



April 1, 2018

Global X SuperDividend® Alternatives ETF
NASDAQ: ALTY

2018 Summary Prospectus

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund (including the Fund's statement of additional information and annual report) online at <https://www.globalxfunds.com/funds/alty>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-888-GX-FUND-1 or by sending an e-mail request to info@globalxfunds.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 1, 2018, as amended and supplemented from time to time, along with the financial statements included in the Fund's most recent annual report to shareholders dated November 30, 2017, are incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this Summary Prospectus.

Global X SuperDividend® Alternatives ETF

Ticker: ALTY Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commission when buying and selling Shares.

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%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses: ¹	2.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	2.84%

¹ "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" sets forth the Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, business development companies and other investment companies in which the Fund invests. These expenses are calculated based on the Fund's portfolio holdings during the prior fiscal period. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Fund's assets.

Example: The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund in the secondary market. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$287	\$880	\$1,499	\$3,166

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. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34.84% 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 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 comprised of securities that rank among the highest dividend-yielding securities in each eligible category of alternative income investments, at the time of Underlying Index reconstitution, as defined by the Index Provider (as defined below). Alternative income investments that are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index fall into one of four classes: Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") and Infrastructure, Real Estate, Institutional Managers, and Fixed Income and Derivative Strategies. The MLPs and Infrastructure categories primarily consist of units of MLPs and shares of infrastructure companies. The Real Estate category provides exposure to global real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and gains this exposure through investing directly in the Global X SuperDividend® REIT ETF. The Institutional Managers



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category primarily consists of shares of business development companies ("BDCs") and publicly listed private equity companies. The Fixed Income and Derivative Strategies category includes exposure to emerging market debt, mortgage and asset-backed securities, and option-writing primarily through the purchase of publicly traded closed-end funds ("CEFs"). Each of the Underlying Index components is selected from a universe of securities that are publicly traded in the United States. The Underlying Index assigns weights to each of the four categories in a method that seeks to equalize the volatility contribution of each category, which assigns less weight to higher volatility categories and more weight to lower volatility categories. The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually, but may rebalance quarterly if any one category deviates more than 3% from its target weight. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Asset Class Risk: Securities in the Underlying Index or otherwise held in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets or other asset classes.

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of 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. 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.

Authorized Participant 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. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.



BDC Risk: BDCs may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. BDC company securities are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder and they may trade in the market at a discount to their NAV. BDCs usually trade at a discount to their NAV because they invest in unlisted securities and have limited access to capital markets. The Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred by a BDC it invests in, including advisory fees.

Commodities Exposure Risk: To the extent that its Underlying Index invests in, or otherwise has exposure to, securities and markets that are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets, any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Fund. Commodity prices may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors, including, where applicable, 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.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the financials sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this sector or industry. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies 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 companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector**.

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.

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

Custody Risk: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

Cyber Security Risk: Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the Fund's service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country 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. Because certain securities markets in the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest are small in size, underdeveloped and are less regulated and less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries, the securities markets in such countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations and uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets.

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

Foreign Financial Institution Risk: Certain of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index, while traded on U.S. exchanges, may be issued by foreign financial institutions. Therefore, the Fund may be subject to the risks of investing in securities issued by foreign companies, which may not be subject to the same regulations as companies domiciled in the United States. The health of many foreign financial institutions



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is often tied closely with the financial stability of the local economy in which they are domiciled, and therefore are subject to additional risks including but not limited to: policy changes, slow economic growth, and high levels of debt.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges could be affected by, among other things, increasing price volatility, illiquidity, or the closure of the primary market on which the security (or the security underlying the ADR or GDR) is traded. You may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market.

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in the affected region or in a region economically tied to the affected region.

High Dividend Yield Stocks Risk: High yielding stocks are often speculative, high risk investments. These companies can be paying out more than they can support and may reduce their dividends or stop paying dividends at any time, which could have a material adverse effect on the stock price of these companies and the Fund's performance.

High Yield Securities Risk: Securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds," including those bonds rated lower than "BBB" by Standard & Poor's® (a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.) ("S&P") and Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), "Baa3" by Moody's® Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or "BBBL" by Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("Dominion")), or are unrated but judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, at the time of purchase, may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Income Risk: Income risk is the risk that the Fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates.

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.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying securities 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").

Investment Company Risk: The risks of investment in investment companies, such as CEFs and BDCs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company.

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 their securities to decline.

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

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell a security in a timely manner at a desired price.



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Listing Standards Risk: Under new continuous listing standards adopted by the Fund's listing exchange, the Fund will be required to confirm on an ongoing basis that the components of the Underlying Index satisfy the applicable listing requirements. In the event that the Underlying Index does not comply with the applicable listing requirements, the Fund would be required to rectify such non-compliance by requesting that the Index Provider modify the Underlying Index, adopting a new underlying index, or obtaining relief from the SEC. Failure to rectify such non-compliance may result in the Fund being delisted by the listing exchange.

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy 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.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve, or other government actors, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

Market Trading Risk: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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.

MLP Risk: Investments in securities of an MLP involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, and cash flow risks. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, 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.

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

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

Passive Foreign Investment Company Risk: Some Fund holdings may be characterized as "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") for U.S. tax purposes. Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains and the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, and may subject the Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders and will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not invest in PFIC shares.

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



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Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of 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.

Risks Related to Exposure to Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading: Certain of the Underlying Index constituents may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for speculative purposes. The Underlying Index constituents' advisors may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the applicable advisors' judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the advisors seek to profit from anticipated movements in currency rates by establishing "long" and/or "short" positions in forward contracts on various foreign currencies. Foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and a variance in the degree of volatility of the market or in the direction of the market from the advisors' expectations may produce significant losses to the Underlying Index constituent.

Risks Related to Exposure to Option Trading Strategies: Options are generally subject to volatile swings in price based on changes in value of the underlying instrument, and the options written by an Underlying Index constituent may be particularly subject to this risk because of the volatility of the underlying stocks selected by an Underlying Index constituent. An Underlying Index constituent may incur a form of economic leverage through its use of options, which will increase the volatility of an Underlying Index constituent's returns and may increase the risk of loss to an Underlying Index constituent. While an Underlying Index constituent will collect premiums on the options it writes, an Underlying Index constituent's risk of loss if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to an Underlying Index constituent from the receipt of such option premiums. Moreover, the options sold by an Underlying Index constituent may have imperfect correlation to the returns of their underlying stocks.

Risks Related to Investing in Actively Managed Portfolios: Certain of the Underlying Index constituents are actively managed portfolios, and their success depends upon the investment skills and analytical abilities of the investment adviser to that constituent to develop and effectively implement strategies to achieve the Underlying Index constituent's investment objective. Subjective decisions made by the investment adviser may cause the Underlying Index constituent to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it may otherwise have capitalized.

Risks Related to Investing in Bonds: Investments in debt securities are generally affected by changes in prevailing interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. Prices of debt securities fall when prevailing interest rates rise. The Fund's yield on investments in debt securities will fluctuate as the securities in the Fund are rebalanced and reinvested in securities with different interest rates. Investments in bonds are also subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of debt securities will be unable to pay principal and interest when due, or that the value of the security will suffer because investors believe the issuer is less able to make required principal and interest payments. This is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the Fund invests. However, credit ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them, do not purport to reflect the risk of fluctuations in market value and are not absolute guarantees as to the payment of interest and the repayment of principal.

Risks Related to Investing in Closed-End Funds: Common shares of CEFs frequently trade at a discount from their NAVs. This risk may be greater if shares of such CEFs are removed from the Underlying Index in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering of such CEFs.

Risks Related to Investing in ETFs: The Fund may hold ETFs to gain exposure to certain asset classes. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the same risks as the underlying ETFs. While the risks of owning shares of an underlying ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities of the index the ETF is designed to track, lack of liquidity in an underlying ETF can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio securities. Because the value of other ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. In addition, ETF shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

Risks Related to Investing in Exchange Traded Notes ("ETNs"): The Fund may hold ETNs to gain exposure to certain asset classes. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the same risks as the underlying ETNs. An ETN may trade at a premium or discount to its NAV. The Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred by an ETN it invests in, including advisory fees, and will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETNs. ETNs that invest in commodities may be, or may become, subject to regulatory trading limits that could hurt the value of their securities and could affect the Fund's ability to pursue its investment program as described in this Prospectus. The value of an ETN may also differ from the valuation of its reference market due to changes in the issuer's credit rating, and any payments on an ETN by an issuer is subject to the issuer's ability to pay its obligations as they become due.



Risks Related to Investing in Leveraged Portfolios: Certain of the Underlying Index components may engage in transactions that give rise to leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending, forward commitment transactions, short sales and certain derivative transactions. The use of leverage may cause the Underlying Index components to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Leverage may cause the Underlying Index component's share price to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, as certain types of leverage may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Underlying Index component's portfolio securities. The loss on leveraged investments may substantially exceed the initial investment.

Risks Related to Investing in Listed Private Equity Companies: There are certain risks inherent in investing in listed private equity companies, which encompass BDCs and other financial institutions or vehicles whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to, or provide services to privately held companies. The 1940 Act imposes certain restraints upon the operations of a BDC. For example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. With investments in debt instruments, there is a risk that the issuer may default on its payments or declare bankruptcy. Additionally, a BDC may incur indebtedness only in amounts such that the BDC's asset coverage equals at least 200% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital. BDCs generally invest in less mature private companies, which involve greater risk than well-established, publicly-traded companies.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector: Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Risks Related to Investing in the Infrastructure Industry: Companies in the infrastructure industry may be subject to a variety of factors that could adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high degrees of leverage, costs associated with governmental, environmental and other regulations, the level of government spending on infrastructure projects, and other factors. The stock prices of transportation companies may be affected by supply and demand for their specific product, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. The profitability of energy companies is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration, and production spending. Utility companies face intense competition, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins, and the rates charged by regulated utility companies are subject to review and limitation by governmental regulatory commissions.

Short Sale Risk: Certain of the Underlying Index constituents in which the Fund invests may engage in short sale transactions. Short sale risks include, among others, the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the Underlying Index constituent.

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

Strategy Risk: There is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will outperform any alternative strategy that might be employed in respect of the component assets or that past volatilities and correlations of particular asset classes will be indicative of future results.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, 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 index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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.



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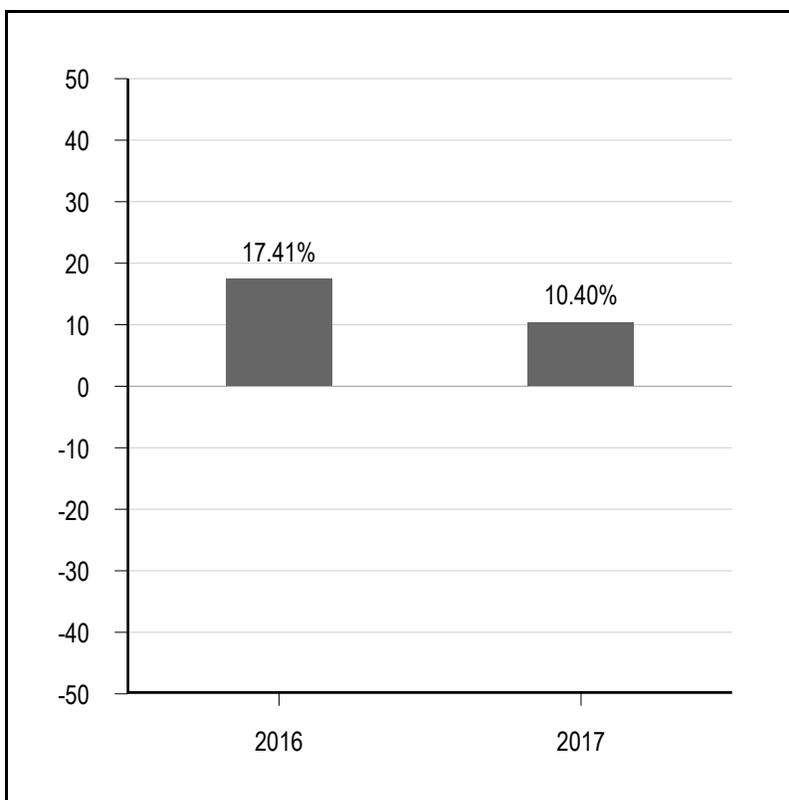
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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. 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 the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	06/30/16	7.03%
Worst Quarter:	12/31/16	-1.07%



Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2017)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (07/13/2015)
Global X SuperDividend® Alternatives ETF:		
·Return before taxes	10.40%	9.00%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	8.59%	6.03%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	5.92%	5.51%
Indxx SuperDividend® Alternatives Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	11.28%	9.88%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	21.83%	12.62%

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-deferred 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 Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Mr. Kim has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since inception. Mr. Ong has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2016. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are 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 of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("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 national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day").

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-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case distributions from such tax-deferred 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.



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