1800
2001 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

A Statement of Additional Information dated March 1, 2026, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

Additional information about each Fund that has commenced operations and its investments is available in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. The annual report explains the market conditions and investment strategies affecting each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can ask questions or obtain a free copy of each such Fund's semi-annual and annual report, the Statement of Additional Information, or other information, such as Fund financial statements, by calling 1-888-493-8631. Free copies of a Fund's semi-annual and annual report and the Statement of Additional Information are available from our website at www.globalxetfs.com.

Information about each Fund, including its semi-annual and annual reports and the Statement of Additional Information, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed and copied on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (http://www.sec.gov). You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov).

PROSPECTUS

Distributor
SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, PA 19456

March 1, 2026

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