



The Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF 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 GREEN COMMODITY

An essential component in the advancement of alternative energy is the ability to efficiently store power. Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind require generated electricity to be stored because they provide power inconsistently throughout the day. Overhauling the transportation industry to run on electricity, rather than gasoline, requires enough energy storage to power vehicles for hundreds of miles. To meet these energy storage demands, advanced batteries are made from lithium.

The Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF is a diversified option to invest in the 'full lithium cycle', from mining and refining the metal, through battery production. This gives investors more direct exposure to lithium prices, with additional diversification across lithium miners and battery producers.

Comparison Of Battery Technology

— Best — Mid — Worst

Battery Type	Working Voltage	Energy Density	Cycle Stability ¹	Charge Loss	Memory Effect ²	Energy Efficiency ³	Weight Ratio	Size Ratio	Environmental Impact
Lithium-Ion	3.7 V	130-200 Wh/kg	500 cycles	5% / month	None	99%	1x	1x	Best
Nickel-Metal Hybrid	1.2 V	60-90 Wh/kg	400 cycles	30% / month	40%	70%	2x	1.8x	Worst
Lead-Acid	2.0 V	30-40 Wh/kg	300 cycles	10% / month	None	75%	4x	3.5x	Worst

Source: General Electric Battery Co. Ltd.

¹ Cycle stability is defined as number of times a battery can be fully charged and discharged before being degraded to 80% of original capacity at full charge.

² Memory effect is defined as discharge current divided by charge current.

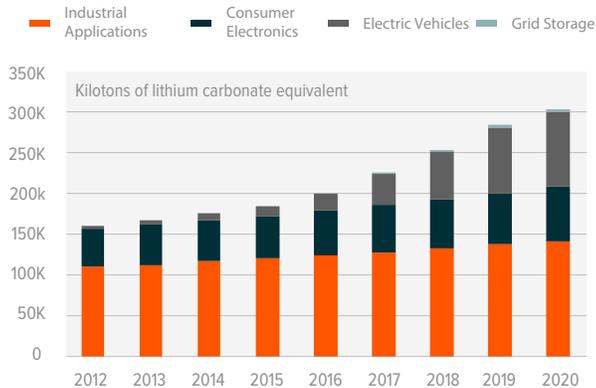
³ Energy efficiency is defined as the need to completely discharge before recharging.



THE CASE

The Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF invests in the full lithium cycle, from mining and refining the metal, through battery production.

Projected Lithium Demand Source: Citi Research, 2015



Note: Estimates begin after 2014.

Lithium Battery Demand to Drive Growth

- With a worldwide consumption of 182,903 metric tons of lithium carbonate equivalent in 2014, the lithium demand is expected to double, reaching 410,055 metric tons by 2025. (Source: Statista, 2016)
- Lithium-ion batteries have replaced lead-acid batteries due to the fact that lithium has the highest electrochemical potential of all metals. Lithium is also the lightest of all metals which gives it a portability advantage over other metals. Contribution of batteries to lithium demand was around 25% in 2014, increasing from 6% in 2002 and it's further expected to reach 45% by 2020. (Source: Wealth Daily, 2014, Tru Group, 2014)
- Global revenues from lithium-ion battery sales is anticipated to post a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 43.1% in reaching a projected US\$36.5 billion by 2020. (Source: PRNewswire, 2015)
- Lithium batteries are increasingly used in appliances like mobile phones and smartphones. By 2020, 70% of the world's population is expected to use a smartphone. With smartphone usage increasing exponentially, the demand for lithium batteries is expected to be propelled further. (Source: Ericsson, 2015)
- Sales for light-duty Electric Vehicles is expected to grow from 2.7 million units in 2014 to 6.4 million by 2023. As electric vehicles need more powerful batteries than cell-phones and laptops, demand for lithium is expected to rise even further. (Source: Navigant Research, 2015)



Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. International investing may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuations in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, or from economic or political instability in other nations. There are additional risks associated with investing in metals as well as their respective mining industries. Negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the fund, that exploration and development of mineral deposits are highly speculative and exploration companies may be significantly affected by competitive pressures, the price of mineral deposits, and regulatory and political events, all of which may (cause losses or) increase volatility.

Carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. This and additional information can be found in the Fund's prospectus, which may be obtained by calling 1-888-GX-FUND-1 (1.888.493.8631), or by visiting www.globalxfunds.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

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Shares are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. Global X NAVs are calculated using prices as of 4:00 PM Eastern Time. The closing price is the Mid-Point between the Bid and Ask price as of the close of exchange.

Prior to February 28, 2017 the Lithium & Battery Tech ETF was known as the Lithium ETF.