

Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)

**a series of the
Global X Funds**

**Supplement dated September 14, 2018
to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus
and Statement of Additional Information, each
dated April 1, 2018, as may be further supplemented**

The Board of Trustees (“Board”) of the Global X Funds (“Trust”), based upon the recommendation of Global X Management Company LLC (“Adviser”), the Trust’s adviser, on September 13, 2018, determined to liquidate and terminate the Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (the “Fund”). Due to the Fund’s assets remaining quite small and the expectation that the assets of the Fund will not grow sufficiently in the foreseeable future, the Adviser believes that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders for the Fund’s business and operations not to continue. After considering all of the information presented to the Board, the Board concluded that it would be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders to liquidate and terminate the Fund. As of the close of regular trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange. (“Cboe”) on September 28, 2018 (“Closing Date”), the shares of the Fund will cease trading on the Cboe and will be closed to purchases by investors. Effective immediately, the Fund no longer will accept creation orders.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund 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, the 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 the Fund not tracking its underlying index and increasing its cash holdings, which may not be consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and strategy.

On or about October 5, 2018, the 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 the Fund and the distribution of cash proceeds to investors in the Fund, other than brokerage fees and expenses.

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

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

GLOBAL X FUNDS
(the “Trust”)

Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF
Global X SuperDividend® Alternatives ETF
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF
Global X MLP ETF
Global X FinTech ETF
Global X Internet of Things ETF
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF
Global X Conscious Companies ETF
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF
Global X Future Analytics Tech ETF
Global X Autonomous & Electric Vehicles ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED JULY 9, 2018
TO THE STATEMENTS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE ABOVE SERIES OF THE TRUST DATED
APRIL 1, 2018, AS SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this supplement, unless otherwise defined in this supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Statements of Additional Information.

Effective July 2, 2018, Bruno del Ama, Kartik Kiran Shah, and Scott R. Chichester tendered their resignations and stepped down as Trustees of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust. Also effective July 2, 2018, Charles A. Baker, Luis Berruga, and Clifford J. Weber will begin serving as Trustees of the Trust. Sanjay Ram Bharwani will continue to serve as a Trustee of the Trust. Additionally, Mr. del Ama and Jose C. Gonzalez will sell their ownership interests in Global X Management Company LLC (the “Adviser”). As a result, all references to Mr. del Ama, Mr. Shah, and Mr. Chichester in the Statements of Additional Information for the above referenced series of the Trust are hereby deleted in their entirety. Further, the references to Mr. del Ama and Mr. Gonzalez each owning more than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Adviser on page 36 of the Statements of Additional Information for the above referenced series are hereby removed as well. Additionally, the disclosure presented below replaces the respective subsections under the “Management of the Trust” section beginning on page 30 of the Statements of Additional Information for the above referenced series:

BOARD STRUCTURE AND RELATED MATTERS. Board members who are not “interested persons” of the Funds, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”), constitute 75 percent of the Board. Mr. Bharwani, an Independent Trustee, serves as the Independent Chairman of the Board. The Independent Chairman helps to facilitate communication among the Independent Trustees as well as communication between the Independent Trustees and management of the Trust. The Independent Chairman may assume such other duties and perform such activities as the Board may, from time to time, determine should be handled by the Independent Chairman. Mr. Luis Berruga is the sole Board member who is an “interested person” of the Trust (“Interested Trustee”). Mr. Berruga is an Interested Trustee due to his affiliation with the Adviser. The Board believes that having an interested person on the Board facilitates the ability of the Independent Trustees to fully understand (i) the Adviser’s commitment to providing and/or arranging for the provision of quality services to the Funds and (ii) corporate and financial matters of the Adviser that may be of importance in the Board’s decision-making process.

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The Trustees are identified in the table below, which provides information as to their principal business occupations held during the last five years and certain other information. Each Trustee serves until his or her death, resignation or removal and replacement. As of

July 9, 2018, each of the Trustees oversees 84 Funds (54 of which are operational). The address for all Trustees and officers is c/o Global X Funds®, 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10022.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held by Trustees during the Past 5 Years
Charles A. Baker 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1953)	Trustee (since 07/2018)	Chief Executive Officer of Investment Innovations LLC (investment consulting) (since 2013); Managing Director of NYSE Euronext (2003 to 2012)	84 (54 of which are operational)	Trustee of OSI ETF Trust (since 2016)
Sanjay Ram Bharwani 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1974)	Trustee (since 2008)	CEO of Risk Advisors Inc. (since 2007) (consulting firm)	84 (54 of which are operational)	None
Clifford J. Weber 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1963)	Trustee (since 07/2018)	Owner, Financial Products Consulting Group LLC (consulting services to financial institutions) (since 2015); Formerly, Executive Vice President of Global Index and Exchange-Traded Products, NYSE Market, Inc., a subsidiary of Intercontinental Exchange (ETF/ETP listing exchange) (2013-2015); and Executive Vice President and Head of Strategy and Product Development, NYSE Liffe U.S., a division of NYSE Euronext (U.S. futures exchange) (2008-2013)	84 (54 of which are operational)	Lead Independent Trustee of Clough Funds Trust (investment company) (since 2015); Chairman and Trustee of Clayton Street Trust (since 2016); Chairman and Trustee of Janus Detroit Street Trust (since 2016); and Trustee of Elevation ETF Trust (investment company) (since 2016)

Interested Trustee/Officers

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held by Trustees During the Past 5 Years
Luis Berruga 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1977)	Trustee (since 07/2018); President (since 2018)	Chief Executive Officer, GXMC (since 7/2018), Chief Financial Officer (since 2/2014) and Chief Operating Officer (9/2015 - 7/2018); Investment Banker, Jefferies (2012-2014)	84 (54 of which are operational)	None
Chang Kim 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1984)	Chief Operating Officer; Treasurer, Principal Accounting Officer; and Chief Financial Officer (since 7/2018)	Chief Operating Officer, GXMC (since 7/2018), Head of Portfolio Management & Portfolio Administration (1/2017-7/2018); and Portfolio Manager (9/2009 - 1/2017)		None
Lisa K. Whittaker 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1978)	Secretary (since 7/2018)	General Counsel, GXMC (since 7/2018); ² Counsel at SEI Investments (2012 - 7/2018); Associate Counsel and Compliance Officer at The Glendale Trust Company (2011-2012)		None
Joe Costello 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1974)	Chief Compliance Officer (since 9/2016)	Chief Compliance Officer, FlexShares Funds (2011-2015); Vice President, Northern Trust Investments (2003 - 2015)		None
Eric Kleinschmidt ¹ One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456 (1968)	Assistant Treasurer (since 2016)	Director, Fund Accounting, SEI Investments Global Funds Services (2004 to present)		None

¹ These officers of the Trust also serve as officers of one or more funds for which SEI Investments Company or an affiliate acts as investment manager, administrator or distributor.

² Lisa K. Whittaker will take over as General Counsel of Global X Management Company LLC on July 23, 2018. Prior to July 23, 2018, Ms. Whittaker will be employed as Counsel at SEI Investments Company.

In addition to the information set forth in the table above, each Trustee possesses other relevant skills, perspectives, qualifications, attributes, education, and relevant experience. The following provides additional information about certain qualifications and experience of each of the Trustees and the reason why he was selected to serve as Trustee.

Charles A. Baker: Mr. Baker has extensive knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, including previously serving as Managing Director of NYSE Euronext. Additionally, Mr. Baker has experience serving as an independent director for an exchange-traded fund trust.

Luis Berruga: Mr. Berruga has extensive knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, including serving as President and Chief Operating Office of Global X Management Company LLC. Mr. Berruga received his MBA from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

Sanjay Ram Bharwani: Mr. Bharwani has experience in capital markets, technology, risk management and security valuation. He is currently the CEO of Risk Advisors Inc., a risk management consultancy, and previously served as the Chief Information Officer of a multi-strategy hedge fund. Mr. Bharwani received his MBA from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Clifford J. Weber: Mr. Weber has experience serving as a senior executive of stock exchanges with responsibilities including exchange-traded fund and exchange-traded product issues, experience with the structure and operations of exchange-traded funds, experience with secondary market transactions involving exchange-traded funds, and experience serving as a mutual fund independent director.

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TRUSTEE AND OFFICER OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES

To the best of the Trust’s knowledge, as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of the shares of each Fund.

Securities Ownership

Listed below for each Trustee is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in a Fund, together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by each Trustee that are in the same family of investment companies as the Trust, as of December 31, 2017.

Name of Trustee	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities In Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
<i>Independent Trustees</i>			
Charles A. Baker(1)	None	None	None
Sanjay Ram Bharwani	None	None	None
Scott R. Chichester(2)	None	None	None
Kartik Kiran Shah(2)	None	None	None
Clifford J. Weber(1)	None	None	None

<i>Interested Trustee</i>			
Bruno del Ama(2)	Global X MLP ETF	\$50,000-\$100,000	over \$100,000
Luis Berruga(3)	None	None	None

(1) Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber did not serve as Trustees during the calendar year ended December 31, 2017. Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber became Trustees on July 2, 2018. As of July 2, 2018, Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber did not own any securities in any Fund.

(2) Resigned as a Trustee as of July 2, 2018.

(3) Mr. Berruga did not serve as a Trustee during the calendar year ended December 31, 2017. Mr. Berruga became a Trustee on July 2, 2018. As of July 2, 2018, Mr. Berruga owned the following dollar range of equity securities in the following Funds: Global X MLP ETF - over \$100,000 and Global X U.S. Preferred ETF - over \$100,000. Additionally, the aggregate dollar range of equity securities owned by Mr. Berruga in all Funds overseen by Mr. Berruga in the family of investment companies as of July 2, 2018 was over \$100,000.

TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES OF THE ADVISER AND RELATED COMPANIES

As of December 31, 2017, no Independent Trustee (or any of his immediate family members) owned beneficially or of record securities of any Trust investment adviser, its principal underwriter, or any person directly or indirectly, controlling, controlled by or under common control with any Trust investment adviser or principal underwriter.

Name of Independent Trustee	Name of Owners and Relationship to Trustee	Company	Title of Class	Value of Securities	Percent of Class
Charles A. Baker (1)	None	None	None	None	None
Sanjay Ram Bharwani	None	None	None	None	None
Scott R. Chichester (2)	None	None	None	None	None
Kartik Kiran Shah (2)	None	None	None	None	None
Clifford J. Weber (1)	None	None	None	None	None

(1) Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber did not serve as Trustees during the calendar year ended December 31, 2017. Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber became Trustees on July 2, 2018. As of July 2, 2018, Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber did not own any securities that would change the information presented above.

(2) Resigned as a Trustee as of July 2, 2018.

No Independent Trustee or immediate family member has, during the two most recently completed calendar years, had: (i) any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction or series of similar transactions, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000; or (ii) any direct or indirect relationship of any nature, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, with:

- the Funds;
- an officer of the Funds;
- an investment company, or person that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, having the same investment adviser or principal underwriter as the Funds or having an investment adviser or principal underwriter that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- an officer or an investment company, or a person that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, having the same investment adviser or principal underwriter as the Funds or having an investment adviser or principal underwriter that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under

common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;

- the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- an officer of the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds; or
- an officer of a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds.

TRUSTEE COMPENSATION

The Interested Trustee is not compensated by the Trust. Rather, he is compensated by the Adviser. Independent Trustee fees are paid from the unitary fee paid to the Adviser by the Funds. All of the Independent Trustees are reimbursed for their travel expenses and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending Board meetings (these other expenses are subject to Board review to ensure that they are not excessive). The Trust does not accrue pension or retirement benefits as part of the Funds' expenses, and Trustees are not entitled to benefits upon retirement from the Board. The Trust's officers receive no compensation directly from the Trust.

The following sets forth the fees paid to each Trustee for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017.

Name of Independent Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Funds Expenses	Total Compensation from Trust
Charles A. Baker (1)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sanjay Ram Bharwani	\$15,705	\$0	\$57,500
Scott R. Chichester (2)	\$15,705	\$0	\$57,500
Kartik Kiran Shah (2)	\$15,705	\$0	\$57,500
Clifford J. Weber (1)	\$0	\$0	\$0

(1) Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber did not serve as Trustees during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017. Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Weber became Trustees on July 2, 2018.

(2) Resigned as a Trustee as of July 2, 2018.

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GLOBAL X FUNDS
(the “Trust”)

Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF
Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF
Global X Copper Miners ETF
Global X Uranium ETF
Global X Lithium & Battery Tech ETF
Global X Fertilizers/Potash ETF
Global X Guru® Index ETF
Global X Scientific Beta Japan ETF
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF

SUPPLEMENT DATED JULY 3, 2018

**TO THE PROSPECTUSES, SUMMARY PROSPECTUSES, AND STATEMENTS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FOR THE ABOVE SERIES (“FUNDS”) OF THE TRUST, DATED MARCH 1, 2018, AS SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME
TO TIME**

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this supplement, unless otherwise defined in this supplement, have the meanings assigned to the terms in the Prospectuses, Summary Prospectuses, and Statements of Additional Information for the Funds.

On February 12, 2018, Global X Management Company LLC (“Global X”), the Funds’ current investment adviser, entered into an agreement and plan of merger (the “Acquisition Agreement”) pursuant to which MAGI Merger Sub LLC, a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Horizons ETFs Management (USA) LLC (“Horizons”) and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset Global Investments Co., Ltd. (“Mirae”), would be merged with and into Global X (the “Transaction”), subject to certain conditions. Pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, Horizons acquired all of the equity interests of Global X, and Global X became a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Horizons and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae. In this manner, Global X is ultimately controlled by Mirae. The Transaction closed on July 2, 2018 (such closing date being the “Effective Date”).

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the closing of the Transaction resulted in a change of control of Global X, and the assignment and automatic termination of the Investment Advisory Agreements between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and Global X (together, the “Current Advisory Agreements”). Accordingly, on February 23, 2018, the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”), on behalf of each Fund, at an in-person meeting, approved an interim Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Global X (together, the “Interim Advisory Agreements”), pursuant to which Global X may serve as the interim investment adviser to the Fund, subject to certain conditions.

Each Interim Advisory Agreement took effect as of the Effective Date, and will terminate upon the earlier to occur of: (a) 150 calendar days after the Effective Date and the termination of the relevant Current Advisory Agreement; or (b) the approval of a new Investment Advisory Agreement by the shareholders of a Fund (together, the “Proposed Advisory Agreements”). In addition, any advisory fees earned by Global X pursuant to the Interim Advisory Agreements during the term of the Agreements will be held in an interest-bearing escrow account with the Trust’s custodian or a bank.

The Interim Advisory Agreements contain the same terms and conditions as the Current Advisory Agreements, with the exception of the Interim Advisory Agreements’ effective and termination dates and differences in the terms and conditions that the Board, including a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons,” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, found to be immaterial.

If a majority of a Fund’s outstanding voting shares do not approve a Fund’s Proposed Advisory Agreement, then Global X, as the interim investment adviser, will be paid out of the escrow account the lesser of (a) any costs in performing the Interim Advisory Agreement (plus interest earned on that amount while in escrow), or (b) the total amount in the escrow account (plus interest earned).

In the event that the Proposed Advisory Agreement is not approved by a Fund's shareholders, the Board will take such actions as the Board believes are in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, including, potentially, liquidating the Fund.

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

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Statement of Additional Information

Dated April 1, 2018

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus (“Prospectus”) for the following Funds (“Funds”) of Global X Funds (“Trust”) as such Prospectus may be revised or supplemented from time to time:

Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)
Global X SuperDividend[®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)
Global X Education Thematic ETF (EDUX)*
Global X MLP Natural Gas ETF []*

*Not open for investment

The Funds’ Prospectuses is dated April 1, 2018. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. The financial statements and notes contained in the Annual Report of the Trust are incorporated by reference into and are deemed to be part of this SAI. A copy of the Prospectus and Annual Report may be obtained without charge by writing to SEI Investments Global Funds Services, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, calling 1-888-GXFund-1 (1-888-493-8631) or visiting www.globalxfunds.com. The Global X MLP ETF and Global MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF are listed on NYSE Arca. The Global X SuperDividend[®] Alternatives ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Longevity Thematic ETF, Global X Millennials Thematic ETF, and Global X Conscious Companies ETF are listed on NASDAQ. The Global X U.S. Preferred ETF, Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF, Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF, and Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF are listed on Cboe BZX. The NYSE Arca, NASDAQ, and Cboe BZX are respectively referred to herein as the “Exchange.”

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUNDS

The Trust currently consists of 84 portfolios, 53 of which are operational. The Trust was formed as a Delaware Statutory Trust on March 6, 2008 and is authorized to have multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The offering of the Trust’s shares is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”). This SAI relates only to the Global X MLP ETF, Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF, Global X SuperDividend[®] Alternatives ETF, Global X U.S. Preferred ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Longevity Thematic ETF, Global X Millennials Thematic ETF, Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF, Global X Conscious Companies ETF, Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF, Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF, Global X Education Thematic ETF, and Global X MLP Natural Gas ETF (each, a “Fund”). Each Fund other than the Global X Conscious Companies ETF is “non-diversified” and as such, each Fund’s investments are not required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act.

The following operational Funds changed names within the past five years:

The Global X FinTech ETF in 2017 (formerly known as the Global X FinTech Thematic ETF)

The Global X Internet of Things ETF in 2017 (formerly known as the Global X Internet of Things Thematic ETF)

The Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF in 2017 (formerly known as the Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic ETF)

The investment objective of each Fund is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a specified benchmark index (“Underlying Index”). A Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be given 60 days prior notice of any change of each Fund’s investment objective. If the Global X Management Company LLC, the Funds’ investment adviser (“Adviser”) changes the Underlying Index, the name of each Fund may be changed as well. Each Fund is managed by the Adviser.

The Funds offer and issue shares at net asset value per share (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of shares (each, a “Creation Unit” or a “Creation Unit Aggregation”), generally in exchange for a basket of equity and securities included in each Fund’s Underlying Index (“Deposit Securities”), together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (“Cash Component”). The shares of the Funds (“Shares”) are, or will be, listed and expected to be traded on NYSE Arca, NASDAQ, or Cboe BZX (each, an “Exchange”).

Shares trade in the secondary market and elsewhere at market prices that may be at, above or below NAV. Shares are redeemable only in Creation Unit Aggregations and, generally, in exchange for portfolio securities and a Cash Component. The number of Shares per Creation Unit of each Fund are as follows:

Fund	Number of Shares per Creation Unit
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	50,000
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	50,000
Global X SuperDividend [®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	50,000
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	50,000
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	50,000
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	50,000
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	50,000
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	50,000
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	50,000
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	50,000
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	50,000
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	50,000
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	50,000
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	50,000
Global X Education Thematic ETF (EDUX)	50,000
Global X MLP Natural Gas ETF []	50,000

The Trust reserves the right to offer a “cash” option for creations and redemptions of Shares. Shares may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash equal to 110% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities. The required amount of deposit may be changed by the Adviser from time to time. See the "Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units" section of this SAI for further discussion. In each instance of such cash creations or redemptions, transaction fees may be imposed that will be in addition to the transaction fees associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, such conditions and fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in each Fund is contained in the respective Prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, that section of such Prospectus.

Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade throughout the day on the Exchange and other secondary markets. There can be no assurance that each Fund will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which it is listed. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the shares of a Fund from its listing if (1) following the initial twelve-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of a Fund, there are fewer than fifty (50) record and/or beneficial holders of the Fund for thirty (30) or more consecutive trading days, (2) the value of the Underlying Index on which the Fund is based is no longer calculated or available, (3) the “indicative optimized portfolio value” (“IOPV”) of each Fund is no longer calculated or available, or (4) any other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the shares of a Fund from listing and trading upon termination of a Fund.

As in the case of other publicly-traded securities, brokers’ commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

In order to provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares of each Fund, the Exchange or a designated IOPV provider disseminates every fifteen seconds, through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, an updated IOPV for each Fund as calculated by an information provider or a market data vendor. The Trust is not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IOPVs, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IOPVs.

An IOPV has a securities value component and a cash component. The securities values included in an IOPV are the values of the Deposit Securities for the applicable Fund. The IOPV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the portfolio securities held by the Fund. The quotations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the United States. While the IOPV reflects the current market value of the Deposit Securities required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit Aggregation, it does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the applicable Fund at a particular point in time, because the current portfolio of the Fund may include securities that are not a part of the Deposit Securities. Furthermore, the IOPV does not capture certain items such as tax liability accruals, which may occur for Fund investments in certain foreign jurisdictions. Therefore, the Fund’s IOPV disseminated during the Exchange’s trading hours should not be viewed as a real time update of the Fund’s NAV, which is calculated only once a day.

In addition to the securities component described in the preceding paragraph, the IOPV for each Fund includes a cash component consisting of estimated accrued dividends and other income, less expenses. If applicable, each IOPV also reflects changes in currency exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and the applicable foreign currency.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the Share prices of Funds in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the applicable Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Each Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in securities issued by companies that comprise the relevant Underlying Index and through transactions that provide substantially similar exposure to securities in the Underlying Index. Each Fund operates as an index fund and will not be actively managed. Adverse performance of a security in a Fund’s portfolio will

ordinarily not result in the elimination of the security from the Fund's portfolio. Each Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of its Underlying Index and, if applicable, in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") (collectively "Depositary Receipts") based on the securities in its Underlying Index. Each Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in certain futures, options and swap contracts, cash and cash equivalents, as well as in stocks not included in its Underlying Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index.

Other than the Global X U.S. Preferred ETF, each Fund 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, each Fund may utilize a representative sampling strategy with respect to its Underlying Index when a replication strategy might be detrimental to its shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of securities to follow its Underlying Index, or, in certain instances, when securities in the Underlying Index become temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid, or due to legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements that apply to the Funds but not the Underlying Index). The Global X U.S. Preferred ETF will use a representative sampling strategy with respect to its 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 representative sampling strategy, a Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index. If a 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.

Each Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of the Fund's Underlying Index and in Depositary Receipts based on securities in the Underlying Index. A Fund also may have adopted an additional non-fundamental policy to invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities as disclosed in its Prospectus. Each Fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of a change to its investment objective. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, a Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring a Fund into compliance with this policy.

The following supplements the information contained in the Prospectus concerning the investment objectives and policies of the Funds.

CYBER SECURITY RISK. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, each Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. 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). Cyber security failures or breaches suffered by a Fund's Adviser, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, index providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants (as defined below) and the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, 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, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds have 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. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds and issuers in which the Funds invest, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of any cyber incidents impacting such parties.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. Non-diversification risk is the risk that a non-diversified fund may be more susceptible to adverse financial, economic or other developments affecting any single issuer, and more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments. Each Fund, other than the Global X Conscious Companies ETF, is classified as "non-diversified" for purposes of the 1940 Act. A "non-diversified" classification means that a Fund is not limited by the 1940 Act with regard to the percentage of its assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer. The securities of a particular issuer may dominate the Underlying Index of such a Fund and, consequently, the Fund's investment portfolio. Each Fund may also concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as noted in the description of the Fund. The securities of issuers in particular industries may dominate the Underlying Index of such a Fund and, consequently, the Fund's investment portfolio. This may adversely affect its performance or subject the Fund's Shares to greater price volatility than that experienced by less concentrated investment companies.

Each Fund intends to maintain the required level of diversification and otherwise conduct its operations so as to qualify as a “regulated investment company” for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and to relieve the Fund of any liability for federal income tax to the extent that its earnings are distributed to shareholders. Compliance with the diversification requirements of the Code may limit the investment flexibility of certain Funds and may make it less likely that such Funds will meet their investment objectives.

SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may invest in short-term instruments, including money market instruments, on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. Money market instruments are generally short-term investments that may include but are not limited to: (i) shares of money market funds; (ii) obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises (“GSE”)); (iii) negotiable certificates of deposit (“CDs”), bankers’ acceptances, fixed time deposits, bank notes and other obligations of U.S. and foreign banks (including foreign branches) and similar institutions; (iv) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase “Prime-1” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Service (“S&P”) or, if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser; (v) non-convertible corporate debt securities (e.g., bonds and debentures) with remaining maturities at the date of purchase of not more than 397 days and that satisfy the rating requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act; (vi) repurchase agreements; and (vii) short-term U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of foreign banks (including U.S. branches) that, in the opinion of the Adviser, are of comparable quality to obligations of U.S. banks which may be purchased by a Fund. Any of these instruments may be purchased on a current or a forward-settled basis.

In July 2014, the SEC adopted amendments to money market fund regulations (“2014 Amendments”) intended to address perceived systemic risks associated with money market funds and to improve transparency for money market fund investors. In general, the 2014 Amendments require money market funds that do not meet the definitions of a retail money market fund or government money market fund to transact at a floating NAV per share (similar to all other non-money market mutual funds), instead of at a \$1 stable share price, as has traditionally been the case. The 2014 Amendments also permit all money market funds to impose liquidity fees and redemption gates for use in times of market stress. The SEC also adopted additional diversification, stress testing, and disclosure measures. The 2014 Amendments represent significant departures from the traditional operation of money market funds and the impact that these amendments might have on money market funds is unclear; however, any impact on the trading and value of money market instruments as a result of the 2014 Amendments may negatively affect a Fund’s yield and return potential.

Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Bankers’ acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions. Commercial paper represents short-term unsecured promissory notes issued in bearer form by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers’ acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are “accepted” by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party. Bank notes generally rank junior to deposit liabilities of banks and pari passu with other senior, unsecured obligations of the bank. Bank notes are classified as “other borrowings” on a bank’s balance sheet, while deposit notes and certificates of deposit are classified as deposits. Bank notes are not insured by the FDIC or any other insurer.

Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the obligations of foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks. Such obligations include Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit (“ECDs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by offices of foreign and domestic banks located outside the United States; Eurodollar Time Deposits (“ETDs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in a foreign branch of a U.S. bank or a foreign bank; Canadian Time Deposits (“CTDs”), which are essentially the same as ETDs except they are issued by Canadian offices of major Canadian banks; Schedule Bs, which are obligations issued by Canadian branches of foreign or domestic banks; Yankee Certificates of Deposit (“Yankee CDs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the United States; and Yankee Bankers’ Acceptances (“Yankee BAs”), which are U.S. dollar-denominated bankers’ acceptances issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the United States.

Commercial paper purchased by the Funds may include asset-backed commercial paper. Asset-backed commercial paper is issued by a special purpose entity that is organized to issue the commercial paper and to purchase trade receivables or other financial assets. The credit quality of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the quality of these assets and the level of any additional credit support.

EQUITY SWAPS, TOTAL RATE OF RETURN SWAPS, AND CURRENCY SWAPS. Each Fund (other than the Global X MLP ETF, Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X Conscious Companies ETF) may invest up to 20% of its total assets in swap contracts.

A swap is an agreement involving the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive payments at specified dates based upon or calculated by reference to changes in specified prices or rates (e.g., interest rates in the case of interest rate swaps) based on a specified amount (the “notional” amount). Some swaps currently are, and more in the future will be, exchange-traded and centrally cleared. Examples of swap agreements include, but are not limited to, equity, index or other total return swaps and foreign currency swaps.

Each Fund may enter into equity swap contracts to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in circumstances in which direct investment is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. These instruments provide a great deal of flexibility. For example, a counterparty may agree to pay a Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap contract would have increased in value had it been invested in particular stocks (or an index of stocks), plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. In these cases, a Fund may agree to pay to the counterparty the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in the stocks. Therefore, the return to a Fund on any equity swap contract should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount. In other cases, the counterparty and the Fund may each agree to pay the other the difference between the relative investment performances that would have been achieved if the notional amount of the equity swap contract had been invested in different stocks (or indices of stocks).

Total rate of return swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay or receive interest in exchange for the payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component. The Funds also may enter into currency swaps, which involve the exchange of the rights of the Funds and another party to make or receive payments in specific currencies. Currency swaps involve the exchange of rights of the Funds and another party to make or receive payments in specific currencies.

Some swaps transactions are entered into on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with a Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. A Fund will enter into equity swaps only on a net basis. Payments may be made at the conclusion of an equity swap contract or periodically during its term. Equity swaps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to equity swaps is limited to the net amount of payments that such Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an equity swap, or any other swap entered into on a net basis, defaults, a Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that such Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any. In contrast, other swaps transactions may involve the payment of the gross amount owed. For example, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal amount of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. To the extent that the amount payable by a Fund under a swap is covered by segregated cash or liquid assets, the Funds and the Adviser believe that transactions do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to the Funds’ borrowing restrictions.

Swaps that are centrally-cleared are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations involved in the transaction. For example, a Fund could lose margin payments it has deposited with the clearing organization as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization if it breaches its agreement with the Fund or becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of the clearing organization, the Fund may be entitled to the net amount of gains the Fund is entitled to receive plus the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the clearing organization’s other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

To the extent a swap is not centrally cleared, the use of swaps also involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the agreement.

A Fund will not enter into any swap transactions unless the unsecured commercial paper, senior debt or claims-paying ability of the other party is rated either A, or A-1 or better by S&P, or Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”); or A or Prime-1 or better by Moody’s, or has received a comparable rating from another organization that is recognized as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) or, if unrated by such rating organization, is determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. If a counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap might decline, potentially resulting in losses to a Fund. Changing conditions in a particular market area, whether or not directly related to the referenced assets that underlie the swap agreement, may have an adverse impact on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. For example, the counterparty may have experienced losses as a result

of its exposure to a sector of the market that adversely affect its creditworthiness. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, each Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. Such contractual remedies, however, may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws that may affect such Fund's rights as a creditor (e.g., the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it contractually is entitled to receive). The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with markets for other similar instruments which are traded in the interbank market.

The use of equity, total rate of return and currency swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

In connection with a Fund's position in a swaps contract, the Fund will segregate liquid assets or will otherwise cover its position in accordance with applicable SEC requirements.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency futures contracts. No Fund, however, expects to engage in currency transactions for speculative purposes or for the purpose of hedging against declines in the value of a Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency. A Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency futures contracts to facilitate local settlements or to protect against currency exposure in connection with its distributions to shareholders.

Foreign currency exchange contracts involve an obligation to purchase or sell a specified currency on a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio securities but rather allow a Fund to establish a rate of exchange for a future point in time. Foreign currency futures contracts involve an obligation to deliver or acquire the specified amount of a specific currency, at a specified price and at a specified future time. Such futures contracts may be settled on a net cash payment basis rather than by the sale and delivery of the underlying currency. A Fund may incur costs in connection with forward foreign currency exchange and futures contracts and conversions of foreign currencies and U.S. dollars.

Liquid assets equal to the amount of a Fund's assets that could be required to consummate forward contracts will be segregated except to the extent the contracts are otherwise "covered." The segregated assets will be valued at market or fair value. If the market or fair value of such assets declines, additional liquid assets will be segregated daily so that the value of the segregated assets will equal the amount of such commitments by the Fund. A forward contract to sell a foreign currency is "covered" if a Fund owns the currency (or securities denominated in the currency) underlying the contract, or holds a forward contract (or call option) permitting the Fund to buy the same currency at a price that is (i) no higher than the Fund's price to sell the currency or (ii) greater than the Fund's price to sell the currency provided the Fund segregates liquid assets in the amount of the difference. A forward contract to buy a foreign currency is "covered" if a Fund holds a forward contract (or call option) permitting the Fund to sell the same currency at a price that is (i) as high as or higher than the Fund's price to buy the currency or (ii) lower than the Fund's price to buy the currency, provided the Fund segregates liquid assets in the amount of the difference.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS-GENERAL. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may invest in foreign securities. Investment in foreign securities involves special risks. These include market risk, interest rate risk and the risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers and of companies whose securities are principally traded outside the United States on foreign exchanges or foreign over-the-counter markets and in investments denominated in foreign currencies. Market risk involves the possibility that stock prices will decline over short or even extended periods. The stock markets tend to be cyclical, with periods of generally rising prices and periods of generally declining prices. These cycles will affect the value of a Fund to the extent that it invests in foreign stocks. In addition, the performance of investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency will depend on the strength of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar and the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. Absent other events which could otherwise affect the value of a foreign security (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), appreciation in the value of the foreign currency generally can be expected to increase the value of a foreign currency-denominated security in terms of U.S. dollars. A rise in foreign interest rates or decline in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar generally can be expected to depress the value of a foreign currency-denominated security.

There are other risks and costs involved in investing in foreign securities, which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in domestic investments. Investment in foreign securities involves higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Foreign investments also involve risks associated with the level of currency exchange rates, less complete financial information about the issuers, less market liquidity, more market volatility and political instability. Future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible

establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks are subject to less stringent reserve requirements, and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements. Also, the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S.

Although a Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, its portfolio securities and other assets are valued in U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing, together with other factors, a Fund's NAV to fluctuate as well. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by the intervention or the failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. To the extent that a Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect a Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, are denominated in the currencies of foreign countries, a Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Issuers of foreign securities may also suffer from social, political and economic instability. Such instability can lead to illiquidity or price volatility in foreign securities traded on affected markets. Foreign issuers may be subject to the risk that during certain periods the liquidity of securities of a particular issuer or industry, or all the securities within a particular region, will be adversely affected by economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, which may cause temporary or permanent devaluation of the relevant securities. In addition, if a market for a foreign security closes as a result of such instability, it may be more difficult to obtain accurate independently sourced prices for securities traded on these markets and may be difficult to value the affected foreign securities for extended periods of time.

A Fund also is subject to the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or freezes on the convertibility of currency. In addition, through the use of forward currency exchange contracts with other instruments, any net currency positions of the Funds may expose them to risks independent of their securities positions.

A Fund will be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to certain dividends or interest received from sources in foreign countries. To the extent such taxes are not offset by credits or deductions allowed to investors under U.S. federal income tax law, they may reduce the net return to shareholders.

The costs attributable to investing abroad usually are higher than investments in domestic securities for several reasons, such as the higher cost of investment research, higher costs of custody of foreign securities, higher commissions paid on comparable transactions on foreign markets and additional costs arising from delays in settlements of transactions involving foreign securities. Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Such delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Fund remain un-invested and no return is earned on such assets. The inability of a Fund to make intended security purchases or sales due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio securities or, if a Fund has entered into a contract to sell the securities, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS – EMERGING MARKETS. Countries with emerging markets are generally located in the Asia and Pacific regions, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central America, South America, and Africa. To the extent permitted by their investment policies, the Funds may invest their assets in countries with emerging economies or securities markets.

The securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid and subject to greater price volatility, and have a smaller market capitalization, than the securities markets of more developed countries. In certain countries, there may be fewer publicly traded securities and the market may be dominated by a few issues or sectors. Issuers and securities markets in such countries are 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 U.S. In particular, the assets and profits appearing on the financial statements of emerging country issuers may not reflect their financial position or results of operations in the same manner as financial statements for U.S. issuers. Substantially less information may be publicly available about emerging country issuers than is available about issuers in the United States.

Emerging country securities markets are typically marked by a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of ownership of such securities by a limited number of investors. The markets for securities in certain emerging countries are in the earliest stages of their development. Even the markets for relatively widely traded securities in emerging countries may not be able to absorb, without price disruptions, a significant increase in trading volume or trades of a size customarily undertaken by institutional investors in the securities markets of developed countries. The limited size of many of these securities markets can cause prices to be erratic for reasons apart from factors that affect the soundness and competitiveness of the securities issuers. For example, prices may be

unduly influenced by traders who control large positions in these markets. Additionally, market making and arbitrage activities are generally less extensive in such markets, which may contribute to increased volatility and reduced liquidity of such markets. The limited liquidity of emerging country securities may also affect a Fund's ability to accurately value its portfolio securities or to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so or in order to meet redemption requests.

Certain emerging market countries may have antiquated legal systems, which may adversely impact the Funds. For example, while the potential liability of a shareholder in a U.S. corporation with respect to acts of the corporation is generally limited to the amount of the shareholder's investment, the notion of limited liability is less clear in certain emerging market countries. Similarly, the rights of investors in emerging market companies may be more limited than those of shareholders in U.S. corporations.

Transaction costs, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups, in emerging countries may be higher than in developed securities markets. In addition, existing laws and regulations are often inconsistently applied. As legal systems in emerging countries develop, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new or amended laws and regulations. In circumstances where adequate laws exist, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of the law.

Certain emerging market countries may restrict or control foreign investments in their securities markets. These restrictions may limit a Fund's investment in certain emerging countries and may increase the expenses of such Fund. Certain emerging countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit investment by foreign persons to only a specified percentage of an issuer's outstanding securities or a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. In addition, the repatriation of both investment income and capital from emerging countries may be subject to restrictions which require governmental consents or prohibit repatriation entirely for a period of time. Even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation of capital, the mechanics of repatriation may affect certain aspects of the operation of a Fund. A Fund may be required to establish special custodial or other arrangements before investing in certain emerging countries.

Certain issuers in emerging market countries may utilize share blocking schemes. Share blocking refers to a practice, in certain foreign markets, where voting rights related to an issuer's securities are predicated on these securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or subcustodian level, for a period of time around a shareholder meeting. These restrictions have the effect of barring the purchase and sale of certain voting securities within a specified number of days before, and in certain instances, after a shareholder meeting where a vote of shareholders will be taken. Share blocking may prevent a Fund from buying or selling securities for a period of time. During the time that shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. The blocking period can last up to several weeks. The process for having a blocking restriction lifted can be quite onerous with the particular requirements varying widely by country. In addition, in certain countries, the block cannot be removed. As a result of the ramifications of voting ballots in markets that allow share blocking, the Adviser, on behalf of a Fund, reserves the right to abstain from voting proxies in those markets.

Emerging countries may be subject to a substantially greater degree of economic, political and social instability and disruption than more developed countries. This instability may result from, among other things, the following: (i) authoritarian governments or military involvement in political and economic decision making, including changes or attempted changes in governments through extra-constitutional means; (ii) popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic or social conditions; (iii) internal insurgencies; (iv) hostile relations with neighboring countries; (v) ethnic, religious and racial disaffection or conflict; and (vi) the absence of developed legal structures governing foreign private investments and private property; (vii) the small current size of the markets for such securities and the currently low or nonexistent volume of trading, which result in a lack of liquidity and in greater price volatility; (viii) certain national policies which may restrict a Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interest; (ix) foreign taxation; (x) the absence, in some cases, of a capital market structure or market-oriented economy; and (xi) the possibility that economic developments may be slowed or reversed by unanticipated political or social events in such countries. Such economic, political and social instability could disrupt the principal financial markets in which a Fund may invest and adversely affect the value of the Fund's assets. A Fund's investments can also be adversely affected by any increase in taxes or by political, economic or diplomatic developments.

The economies of emerging countries may suffer from unfavorable growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments. Many emerging countries have experienced in the past, and continue to experience, high rates of inflation. In certain countries inflation has at times accelerated rapidly to hyperinflationary levels, creating a negative interest rate environment and sharply eroding the value of outstanding financial assets in those countries. Other emerging countries, on the other hand, have recently experienced deflationary pressures and are in economic recessions. In addition, many emerging countries are also highly dependent on international trade and exports, including exports of oil and other commodities to sustain their economic growth. As a result, emerging countries are particularly vulnerable to downturns of the world economy. The 2007-2008 global financial crisis tightened international credit supplies and weakened global demand for

their exports. As a result, certain of these economies faced significant economic difficulties, which caused some emerging market economies to fall into recession. Although economies in certain emerging countries have shown signs of recovery or have recovered, any such continued recovery may be gradual or threatened as economic conditions in Europe, Asia and North America could suppress demand for exports from emerging countries.

A portion of a Fund's investments may be in Russian securities and instruments. As a result of recent events involving Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian persons and issuers. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional, broader economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russian-related issuers in the future. These sanctions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments. For example, a Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require a Fund to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Russia may undertake countermeasures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of a Fund's portfolio and potentially disrupt its operations.

For these or other reasons, a Fund could seek to suspend redemptions of Creation Units, including in the event that an emergency exists in which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine its net asset value. A Fund could also, among other things, limit or suspend creations of Creation Units. During the period that creations or redemptions are affected, Shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to their net asset value. In the case of a period during which creations are suspended, a Fund could experience substantial redemptions, which may cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs and make greater taxable distributions to shareholders of a Fund. A Fund could liquidate all or a portion of its assets, which may be at unfavorable prices. A Fund may also change its investment objective by, for example, seeking to track an alternative index.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES CONTRACTS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund (other than the Global X MLP ETF, Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X Conscious Companies ETF) may invest up to 20% of its total assets (minus any percent of Fund assets invested in other derivatives) in U.S. or foreign futures contracts and may purchase and sell call and put options on futures contracts. These futures contracts and options will be used to simulate full investment in the respective Underlying Index, to facilitate trading or to reduce transaction costs. A Fund will only enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange. A Fund will not use futures or options for speculative purposes. In connection with a Fund's position in a futures contract or related option, the Fund will segregate liquid assets or will otherwise cover its position in accordance with applicable SEC requirements.

Futures Contracts. Each Fund (other than the Global X MLP ETF, Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X Conscious Companies ETF) may enter into certain equity, index and currency futures transactions, as well as other futures transactions that become available in the markets. By using such futures contracts, the Funds may obtain exposure to certain equities, indexes and currencies without actually investing in such instruments. Index futures may be based on broad indices, such as the S&P 500 Index, or narrower indices. A futures contract on foreign currency creates a binding obligation on one party to deliver, and a corresponding obligation on another party to accept delivery of, a stated quantity of foreign currency for an amount fixed in U.S. dollars. Foreign currency futures may be used by a Fund to help the Fund track the price and yield performance of its Underlying Index.

Some futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges regulated by the SEC or Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and transactions on them are cleared through a clearing corporation, which guarantees the performance of the parties to the contract. If regulated by the CFTC, such exchanges may be designated contract markets or swap execution facilities.

A Fund may also engage in transactions in foreign stock index futures, which may be traded on foreign exchanges. Participation in foreign futures and foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on or subject to the rules of a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association ("NFA") nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any such organization, even if it is formally linked to a domestic market. Moreover, foreign laws and regulations and transactions executed under such laws and regulation may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided domestically. In addition, the price of foreign futures or foreign options contracts may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time an order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised.

Unlike purchases or sales of portfolio securities, no price is paid or received by a Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Initially, a Fund will be required to deposit with the broker or in a segregated account with a custodian or sub-custodian an amount of liquid assets, known as initial margin, based on the value of the contract. The nature of initial margin in futures transactions is different from that of margin in security transactions in that futures contract margin does not involve the borrowing

of funds by the customer to finance the transactions. Rather, the initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract, which is returned to the Fund upon termination of the futures contract assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, called variation margin, to and from the broker, will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying instruments fluctuates making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as “marking-to-market.” For example, when a Fund has purchased a futures contract and the price of the contract has risen in response to a rise in the underlying instruments, that position will have increased in value and the Fund will be entitled to receive from the broker a variation margin payment equal to that increase in value. Conversely, where a Fund has purchased a futures contract and the price of the future contract has declined in response to a decrease in the underlying instruments, the position would be less valuable and the Fund would be required to make a variation margin payment to the broker. Prior to expiration of the futures contract, the Adviser may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position, subject to the availability of a secondary market, which will operate to terminate the Fund’s position in the futures contract. A final determination of variation margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund, and the Fund realizes a loss or gain.

There are several risks in connection with the use of futures by a Fund. One risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures and movements in the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge. The price of the future may move more than or less than the price of the instruments being hedged. If the price of the futures moves less than the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge, the hedge will not be fully effective but, if the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in an unfavorable direction, the Fund would be in a better position than if it had not hedged at all. If the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in a favorable direction, this advantage will be partially offset by the loss on the futures. If the price of the futures moves more than the price of the hedged instruments, the Fund involved will experience either a loss or gain on the futures which will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the instruments that are the subject of the hedge. To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of instruments being hedged and movements in the price of futures contracts, a Fund may buy or sell futures contracts in a greater dollar amount than the dollar amount of instruments being hedged if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of such instruments has been greater than the volatility over such time period of the futures, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser. Conversely, a Fund may buy or sell fewer futures contracts if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of the instruments being hedged is less than the volatility over such time period of the futures contract being used, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser.

In addition to the possibility that there may be an imperfect correlation, or no correlation at all, between movements in futures and the instruments being hedged, the price of futures may not correlate perfectly with movement in the cash market due to certain market distortions. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through off-setting transactions, which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, with respect to financial futures contracts, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into off-setting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortions. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion in the futures market, and because of the imperfect correlation between the movements in the cash market and movements in the price of futures, a correct forecast of general market trends or interest rate movements by the Adviser may still not result in a successful hedging transaction over a short time frame.

In general, positions in futures may be closed out only on an exchange, board of trade or other trading facility that provides a secondary market for such futures. Although each Fund intends to purchase or sell futures only on trading facilities where there appear to be active secondary markets, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on any trading facility will exist for any particular contract or at any particular time. In such an event, it may not be possible to close a futures contract position, and in the event of adverse price movements, a Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. However, in the event futures contracts have been used to hedge portfolio securities, such securities may not be sold until the futures contract can be terminated. In such circumstances, an increase in the price of the securities, if any, may partially or completely offset losses on the futures contract. However, as described above, there is no guarantee that the price of the securities will in fact correlate with the price movements in the futures contract and thus provide an offset on a futures contract.

Further, it should be noted that the liquidity of a secondary market in a futures contract may be adversely affected by “daily price fluctuation limits” established by commodity exchanges, which limit the amount of fluctuation in a futures contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open futures positions. The trading of futures contracts is also subject to the risk of trading halts, suspensions, exchange or clearing house equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house or other disruptions of normal trading activity, which could at times make it difficult or impossible to liquidate existing positions or to recover excess variation margin payments.

Successful use of futures by a Fund is subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the market. In addition, in such situations, if a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. Such sales of securities may be, but will not necessarily be, at increased prices which reflect the rising market. A Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Options on Futures Contracts. Each Fund (other than the Global X MLP ETF, Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X Conscious Companies ETF) may purchase and write options on the futures contracts described above. A futures option gives the holder, in return for the premium paid, the right to receive and execute a long futures contract (if the option is a call) or a short futures contract (if the option is a put) at a specified price at any time during the period of the option. Like the buyer or seller of a futures contract, the holder, or writer, of an option has the right to terminate its position prior to the scheduled expiration of the option by selling, or purchasing an option of the same series, at which time the person entering into the closing transaction will realize a gain or loss. Each Fund will be required to deposit initial margin and variation margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it pursuant to brokers' requirements similar to those described above. Net option premiums received will be included as initial margin deposits.

Investments in futures options involve some of the same considerations that are involved in connection with investments in futures contracts (for example, the existence of a liquid secondary market). In addition, the purchase or sale of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not correspond to changes in the value of the option purchased. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the futures contract upon which it is based, or upon the price of the securities being hedged, an option may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or such securities. In general, the market prices of options can be expected to be more volatile than the market prices on the underlying futures contract. Compared to the purchase or sale of futures contracts, however, the purchase of call or put options on futures contracts may frequently involve less potential risk to a Fund because the maximum amount at risk is the premium paid for the options (plus transaction costs). The writing of an option on a futures contract involves risks similar to those risks relating to the purchase or sale of futures contracts.

CFTC REGULATION. The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), and the Adviser has claimed an exemption from registration as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA") under the CEA. Therefore, each Fund and the Adviser are not subject to registration as a CPO or CTA. Under this CPO exclusion, a Fund may only use a de minimis amount of commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swaps) other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC). A "de minimis" amount is defined as an amount such that the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of the Fund's NAV or, alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the Fund's net asset value (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). The Funds and the Adviser currently are engaged only in a de minimis amount of such transactions, and therefore, neither the Funds nor the Adviser are currently subject to the registration and most regulatory requirements applicable to CPOs and CTAs, respectively. There can be no certainty that the Funds or the Adviser will continue to qualify under the applicable exclusion or exemption, as each Fund's investments may change over time. If a Fund or the Adviser is subject to CFTC registration, it may incur additional costs or be subject to additional regulatory requirements.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN FINANCIAL MARKETS. Past instability in the financial markets led the U.S. Government, other governments, and financial and prudential regulators to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Most significantly, the U.S. Government enacted a broad-reaching new regulatory framework over the financial services industry and consumer credit markets, the potential impact of which on the value of securities held by a Fund is still not completely known. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which a Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of a Fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose a Fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by a Fund. Each Fund has established procedures to assess the liquidity of portfolio holdings and to value instruments for which market prices may not be readily available. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage each Fund in a

manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

The value of a Fund's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Fund invests. In the event of such a disturbance, issuers of securities held by a Fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. Government will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. It is difficult for issuers to prepare for the impact of future financial downturns, although companies can seek to identify and manage future uncertainties through risk management programs.

ILLIQUID OR RESTRICTED SECURITIES. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid (calculated at the time of investment). A Fund may purchase commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and as well as securities that are not registered under the Securities Act but can be sold to "qualified institutional buyers" in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act. These securities will not be considered illiquid so long as the Adviser determines, under guidelines approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees, that an adequate trading market exists. This practice could increase the level of illiquidity during any period that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested in purchasing these securities.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES. Investments by a Fund in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), will be subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by SEC orders. A Fund may rely on SEC orders that permit it to invest in certain ETFs beyond the limits contained in the 1940 Act, subject to certain terms and conditions. Generally, these terms and conditions require the Board to find that the management or advisory fee charged and the Fund's advisory contract are based on services provided that are in addition to, rather than duplicative of, services provided under the advisory contracts of any ETF in which the Fund may invest. Certain investment companies whose securities are purchased by a Fund may not be obligated to redeem such securities in an amount exceeding 1% of the investment company's total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days. Therefore, such securities that exceed this amount may be illiquid.

Because the value of other investment company or ETF shares depends on the NAV or the demand in the market, respectively, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. If required by the 1940 Act, each Fund expects to vote the shares of other investment companies that are held by it in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. In addition, closed-end investment company and ETF shares potentially may trade at a discount or a premium and are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund.

LEVERAGE. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank up to 33 1/3% of its net assets for short-term or emergency purposes. Each Fund may borrow money at fiscal quarter end to maintain the required level of diversification to qualify as a RIC for purposes of the Code. As a result, a 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 Funds. If the value of a 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 a Fund's assets decreases, leveraging would cause the Fund's NAV to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had the Fund not been leveraged. The Funds may incur additional expenses in connection with borrowings.

MLP Risk. Investments in securities of MLPs involve risks that 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 the 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 MLP, which may permit the general partner to favor its own interests over the MLP's. Each Fund derives substantially all of its cash flow from investments in equity securities of MLPs. The amount of cash that each Fund will have available to pay or distribute to you depends entirely on the ability of the MLPs that each Fund owns to make distributions to their partners and the tax character of those distributions. Neither each 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. Each Fund expects to generate significant investment income, and each Fund's investments may not distribute the expected or anticipated

levels of cash, resulting in the risk that each Fund may not have the ability to make cash distributions as investors expect from MLP-focused investments.

Certain MLPs in which each 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 each Fund, would be adversely affected.

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 the 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.

NEW FUND RISKS. Certain of the Funds are new funds, with no operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Funds. There can be no assurance that these Funds will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Funds. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.

OPTIONS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund (other than the Global X MLP ETF, Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF, Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X Conscious Companies ETF) may invest up to 20% of its net assets (minus any percent of the Fund assets invested in other derivatives) in put options and buy call options and write covered call and secured put options that the Adviser believes will help the Fund to track its Underlying Index. Such options may relate to particular securities, foreign and domestic stock indices, financial instruments, foreign currencies or the yield differential between two securities ("yield curve options") and may or may not be listed on a domestic or foreign securities exchange or issued by the Options Clearing Corporation. A call option for a particular security or currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and a writer the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the stated exercise price prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security or currency. The premium paid to the writer is in consideration for undertaking the obligation under the option contract. A put option for a particular security or currency gives the purchaser the right to sell the security or currency at the stated exercise price prior to the expiration date of the option, regardless of the market price of the security or currency. In contrast to an option on a particular security, an option on an index provides the holder with the right to make or receive a cash settlement upon exercise of the option. The amount of this settlement will be equal to the difference between the closing price of the index at the time of exercise and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars, times a specified multiple.

Options trading is a highly specialized activity, which entails risk greater than ordinary investment risk. Options on particular securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments and, therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying instruments themselves.

The Funds will write call options only if they are "covered." In the case of a call option on a security or currency, the option is "covered" if a Fund owns the security or currency underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, liquid assets in such amount are segregated) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by it. For a call option on an index, the option is covered if a Fund maintains with its custodian a portfolio of securities substantially replicating the index, or liquid assets equal to the contract value. A call option also is covered if a Fund holds a call on the same security, currency or index as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written provided a Fund segregates liquid assets in the amount of the difference.

All put options written by a Fund would be covered, which means that such Fund will segregate cash or liquid assets with a value at least equal to the exercise price of the put option or will use the other methods described in the next sentence. A put option also is covered if a Fund holds a put option on the same security or currency as the option written where the exercise price of the option

held is (i) equal to or higher than the exercise price of the option written, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the option written provided the Fund segregates liquid assets in the amount of the difference.

With respect to yield curve options, a call (or put) option is covered if a Fund holds another call (or put) option on the spread between the same two securities and segregates liquid assets sufficient to cover the Fund's net liability under the two options. Therefore, the Fund's liability for such a covered option generally is limited to the difference between the amount of the Fund's liability under the option written by the Fund less the value of the option held by the Fund. Yield curve options also may be covered in such other manner as may be in accordance with the requirements of the counterparty with which the option is traded and applicable laws and regulations.

A Fund's obligation to sell subject to a covered call option written by it, or to purchase a security or currency subject to a secured put option written by it, may be terminated prior to the expiration date of the option by the Fund's execution of a closing purchase transaction, which is effected by purchasing on an exchange an option of the same series (*i.e.*, same underlying security or currency, exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously written. Such a purchase does not result in the ownership of an option. A closing purchase transaction will ordinarily be effected to realize a profit on an outstanding option, to prevent an underlying instrument from being called, to permit the sale of the underlying security or currency or to permit the writing of a new option containing different terms on such underlying security. The cost of such a liquidation purchase plus transaction costs may be greater than the premium received upon the original option, in which event the Fund will have incurred a loss in the transaction. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option. An option writer, unable to effect a closing purchase transaction, will not be able to sell the underlying security or currency (in the case of a covered call option) or liquidate the segregated assets (in the case of a secured put option) until the option expires or the optioned security or currency is delivered upon exercise with the result that the writer in such circumstances will be subject to the risk of market decline or appreciation in the instrument during such period.

When each Fund purchases an option, the premium paid by it is recorded as an asset of the Fund. When a Fund writes an option, an amount equal to the net premium (the premium less the commission) received by the Fund is included in the liability section of the Fund's statement of assets and liabilities as a deferred credit. The amount of this asset or deferred credit will be subsequently marked-to-market to reflect the current value of the option purchased or written. The current value of the traded option is the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, the current bid price. If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. If a Fund enters into a closing sale transaction on an option purchased by it, the Fund will realize a gain if the premium received by the Fund on the closing transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, or a loss if it is less. If an option written by a Fund expires on the stipulated expiration date or if each Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction, it will realize a gain (or loss if the cost of a closing purchase transaction exceeds the net premium received when the option is sold) and the deferred credit related to such option will be eliminated. If an option written by a Fund is exercised, the proceeds of the sale will be increased by the net premium originally received and the Fund will realize a gain or loss.

There are several risks associated with transactions in certain options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities, currency and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. In addition, a liquid secondary market for particular options, whether traded over-the-counter or on an exchange, may be absent for reasons which include the following: there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities or currencies; unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; the facilities of an exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may agree to purchase portfolio securities from financial institutions subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price ("repurchase agreements"). Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, provided that a Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities or other illiquid assets (calculated at the time of investment), including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans under the 1940 Act. Although the securities subject to a repurchase agreement may bear maturities exceeding one year, settlement for the repurchase agreement will never be more than one year after a Fund's acquisition of the securities and normally will be within a shorter period of time. Securities subject to repurchase agreements normally are held either by the Trust's custodian or sub-custodian, or in the Federal Reserve/Treasury Book-Entry System. The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the securities subject to the agreement in an amount exceeding the repurchase price (including accrued interest). Default by the seller would,

however, expose a Fund to possible loss because of adverse market action or delay in connection with the disposition of the underlying obligations. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses, including: (a) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period; and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, each Fund may borrow funds by selling portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and agreeing to repurchase them at a mutually specified date and price (“reverse repurchase agreements”). The Funds may use the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements to purchase other securities either maturing, or under an agreement to resell, on a date simultaneous with or prior to the expiration of the reverse repurchase agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the repurchase price. The Funds will pay interest on amounts obtained pursuant to a reverse repurchase agreement. While reverse repurchase agreements are outstanding, the Funds will segregate liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities, plus accrued interest, subject to the agreement.

SECURITIES LENDING. Collateral for loans of portfolio securities made by a Fund may consist of cash, cash equivalents, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or irrevocable bank letters of credit (or any combination thereof). The borrower of securities will be required to maintain the market value of the collateral at not less than the market value of the loaned securities, and such value will be monitored on a daily basis. When a Fund lends its securities, it continues to receive payments equal to the dividends and interest paid on the securities loaned and simultaneously may earn interest on the investment of the cash collateral. Investing the collateral subjects it to market depreciation or appreciation, and each Fund is responsible for any loss that may result from its investment in borrowed collateral. A Fund will have the right to terminate a loan at any time and recall the loaned securities within the normal and customary settlement time for securities transactions. Although voting rights, or rights to consent, attendant to securities on loan pass to the borrower, such loans may be called so that the securities may be voted by a Fund if a material event affecting the investment is to occur. As with other extensions of credit there are risks of delay in recovering, or even loss of rights in, the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

TRACKING VARIANCE. As discussed in the Prospectus, the Funds are subject to the risk of tracking variance. Tracking variance may result from share purchases and redemptions, transaction costs, expenses and other factors. Share purchases and redemptions may necessitate the purchase and sale of securities by a Fund and the resulting transaction costs which may be substantial because of the number and the characteristics of the securities held. In addition, transaction costs are incurred because sales of securities received in connection with spin-offs and other corporate reorganizations are made to conform a Fund’s holdings to its investment objective. Tracking variance also may occur due to factors such as the size of a Fund, the maintenance of a cash reserve pending investment or to meet expected redemptions, changes made in the Fund’s designated index or the manner in which the index is calculated or because the indexing and investment approach of the Adviser does not produce the intended goal of the Fund. Tracking variance is monitored by the Adviser at least quarterly. In the event the performance of a Fund is not comparable to the performance of its designated index, the Board of Trustees will evaluate the reasons for the deviation and the availability of corrective measures.

WARRANTS. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, a Fund may purchase warrants and similar rights, which are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at a specified price during a specified period of time. The prices of warrants do not necessarily correlate with the prices of the underlying shares. The purchase of warrants involves the risk that each Fund could lose the purchase value of a warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrant’s expiration. Also, the purchase of warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security’s market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

CORPORATE DEBT SECURITIES. A Fund may invest in investment grade corporate debt securities of any rating or maturity. Investment grade corporate bonds are those rated BBB or better by S&P[®] or Baa or better by Moody’s. Securities rated BBB by S&P[®] are considered investment grade, but Moody’s considers securities rated Baa to have speculative characteristics. See Appendix B for a description of corporate bond ratings. A Fund may also invest in unrated securities.

Corporate debt securities are fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations, although corporate debt instruments may also include bank loans to companies. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or un-secured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured.

The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types, and maturities, of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment-grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms.

JUNK BONDS. A Fund may invest in lower-rated debt securities, including securities in the lowest credit rating category, of any maturity, otherwise known as "junk bonds."

Junk bonds generally offer a higher current yield than that available for higher-grade issues. However, lower-rated securities involve higher risks, in that they are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged, to changes in the financial condition of the issuers and to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default. In addition, the market for lower-rated debt securities has expanded rapidly in recent years, and its growth paralleled a long economic expansion. At times in recent years, the prices of many lower-rated debt securities declined substantially, reflecting an expectation that many issuers of such securities might experience financial difficulties. As a result, the yields on lower-rated debt securities rose dramatically, but such higher yields did not reflect the value of the income stream that holders of such securities expected, but rather, the risk that holders of such securities could lose a substantial portion of their value as a result of the issuers' financial restructuring or default. There can be no assurance that such declines will not recur.

The market for lower-rated debt issues generally is thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated securities, especially in a thinly traded market. Changes by recognized rating services in their rating of a fixed-income security may affect the value of these investments. The Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. However, the Adviser will monitor the investment to determine whether continued investment in the security will assist in meeting the Fund's investment objective.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. A Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities ("U.S. government securities") in pursuit of its investment objective, in order to deposit such securities as initial or variation margin, as "cover" for the investment techniques it employs, as part of a cash reserve or for liquidity purposes. U.S. government securities are high-quality instruments issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Treasury or by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government. Not all U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are backed by discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agencies' obligations; while others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment.

U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury Bills (which mature within one year of the date they are issued), U.S. Treasury Notes (which have maturities of one to ten years) and U.S. Treasury Bonds (which generally have maturities of more than 10 years). All such U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities that issue or guarantee securities include the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae[®]”), the Farmers Home Administration, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Small Business Administration, the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae[®]”), the General Services Administration, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac[®]”), the Farm Credit Banks, the Maritime Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Resolution Funding Corporation and the Student Loan Marketing Association (“Sallie Mae[®]”).

In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department (“U.S. Treasury”) and the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) announced that Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] had been placed in conservatorship. Since that time, Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] have received significant capital support through U.S. Treasury preferred stock purchases, as well as U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage backed securities (“MBS”). The FHFA and the U.S. Treasury (through its agreement to purchase Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] preferred stock) have imposed strict limits on the size of their mortgage portfolios. While the MBS purchase programs ended in 2010, the U.S. Treasury continued its support for the entities’ capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth through at least 2012. Although the U.S. Treasury and other government entities provided significant support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, there is no guarantee they would do so again. A FHFA stress test suggested that in a “severely adverse scenario” additional Treasury support of between \$84.4 billion and \$190 billion (depending on the treatment of deferred tax assets) might be required. Nonetheless, no assurance can be given that Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] will remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities that they issue.

In addition, the problems faced by Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®], resulting in their being placed into federal conservatorship and receiving significant U.S. government support, have sparked serious debate among federal policy makers regarding the continued role of the U.S. government in providing liquidity for mortgage loans. In December 2011, Congress enacted the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act (“TCCA”) of 2011 which, among other provisions, requires that Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] increase their single-family guaranty fees by at least 10 basis points and remit this increase to Treasury with respect to all loans acquired by Fannie Mae[®] or Freddie Mac[®] on or after April 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2022. Serious discussions among policymakers continue, however, as to whether Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] should be nationalized, privatized, restructured, or eliminated altogether. Fannie Mae reported in the second quarter of 2014 that there was “significant uncertainty regarding the future of our company, including how long the company will continue to exist in its current form, the extent of our role in the market, what form we will have, and what ownership interest, if any, our current common and preferred stockholders will hold in us after the conservatorship is terminated and whether we will continue to exist following conservatorship.” Freddie Mac faces similar uncertainty about its future role. Fannie Mae[®] and Freddie Mac[®] also are the subject of several continuing legal actions and investigations over certain accounting, disclosure, or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may continue to have an adverse effect on the guaranteeing entities.

Yields on short-, intermediate- and long-term U.S. government securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money and bond markets, the size of a particular offering and the maturity of the obligation. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher capital appreciation and depreciation than obligations with shorter maturities and lower yields. The market value of U.S. government securities generally varies inversely with changes in the market interest rates. An increase in interest rates, therefore, generally would reduce the market value of a Fund’s portfolio investments in U.S. government securities, while a decline in interest rates generally would increase the market value of a Fund’s portfolio investments in these securities.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ENTERPRISES (“GSEs”). GSE securities are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Some obligations issued by GSEs and instrumentalities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. Those securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. Interest may fluctuate based on generally recognized reference rates or the relationship of rates. While the U.S. government currently provides financial support to such GSEs or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law.

Certain U.S. government debt securities, such as securities of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Others, such as securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae[®]”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac[®]”), are supported only by the credit of the corporation. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, a fund must look principally to the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitments. The U.S. government may choose not to provide financial support to GSEs or instrumentalities if it is not legally obligated to do so.

RECENT MARKET CONDITIONS. Although the Funds seek to track their Underlying Indices, the performance of the Underlying Indices and the Funds is subject to general market conditions. The financial crisis that began in 2008 caused an

unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets and the economy at large in the U.S. and global economies. These events caused increased government regulation and central banks to lower interest rates and enact quantitative easing programs to inject liquidity into the markets in an attempt to stabilize the markets. The “tapering” in 2015 of the Federal Reserve Board’s (“FRB”) quantitative easing program, combined with the FRB’s raising of the target range for the Federal Funds Rate (and possible continued fluctuations in equivalent foreign rates) may expose markets, particularly fixed-income markets, to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain investments, particularly fixed-income investments with longer maturities, although it is difficult to predict the impact of this rate increase and any future rate increases on various markets. Changes in central bank policies could also result in higher than normal shareholder redemptions, which could potentially increase the portfolio turnover rate and the Funds’ transaction costs. Additionally, the continued implementation of international capital and liquidity requirements under the Basel III Accords and regulatory changes promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act may constrain lending activity. These events, and the potential for continuing market turbulence, may have an adverse effect on the Funds.

In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region, particularly in the European Union (“EU”). Changes in imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have historically experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including, but not limited to, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Ukraine. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect European countries.

Regarding the United Kingdom, pursuant to the European Union Referendum Act 2015, a referendum on the United Kingdom’s membership of the EU (the “UK’s EU Referendum”) was held on 23 June 2016 with the majority voting to leave the EU. Whilst the result of the UK’s EU Referendum does not bind the UK Government or the UK Parliament to a particular course of action, it is currently expected that the UK Government will exercise its right under Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty to leave the EU. The timing and the manner of the UK’s withdrawal from the EU is currently unknown and may not become clear in the short-term. Whilst the medium- to long-term consequences of the decision to leave the EU remain uncertain, it is expected that there will be a short-term negative impact to the general economic conditions in the UK and business and consumer confidence in the UK, which may in turn have a negative impact elsewhere in the EU and more widely. This may be affected by the length of time it takes for the UK to leave the EU and the terms of any future arrangements the UK has with the remaining member states of the EU. Among other things, the UK’s decision to leave the EU could lead to instability in the foreign exchange markets, including volatility in the value of the pound sterling or the euro.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the portfolio turnover rate for each of the following Funds varied from such Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2015 and 2016 due to the application of each Fund’s respective index methodology:

	2015	2016	2017
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	47.44%	37.20%	35.11%
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	33.36%	56.14%	40.42%
Global X SuperDividend® Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	21.50%	30.80%	34.84%
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	N/A	N/A	3.82%
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	N/A	0.00%	11.65%
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	N/A	0.39%	24.90%
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	N/A	0.00%	15.29%
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	N/A	0.00%	16.73%
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	N/A	2.76%	10.20%
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	N/A	0.00%	20.97%
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	N/A	37.35%	41.77%
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	N/A	N/A	21.61%
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	N/A	N/A	N/A

INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDICES AND THE INDEX PROVIDER

Solactive MLP Infrastructure Index

The Solactive MLP Infrastructure Index is intended to give investors a means of tracking the performance of the United States energy infrastructure master limited partnership ("MLP") asset class. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index comprised of 21 MLPs engaged in the transportation, storage, and processing of natural resources. The Underlying Index is comprised of MLPs that meet certain criteria relating to size and liquidity, as determined by Solactive AG. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive MLP & Energy Infrastructure Index

The Solactive MLP & Energy Infrastructure Index is intended to give investors a means of tracking the performance of midstream energy infrastructure MLPs corporations. Midstream energy infrastructure MLPs and corporations principally own and operate assets used in energy logistics, including, but not limited to, pipelines, storage facilities and other assets used in transporting, storing, gathering, and processing natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil or refined products. The index limits its exposure to partnerships in order to comply with applicable tax diversification rules. Securities must be publicly traded in the United States. As of January 31, 2018, the index was comprised of 38 securities. The index is composed of securities that meet certain criteria relating to size and liquidity, as determined by Solactive AG. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Indxx SuperDividend[®] Alternatives Index

The Indxx SuperDividend[®] Alternatives 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 index reconstitution, as defined by the Index Provider. 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 category primarily consists 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 the Global X SuperDividend[®] REIT ETF. The Institutional Managers category primarily consists of shares of business development companies ("BDCs") and listed private equity. 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 are selected from a universe of securities that are publicly traded in the U.S. 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.

ICE BofAML Diversified Core U.S. Preferred Securities Index

The ICE BofAML Diversified Core U.S. Preferred Securities Index is designed to track the broad-based performance of the U.S. preferred securities market. The ICE BofAML Diversified Core U.S. Preferred Securities Index includes different categories of preferred stock, such as floating, variable and fixed-rate preferreds, cumulative and non-cumulative preferreds, and trust preferreds. Qualifying preferred securities must be listed on a U.S. exchange, denominated in U.S. dollars, and have a minimum amount outstanding of \$100 million. Qualifying preferred securities must meet minimum price, liquidity, maturity and other requirements as determined by ICE Data Indices, LLC.

Constituents in the ICE BofAML Diversified Core U.S. Preferred Securities Index are capitalization-weighted based on their current amount outstanding times the market price plus accrued interest. A weighting cap of 10% is applied at the issuer level in order to limit the aggregate weight of a single issuer to 10% at each rebalance. The ICE BofAML Diversified Core U.S. Preferred Securities Index is rebalanced quarterly.

Indxx Global Fintech Thematic Index

The Indxx Global Fintech Thematic Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies in developed markets that provide financial technology products and services, including companies involved in mobile payments, peer-to-peer (P2P) and marketplace lending, financial analytics software and alternative currencies (collectively, "FinTech Companies"), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Underlying Index includes among the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of

January 31, 2018, 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 \$2 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. As of January 31, 2018, components from the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies FinTech Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As part of the theme identification process, the Index Provider analyzes industry reports, investment research and consumer data related to the fintech industry in order to establish the themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to the growth of the fintech industry. As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following six fintech themes: (1) Mobile Payments (2) Peer-to-Peer (P2P) and Marketplace Lending, (3) Enterprise Solutions, (4) Blockchain and Alternative Currencies, (5) Crowdfunding and (6) Personal Finance Software and Automated Wealth Management/Trading (collectively, "FinTech Themes"). In order to be included in the Underlying Index, a company must be identified as having significant exposure to one of these FinTech Themes. In the second step of the process, companies are analyzed based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is deemed to have significant exposure to one of the FinTech Themes if, (i) according to a public filing, it generates a majority of its revenue from one of the FinTech Themes, (ii) in the absence of a revenue segment breakdown, it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the FinTech Themes. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide exposure to the fintech industry.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. At the annual rebalance, a capping methodology is applied to reduce concentration in individual securities and increase diversification of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include financial and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index

The Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies in developed markets that facilitate the Internet of Things industry, including companies involved in wearable technology, home automation, connected automotive technology, sensors, networking infrastructure/software, smart metering and energy control devices (collectively, "Internet of Things Companies"), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index ("Index Provider"). The Internet of Things refers to the network of physical objects (devices, vehicles, equipment, homes, buildings) that are connected to the internet through embedded devices and software, which allows these physical objects to collect, analyze and exchange data.

The eligible universe of the Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index includes among the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, 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 \$2 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. As of January 31, 2018, components from the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies Internet of Things Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As part of the theme identification process, the Index Provider analyzes industry reports, investment research and consumer data related to the Internet of Things industry in order to establish the themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to the growth of the Internet of Things industry. As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following four Internet of Things themes: (1) Consumer Internet of Things Technology, (2) Equipment, Vehicle, and Infrastructure/Building Technology, (3) Semiconductors and Sensors, and (4) Networking Infrastructure/Software (collectively, "Internet of Things Themes"). In order to be included in the Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index, a company must be identified as having significant exposure to one of these Internet of Things Themes. In the second step of the process, companies are analyzed based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is deemed to have significant exposure to one of the Internet of Things Themes if (i) it generates a majority of its revenue from one of the Internet of Things Themes, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Internet of Things Themes. In addition, companies with more diversified revenue streams may also be included in the Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index if they meet the following criteria: (1) identified as being critical to the Internet of Things ecosystem due to scale in certain Internet of Things technologies and services, (2) have a distinct business unit(s) focused on Internet of Things products and services, and (3) have a core competency that is expected to benefit from

increased adoption of Internet of Things. Companies that meet these criteria are eligible for inclusion in the Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index with a weighting cap of 2%.

The Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. At the annual rebalance, a capping methodology is applied to reduce concentration in individual securities and increase diversification of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include industrials and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index

The Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies in developed markets that are involved in the development of robotics and/or artificial intelligence, including companies involved in developing industrial robots and production systems, automated inventory management, unmanned vehicles, voice/image/text recognition, and medical robots or robotic instruments (collectively, "Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies"), as defined by Indxx, the provider of the Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index includes among the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, 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 \$2 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index. As of January 31, 2018, components from the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As part of the theme identification process, the Index Provider analyzes industry reports, investment research and consumer data related to the robotics and artificial intelligence industry in order to establish the themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to the growth of the robotics and artificial intelligence industry. As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following four robotics and artificial intelligence themes: (1) Industrial Robotics and Automation, (2) Unmanned Vehicles and Drones, (3) Artificial Intelligence, and (4) Non-Industrial Robotics (collectively, "Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Themes"). In order to be included in the Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index, a company must be identified as having significant exposure to one of these Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Themes. In the second step of the process, companies are analyzed based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is deemed to have significant exposure to one of the Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Themes if (i) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Themes, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Themes.

The Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. At the annual rebalance, a capping methodology is applied to reduce concentration in individual securities and increase diversification of the Underlying Index. The Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include industrials and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index

The objective of the Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index is to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies in developed markets that provide products and services that facilitate physical wellness through active and healthy lifestyles, including but not limited to companies involved in fitness equipment, fitness technology, athletic apparel, nutritional supplements, and organic/natural food offerings, (collectively, "Health & Wellness Companies"), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index includes the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of \$500 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 Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index. The Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index may include components from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel,

Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies Health & Wellness Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following four themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to Health & Wellness Companies: (1) Healthy Food, Nutrition and Weight Loss, (2) Fitness and Fitness Apparel, (3) Nutritional Supplements and Preventive Health Care, (4) Anti-Aging and Wellness (collectively, "Health & Wellness Themes"). In order to be included in the Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index, a company must be identified as having significant exposure to one of these Health & Wellness Themes. The Index Provider analyzes companies based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is to have significant exposure to one of the Health & Wellness Themes if (i) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from the sale of products or services from one of the Health & Wellness Themes, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Health & Wellness Themes.

The Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. The Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include consumer discretionary, consumer staples, health care and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index

The Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies in developed markets that facilitate the demographic trend of longer average life spans and the aging of the global population, including but not limited to companies involved in biotechnology, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, senior living facilities and specialized health care services (collectively, "Longevity Companies"), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index includes the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of \$500 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 Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index. The Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index may include components from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies Longevity Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following four themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to Longevity Companies: (1) Health Care Products, (2) Health Care Services, (3) Medical Devices, and (4) Senior Homes (collectively, "Longevity Themes"). In order to be included in the Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index, a company must be identified as having significant exposure to one of these Longevity Themes. Companies are analyzed based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is deemed to have significant exposure to one of the Longevity Themes if (i) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the Longevity Themes, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Longevity Themes.

The Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. The Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include health care, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals companies as well as real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

Indxx Millennials Thematic Index

The objective of the Indxx Millennials Thematic Index is to track the performance of U.S. listed companies that provide exposure to the millennial generation, (collectively, "Millennial Companies"), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Indxx Millennials Thematic Index ("Index Provider"). The millennial generation refers to the demographic in the U.S. with birth years ranging from 1980 to 2000.

The eligible universe of the Indxx Millennials Thematic Index includes the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of \$500 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 Indxx Millennials Thematic Index. The Indxx Millennials Thematic Index only includes companies listed in the United States. The Indxx Millennials Thematic Index is developed using a proprietary, multi-step research process to identify Millennial Companies. First, the Index Provider conducts fundamental research on trends related to the millennial generation, including but not limited to: consumer spending data, consumer behavior, technology and demographics. Based on this analysis, the Index Provider determines key categories that appear to be most reflective of how individuals from the millennial generation spend their time and money (collectively, “Spending Categories”). As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following eight key Spending Categories for millennials: (1) Social and Entertainment, (2) Clothing and Apparel, (3) Travel and Mobility, (4) Food/Restaurants and Consumer Staples, (5), Financial Services and Investments, (6) Housing and Home Goods, (7) Education and Employment, and (8) Health and Fitness. These Spending Categories may change over time.

After establishing these Spending Categories, the Index Provider uses a variety of sources - including, but not limited to: industry reports, investment research and financial statements published by companies - to identify companies with significant exposure to these Spending Categories. A company is determined to have significant exposure to a Spending Category if (i) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the Spending Categories, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Spending Categories. The companies identified at this stage are then considered for further analysis, which ultimately determines their eligibility for inclusion in the Indxx Millennials Thematic Index.

In the final step of the selection process, the Index Provider conducts a composite analysis on the remaining companies to identify Millennial Companies within each of the Spending Categories. As part of this process, the Index Provider utilizes the fundamental research it has conducted on trends related to the millennial generation in order to evaluate companies based on quantitative and qualitative criteria that have been identified as being consistent with millennial demographics and consumer preferences. As of January 31, 2018, some examples of the criteria used in the evaluation process include but are not limited to Ecommerce, social and professional networks, digital media streaming services, athletic and outdoor apparel, multi-family apartments, and peer reviews/recommendations. A company identified as having significant exposure to a criteria will receive additional points as part of the composite scoring process. A company is determined to have significant exposure to a criteria based on its revenue exposure to that particular criteria (relative to the other companies in its Spending Category) or based on its primary stated area of business (relative to other companies in its Spending Category). The Index Provider then scores the companies based on these criteria to determine the companies that are most reflective of Millennial Companies within each Spending Category. These criteria will vary by Spending Category and are subject to evaluation on an annual basis. A minimum of five and a maximum of fifteen companies from each Spending Category are included in the Underlying Index, primarily based on their score in the composite analysis.

The Indxx Millennials Thematic Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include consumer discretionary, consumer staples, information technology and financial services companies as well as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index

The Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index is designed to measure the performance of U.S. listed companies that provide exposure to domestic infrastructure development, including companies involved in construction and engineering, production of infrastructure raw materials, composites and products; industrial transportation; and producers/distributors of heavy construction equipment (collectively, “U.S. Infrastructure Development Companies”), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index (“Index Provider”).

The eligible universe of the Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index includes the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the standard market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, companies must have a minimum market capitalization of \$300 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 Index. The Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index only includes companies listed in the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies U.S. Infrastructure Development Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As part of the theme identification process, the Index Provider analyzes industry reports, investment research and spending trends related to infrastructure development in order to establish the themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to increased investment in U.S. infrastructure. As

of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following four U.S. infrastructure development themes: (1) Construction and Engineering Services, (2) Raw Materials and Composites, (3) Products and Equipment, and (4) Industrial Transportation (collectively, “U.S. Infrastructure Development Themes”).

In the second step of the process, companies are analyzed based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is eligible for inclusion in the Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index if (i) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the U.S. Infrastructure Development Themes, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the U.S. Infrastructure Development Themes. Furthermore, only companies that generate greater than 50% of revenues from the U.S. as of the index selection date are eligible for inclusion in the Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index.

The Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. At the annual rebalance, a capping methodology is applied to reduce concentration in individual securities and increase diversification of the Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index. The Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include industrials and materials companies.

Concinnity Conscious Companies Index

The Concinnity Conscious Companies Index is designed to provide exposure to companies listed in the U.S. that operate their businesses in a sustainable and responsible manner, as measured by their ability to achieve positive outcomes that are consistent with a multi-stakeholder operating system (“MsOS”), as defined by Concinnity Advisors LP (“Concinnity”), the provider of the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index. The MsOS is a corporate governance structure that seeks to account for the multiple stakeholders that are critical for the ongoing success of the business, and incorporate the considerations of these stakeholders into the corporate decision-making and problem-solving process. The Index Provider conducts its analysis based on the following five key stakeholder groups: (1) Customers, (2) Employees, (3) Suppliers, (4) Stock and Debt Holders, and (5) Communities in which the companies operate.

The universe of companies eligible for inclusion in the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index is comprised of companies listed in the U.S. with a market capitalization greater than \$2 billion. From this initial universe, the Index Provider applies a proprietary, three-step analysis to select companies for the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index. In the first step, the Index Provider utilizes approximately forty information sources and public rankings to identify and evaluate companies based on their demonstrated ability to achieve positive outcomes across all five stakeholder groups. Positive outcomes vary by stakeholder group, but include metrics that assess areas such as employee productivity, customer loyalty and corporate governance. These information sources are vetted annually and evaluated based on stakeholder focus, research methodology and third party or in-house analysis of a source’s potential as a leading indicator of corporate and/or stock performance. Companies are scored based on their appearance and performance in these sources and rankings. Of the approximately 1,100 - 1,400 companies that typically make up the eligible universe, approximately 600-700 are generally selected for further analysis and potential inclusion in the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index.

In the second step of the research process, the Index Provider uses a composite analysis to apply a deeper evaluation on the remaining companies. The composite analysis is a process that assesses various MsOS criteria by combining ratings data from multiple research entities that specialize in various stakeholder assessment categories. Companies are evaluated through a series of scoring lenses that combine to form a composite score, which is underpinned by several hundred MsOS criteria. Composite analysis MsOS criteria include, but are not limited to: employee engagement, executive integrity, customer relationship quality, labor and human rights, and quality of financial reporting. Various modeling techniques are then used to combine qualitative and quantitative data into a single score for each company. This score reflects the degree to which a company operates its business using the MsOS approach, as defined by the research process. The approximately 300-350 highest scoring companies ultimately comprise the MsOS investable universe for the purposes of constructing the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index.

In the final step, a screen for consistent achievement is applied to the MsOS investable universe of the approximately 300-350 highest scoring companies. In order to be included in the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index, a company must have qualified for inclusion in the MsOS investable universe for at least three consecutive years. The Underlying Index is equal-weighted. The Concinnity Conscious Companies Index may include large- or mid-capitalization companies, and will generally provide exposure to all major sectors. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index had 141 constituents, with no single sector having an allocation greater than 25%. The three largest sectors represented in the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index as of January 31, 2018, were consumer discretionary, industrials and information technology.

Concinnity has a background in corporate consulting with a focus on causal path modeling comprised of stakeholder indices, as well as significant experience in quantitative analysis and portfolio management. Concinnity has developed a proprietary, blended qualitative and quantitative framework for identifying companies guided by an MsOS and has been conducting this analysis for nearly a decade.

Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index

The Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index is designed to provide exposure to U.S. companies in which a founder or co-founder of the company is serving as the Chief Executive Officer of the company (collectively, “Founder-Run Companies”). The starting universe of companies eligible for inclusion is the Solactive U.S. Broad Market Index. From this initial universe, Founder-Run Companies are identified using company-level data, and are then ranked by market capitalization. Founder-Run Companies are then screened for liquidity to determine eligibility for inclusion in the Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index. As of the respective selection date, new constituents must have a minimum six-month average daily traded value of \$5 million to be eligible for inclusion, while existing constituents must have a minimum six-month average daily traded value of \$4 million to remain in the Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index. If more than 100 Founder-Run Companies are eligible for inclusion based on the liquidity criteria, the top 100 companies by market capitalization are selected for inclusion. If fewer than 100 Founder-Run Companies are eligible for inclusion based on the liquidity criteria, the companies that meet the liquidity criteria will comprise the constituents of the Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index. The Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index is equal-weighted and rebalanced annually.

Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index

The Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index is designed to track the broad-based performance of U.S. listed and domiciled securities with Iconic Brands, which are defined by the Index Provider as the leading companies from a select list of Business-to-Consumer (“B2C”) and Business-to-Business (“B2B”) sub-industries that provide exposure to consumer spending or to the consumption supply chain. Accuvest identifies companies as Iconic Brands using a multi-step selection process which is described in more detail below. The starting universe of the Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index includes the largest 1,500 U.S. companies by market capitalization, with a minimum market capitalization of \$2 billion. Companies must also have a minimum average daily trading value of \$1 million in the three months prior to the selection date in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index.

As of June 1, 2017, the Index Provider has defined two primary categories that are essential to identifying the sub-industries that contain companies with Iconic Brands that provide exposure to the consumption theme:

- 1) **Tier 1 Iconic Brand Sub-Industries:** These sub-industries are identified as being critical to the creation of products and services that provide exposure to the consumption theme; most sub-industries in this category are B2C, but B2B sub-industries can also be included. A maximum of five companies from each Tier 1 sub-industry are eligible for inclusion in the Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index.
- 2) **Tier 2 Iconic Brand Sub-Industries:** These sub-industries are typically identified as B2B, but are deemed to be critical to the consumption supply chain; traditional B2B industries that are building brand awareness directly with consumers are also eligible for inclusion in this category. A maximum of two companies from each Tier 2 sub-industry are eligible for inclusion in the Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index.

Companies from the list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Iconic Brand Sub-Industries that meet the initial market capitalization and liquidity criteria are then evaluated by the Index Provider using a composite ranking score called the “Iconic Brands Score.” This is a proprietary ranking system developed by the Index Provider that ranks each company in the defined sub-industries using three key metrics: (1) Current Market Capitalization, (2) 3-Year Total Sales and (3) 3-Year Sales Growth Rate. The Iconic Brands Score is used to rank companies across all eligible sub-industries. The 100 companies with the highest Iconic Brands Score, subject to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 sub-industry limits described above, comprise the final Underlying Index constituents.

In the final step of the index construction process, the 100 index constituents are weighted using an Iconic Brands Strength Score which ranks companies based on trailing one-year revenue growth and trailing one-year free cash flow. The 25 companies from the Tier 1 sub-industries with the highest Iconic Brands Strength Score receive an index weight of 2% (index exposure of 50%). The remaining 75 companies are equally weighted (index exposure of 50%). The Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index may include large- or mid-capitalization companies. Components of the Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index primarily include consumer discretionary, consumer staples and information technology companies. The Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index is reconstituted annually and rebalanced semi-annually.

Indxx Global Education Thematic Index

The objective of the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index is to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies globally that provide educational products and services, including companies involved in online learning and educational content/publishing, as well as early childhood education, higher education and professional education, (collectively, "Education Companies"), as defined by Indxx, LLC, the provider of the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index includes among the most liquid and investable companies in accordance with the market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with developed and emerging markets, as defined by the Index Provider. As of January 31, 2018, 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 \$2 million in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index. As of January 31, 2018, components from the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Peru, Qatar, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

From the eligible universe, the Index Provider identifies Education Companies by applying a proprietary analysis that consists of two primary components: theme identification and company analysis. As part of the theme identification process, the Index Provider analyzes industry reports, investment research and consumer data related to the education industry in order to establish the themes that are expected to provide the most exposure to the growth of the education industry. As of January 31, 2018, the Index Provider has identified the following five education themes: (1) Educational Content/Publishing, (2) Online Learning, (3) Early Childhood Education, (4) Higher and Professional Education and (5) Education Finance, Housing and Services (collectively, "Education Themes"). In order to be included in the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index, a company must be identified as having significant exposure to one of these Education Themes. In the second step of the process, the Index Provider analyzes companies based on two primary criteria: revenue exposure and primary business operations. A company is identified as having significant exposure to one of the Education Themes if (i) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from the sale of products or services from one of the Education Themes, or (ii) it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Education Themes.

The Indxx Global Education Thematic Index is weighted according to a modified capitalization weighting methodology and is reconstituted and rebalanced annually. At the annual rebalance, a capping methodology is applied to reduce concentration in individual securities and increase diversification. The Indxx Global Education Thematic Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include consumer discretionary, financials and information technology companies.

Solactive MLP Natural Gas Index

The Solactive MLP Natural Gas Index is intended to give investors a means of tracking the natural gas segment of the United States MLP asset class. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was comprised of 25 MLPs engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, marketing, exploration and production of natural gas. The Underlying Index is comprised of MLPs that meet certain criteria relating to size and liquidity, as determined by the Index Provider. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Disclaimers

The Index Providers are independent of the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Providers determine the relative weightings of the constituents of each relevant Underlying Index and publish information regarding the market value of such Underlying Index.

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INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund is subject to the investment policies enumerated in this section, which may be changed with respect to a particular Fund only by a vote of the holders of a majority of such Fund's outstanding shares.

The Funds:

1. May not issue any senior security, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time;
2. May not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time;
3. May not act as an underwriter of securities within the meaning of the Securities Act, except as permitted under the Securities Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time. Among other things, to the extent that a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act, this would permit a Fund to act as an underwriter of securities in connection with the purchase and sale of its portfolio securities in the ordinary course of pursuing its investment objective, investment policies and investment program;
4. May not purchase or sell real estate or any interests therein, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time. Notwithstanding this limitation, a Fund may, among other things: (i) acquire or lease office space for its own use; (ii) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real

estate or interests therein; (iii) invest in mortgage-related securities and other securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein; or (iv) hold and sell real estate acquired by a Fund as a result of the ownership of securities;

5. May not purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time;
6. May not make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time;
7. May not “concentrate” its investments in a particular industry or group of industries: (I) except that the Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that its Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of such particular industry or group of industries; and (II) except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time, provided that, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: (a) this limitation will not apply to the Fund’s investments in: (i) securities of other investment companies; (ii) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (iii) repurchase agreements (collateralized by the instruments described in clause (ii)) or (iv) securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry; (b) wholly owned finance companies will be considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to the financing activities of the parents; and (c) utilities will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and gas, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry.

Notwithstanding these fundamental investment restrictions, each Fund may purchase securities of other investment companies to the full extent permitted under Section 12 or any other provision of the 1940 Act (or any successor provision thereto) or under any regulation or order of the SEC.

If a percentage limitation is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the value of a Fund’s investments will not constitute a violation of such limitation, except that any borrowing by a Fund that exceeds the fundamental investment limitations stated above must be reduced to meet such limitations within the period required by the 1940 Act (currently three days). In addition, if a Fund’s holdings of illiquid securities exceed 15% of net assets because of changes in the value of the Fund’s investments, the Fund will take action to reduce its holdings of illiquid securities within a time frame deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund. Otherwise, a Fund may continue to hold a security even though it causes the Fund to exceed a percentage limitation because of fluctuation in the value of the Fund’s assets.

Any investment restriction which involves a maximum percentage (other than the restriction set forth above in investment restriction No. 2) will not be considered violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition or encumbrance of securities or assets of a Fund. The 1940 Act requires that if the asset coverage for borrowings at any time falls below the limits under the 1940 Act described in investment restriction No. 2, a Fund will, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the net asset coverage of such borrowings shall conform to such limits.

CURRENT 1940 ACT LIMITATIONS

BORROWING. Investment companies generally may not borrow money, except that an investment company may borrow money in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings).

UNDERWRITING. Investment companies generally may not act as an underwriter of another issuer’s securities, except to the extent that an investment company may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities.

REAL ESTATE. Investment companies generally may not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but investment companies may purchase or sell securities or other instruments backed by real estate or of issuers engaged in real estate activities.)

LOANS. Investment companies generally may not lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments.

PHYSICAL COMMODITIES. Investment companies generally may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but investment company may purchase or sell options, futures contracts or other derivative instruments, and invest in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).

CONCENTRATION. For purposes of calculating concentration percentages, investment companies investing in (a) affiliated investment companies are required to look through to the holdings of the affiliated investment companies and include the holdings in calculations of concentration percentages, and (ii) unaffiliated investment companies are required to include the holdings of the unaffiliated investment companies to the extent that they are concentrated in calculations of concentration percentages. In addition, revenue bonds are characterized by the industry in which the revenue is used.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur. 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 requirement 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 Unit Aggregations 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-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24 (d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Funds are reminded that, pursuant to Rule 153 under 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.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Policy On Disclosure Of Portfolio Holdings

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a policy on disclosure of portfolio holdings, which it believes is in the best interest of the Funds' shareholders. The policy is designed to: (i) protect the confidentiality of the Funds' non-public portfolio holdings information, (ii) prevent the selective disclosure of such information, and (iii) ensure compliance by Adviser and the Funds with the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder and general principles of fiduciary duty. The Funds' portfolio holdings, or information derived from the Funds' portfolio holdings, may, in the Adviser's discretion, be made available to third parties: (i) if such disclosure has been included in the Fund's public filings with the SEC or is disclosed on the Fund's publicly accessible Website; (ii) such disclosure is determined by the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) to be in the best interests of Fund shareholders and consistent with applicable law, (iii) such disclosure information is made equally available to anyone requesting it; and (iv) the Adviser determines that the disclosure does not present the risk of such information being used to trade against the Funds.

Each business day, portfolio holdings information will be provided to the Transfer Agent (defined below) or other agent for dissemination through the facilities of the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) and/or other fee based subscription services to NSCC members and/or subscribers to those other fee based subscription services, including Authorized Participants (defined below), and to entities that publish and/or analyze such information in connection with the process of purchasing or redeeming Creation Units or trading shares of Funds in the secondary market. Information with respect to each Fund's portfolio holdings is also disseminated daily on the Funds' Website.

The Distributor may also make available portfolio holdings information to other institutional market participants and entities that provide information services. This information typically reflects each Fund's anticipated holdings on the following business day. “Authorized Participants” are generally large institutional investors that have been authorized by the Distributor to purchase and

redeem large blocks of shares (known as Creation Units) pursuant to legal requirements, including the exemptive order granted by the SEC, to which the Funds offer and redeem shares (“Global X Order”). Other than portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the creation/redemption process, as discussed above, portfolio holdings information that is not filed with the SEC or posted on the publicly available Website may be provided to third parties only in limited circumstances, as described above.

Disclosure to providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other similar services for the Funds, as well as rating and ranking organizations, will generally be permitted; however, information may be disclosed to other third parties (including, without limitation, individuals, institutional investors, and Authorized Participants that sell shares of each Fund) only upon approval by the CCO. The recipients who may receive non-public portfolio holdings information are as follows: the Adviser and its affiliates, the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, the Funds’ distributor, administrator and custodian, the Funds’ legal counsel, the Funds’ financial printer and the Funds’ proxy voting service. These entities are obligated to keep such information confidential. Third-party providers of custodial or accounting services to a Fund may release non-public portfolio holdings information of a Fund only with the permission of the CCO.

Portfolio holdings will be disclosed through required filings with the SEC. Each Fund files its portfolio holdings with the SEC for each fiscal quarter on Form N-CSR (with respect to each annual period and semiannual period) and Form N-Q (with respect to the first and third quarters of the Fund’s fiscal year). Shareholders may obtain each Fund’s Forms N-CSR and N-Q filings on the SEC’s Website at sec.gov. In addition, the Funds’ Forms N-CSR and N-Q filings may be reviewed and copied at the SEC’s public reference room in Washington, DC. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about the SEC’s Website or the operation of the public reference room.

Under the policy, the Board of Trustees is to receive information, on a quarterly basis, regarding any other disclosures of non-public portfolio holdings information that were permitted during the preceding quarter.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business and affairs of the Trust are overseen by the Board of Trustees (“Board”). Subject to the provisions of the Trust’s Declaration of Trust and By-Laws and Delaware law, the Board has all powers necessary and convenient to carry out this general oversight responsibility, including the power to elect and remove the Trust’s officers. The focus of the Board’s oversight of the business and affairs of the Trust (and each of the Funds) is to protect the interests of the shareholders in the Funds.

The Board appoints and oversees the Trust’s officers and service providers. The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management and operations of the Trust and each of the Funds based on each Fund’s investment objective, strategies, policies, and restrictions and agreements entered into by the Trust and/or the Adviser on behalf of the Trust. In carrying out its general oversight responsibility, the Board regularly interacts with and receives reports from the senior personnel of the Trust’s service providers (including, in particular, the Adviser) and the Trust’s CCO. The Board is assisted by the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm (which reports directly to the Trust’s Audit Committee), independent counsel to the Independent Trustees (as defined below), counsel to the Trust and the Adviser, and other experts selected and approved by the Board.

BOARD STRUCTURE AND RELATED MATTERS. Board members who are not “interested persons” of the Funds, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”), constitute 75 percent of the Board. Mr. Kartik Kiran Shah, an Independent Trustee, serves as Independent Chairman of the Board. The Independent Chairman helps to facilitate communication among the Independent Trustees as well as communication between the Independent Trustees and management of the Trust. The Independent Chairman may assume such other duties and perform such activities as the Board may, from time to time, determine should be handled by the Independent Chairman. Mr. Bruno del Ama is the sole Board member who is an “interested person” of the Trust (“Interested Trustee”). Mr. del Ama is an Interested Trustee due to his affiliation with the Adviser. The Board believes that having an interested person on the Board facilitates the ability of the Independent Trustees to fully understand (i) the Adviser’s commitment to providing and/or arranging for the provision of quality services to the Funds and (ii) corporate and financial matters of the Adviser that may be of importance in the Board’s decision-making process.

The Trustees discharge their responsibilities collectively as a Board, as well as through Board committees, each of which operates pursuant to a charter that delineates the specific responsibilities of that committee. The Board has established two standing committees: an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee. Currently, each of the Independent Trustees, serves on each of these committees, which are comprised solely of Independent Trustees.

The Board periodically evaluates its structure and composition as well as various aspects of its operations. On an annual basis, the Board conducts a self-evaluation process that, among other things, considers (i) whether the Board and its committees are functioning effectively, (ii) given the size and composition of the Board and each of its committees, whether the Trustees are able to effectively oversee the number of Funds in the complex and (iii) whether the mix of skills, perspectives, qualifications, attributes, education, and relevant experience of the Trustees helps to enhance the Board's effectiveness.

There are no specific required qualifications for Board membership. The Board believes that the different skills, perspectives, qualifications, attributes, education, and relevant experience of each of the Trustees provide the Board with a variety of complementary skills. Please note that (i) none of the Trustees is an "expert" within the meaning of the federal securities laws and (ii) the Board is not responsible for the day to day operations of the Trust and the Funds.

The Board of Trustees met five (5) times during the fiscal period ended November 30, 2017. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings.

The Trustees are identified in the table below, which provides information as to their principal business occupations held during the last five years and certain other information. Each Trustee serves until his or her death, resignation or removal and replacement. As of April 1, 2018, each of the Trustees oversees 84 Funds (53 of which are operational). The address for all Trustees and officers is c/o Global X Funds®, 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10022.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held by Trustees during the Past 5 Years
Sanjay Ram Bharwani 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1974)	Trustee (since 2008)	CEO of Risk Advisors Inc. (consulting firm)(since 2007)	84 (53 of which are operational)	None
Scott R. Chichester ¹ 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1970)	Trustee (since 2008)	CFO, AdeptPros Inc. (app development, training and consulting) (since 2012); Founder, Madison Park Advisors LLC (advisory services) (since 2011); CFO, Sterling Seal & Supply Inc. (rubber products supplier) (since 2011); President & Treasurer, Bayview Acquisition Corp (2010-2012); Founder and President, DirectPay USA LLC (payroll company) (since 2006); Proprietor, Scott R. Chichester CPA (CPA Firm) (since 2001)	84 (53 of which are operational)	Director of AdeptPros Inc. (since 2015); Director of Sterling Seal & Supply Inc. (rubber products supplier)(since 2011); Director, of Bayview Acquisition Corp. (2010-2012); Trustee of Ark ETF Trust (since 2014)
Kartik Kiran Shah 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1977)	Trustee (since 2008)	Chief Business Officer, Oxeia Biopharmaceuticals (since 2014); Vice President, Business Development, Cynvenio Biosystems (2012-2014); Independent Consultant, Self-Employed (non-financial services) (2011-2012)	84 (53 of which are operational)	Director of Oxeia Biopharmaceuticals, Inc. (since 2014)

¹ Mr. Chichester is currently married to a sister of Mr. del Ama's wife. While an "immediate family member" (as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of Mr. del Ama would be considered an Interested Person, Mr. Chichester is not considered an immediate family member for this purpose. Although this fact was taken into consideration in determining whether Mr. Chichester should be considered to be an Independent Trustee for purposes of the Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, it was determined that this relationship was not one that should disqualify Mr. Chichester from serving as an Independent Trustee of the Trust.

Interested Trustee/Officers

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustees During the Past 5 Years
Bruno del Ama 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1976)	Trustee (since 2008); Chief Executive Officer (since 2008)	Chief Executive Officer, Global X Management Company ("GXMC") (since 2008); Chief Compliance Officer, GXMC (2008-2013)	None
Luis Berruga 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1977)	President (since 1/2018); Chief Operating Officer, Treasurer, Principal Accounting Officer and Chief Financial Officer (since 9/2015)	Chief Financial Officer, GXMC (since 9/2015) and Chief Operating Officer (since 2/2014); Investment Banker, Jefferies (2012-2014); Regional Product Specialist, Morgan Stanley (2005-2012)	None
Daphne Tippens Chisolm 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1969)	Secretary (since 2012)	General Counsel, GXMC (since 2011); Chief Compliance Officer, GXMC (1/2014 - 5/2014 and 2/2015 - 9/2016)	None
Joe Costello 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10022 (1974)	Chief Compliance Officer (since 9/2016)	Chief Compliance Officer, FlexShares Funds (2011-2015); Vice President, Northern Trust Investments (2003 - 2015)	None
Lisa K. Whittaker ¹ One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456 (1978)	Assistant Secretary (since 2013)	Counsel at SEI Investments (since 2012); Associate Counsel and Compliance Officer at The Glendale Trust Company (2011-2012); Associate of Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (2006-2011)	None
Eric Kleinschmidt ¹ One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456 (1968)	Assistant Treasurer (since 2016)	Director, Fund Accounting, SEI Investments Global Funds Services (2004 to present), Manager, Fund Accounting (1999 to 2004)	None

¹ *These officers of the Trust also serve as officers of one or more funds for which SEI Investments Company or an affiliate acts as investment manager, administrator or distributor.*

In addition to the information set forth in the table above, each Trustee possesses other relevant skills, perspectives, qualifications, attributes, education, and relevant experience. The following provides additional information about certain qualifications and experience of each of the Trustees and the reason why he was selected to serve as Trustee.

Sanjay Ram Bharwani: Mr. Bharwani has experience in capital markets, technology, risk management and security valuation. He is currently the CEO of Risk Advisors Inc., a risk management consultancy and previously served as the Chief Information Officer of a multi-strategy hedge fund. Mr. Bharwani received his MBA from the Wharton Business School.

Scott R. Chichester: Mr. Chichester, CPA, has experience in accounting and finance, having served as CEO of a payroll business; experience as CFO of a technology start-up; experience as an accountant at a bulge bracket investment bank; and experience as an auditor at a Big Four accounting firm.

Kartik Kiran Shah: Mr. Shah has experience in organizational design, strategic planning, financial analysis and product development, having served as a senior manager in an education software and consulting business; manager of corporate strategy at a biotechnology company; and as consultant with a major management consulting firm. Mr. Shah received his MBA from the Harvard Business School.

Bruno del Ama: Mr. del Ama has experience in the investment management industry, including as a board member of another investment adviser; management and organizational experience as chief executive officer of the Fund's Adviser; experience as a manager at a bond insurance company; and experience as a management consultant. Mr. del Ama received his MBA from the Wharton Business School.

RISK MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT. The Funds are subject to a variety of risks, including (but not limited to) investment risk, financial risk, legal, regulatory and compliance risk, and operational risk. Consistent with its responsibility for general oversight of business and affairs of the Trust and the Funds, the Board oversees the Adviser's day to day management of the risks to which the Trust and the Funds are subject. The Board has charged the Adviser with (i) identifying possible events and circumstances that could have demonstrable, adverse effects on the business and affairs of the Trust and the Funds; (ii) implementing of processes and controls to lessen the possibility that such events or circumstances occur or mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur; and (iii) creating and maintaining a system designed to continuously evaluate business and market conditions to facilitate the processes described in (i) and (ii) above. The Adviser seeks to address the day-to-day risk management of the Trust and the Funds by relying on the Trust's compliance policies and procedures (i.e., the Trust's compliance program) as well as the compliance programs of the Trust's various service providers, internal control mechanisms and other risk oversight mechanisms as well as the assistance of the Trust's sub-administrator. The Adviser also separately considers potential risks that may impact the individual Funds.

As noted above, on behalf of the Trust, the Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, various compliance policies and procedures that are designed to address certain risks to the Trust and the Funds. In addition, under the general oversight of the Board, the Adviser and the Trust's other service providers have adopted a variety of processes, policies, procedures and controls designed to address particular risks to which the Trust and the Funds are subject. Different processes, policies, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks. Further, the Adviser oversees and regularly monitors the investments, operations, and compliance of the Funds' investments with various regulatory and other requirements.

Because the day to day operations of the Funds are carried out by the Adviser, the risk exposure of the Trust and the Funds are mitigated but not eliminated by the processes overseen by the Board. In addition to the risk management processes, policies, procedures, and controls implemented by the Adviser, the Board seeks to oversee the risk management structure of the Trust and the Funds directly and through its committees (as described below). In this regard, the Board has requested that the Adviser, the CCO for the Trust and the Adviser, the independent auditors for the Trust, and counsel to the Trust and Adviser provide the Board with periodic reports regarding issues that should be focused on by the Board members. In large part, the Board oversees the Adviser's management of the Trust's risk management structure through the Board's review of regular reports, presentations and other information from officers of the Trust and other persons. Senior officers of the Trust, including the Trust's CCO, regularly report to the Board on a range of matters, including those relating to risk management. In this regard, the Board periodically receives reports regarding the Trust's service providers, either directly or through the CCO. On at least a quarterly basis, the Independent Trustees meet with the CCO to discuss matters relating to the Trust's compliance program and, in accordance with Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, the Board receives at least annually a written report from the CCO regarding the effectiveness of the Trust's compliance program. In connection with the CCO's annual Rule 38a-1 compliance report to the Board, the Independent Trustees meet with the CCO in executive session to discuss the Trust's compliance program.

Further, the Board regularly receives reports from the Adviser with respect to the Funds' investments and securities trading and, as necessary, any fair valuation determinations made by the Adviser with respect to certain investments held by the Funds. Senior officers of the Trust and Adviser routinely report regularly to the Board on valuation matters, internal controls, accounting and financial reporting policies and practices. In addition, the Audit Committee receives information on the Funds' internal controls and financial reporting from the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified nor can processes and controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects of certain risks. Some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Funds, their management and service providers. Although the risk management process, policies and procedures of the Funds, their management and service providers are designed to be effective, there is no guarantee that they will eliminate or mitigate all such risks. Moreover, it may be necessary to bear certain risks to achieve each Fund's investment objective.

STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board of Trustees currently has two standing committees: an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee. Currently, each Independent Trustee serves on each of these committees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE. The purposes of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board in (1) its oversight of the Trust's accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and related controls and procedures maintained by or on behalf of the Trust; (2) its

oversight of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (3) selecting, evaluating and, where deemed appropriate, replacing the independent registered public accounting firm (or nominating the independent registered public accounting firm to be proposed for shareholder approval in any proxy statement); and (4) evaluating the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal period ended November 30, 2017, the Audit Committee held three (3) meetings.

NOMINATING AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE. The purposes of the Nominating and Governance Committee are, among other things, to assist the Board in (1) its assessment of the adequacy of the Board's adherence to industry corporate governance best practices; (2) periodic evaluation of the operation of the Trust and meetings with management of the Trust concerning the Trust's operations and the application of policies and procedures to the Funds; (3) review, consideration and recommendation to the full Board regarding Independent Trustee compensation; (4) identification and evaluation of potential candidates to fill a vacancy on the Board; and (5) selection from among potential candidates of a nominee to be presented to the full Board for its consideration. The Nominating and Governance Committee will not consider shareholders' nominees. During the fiscal period ended November 30, 2017, the Nominating and Governance Committee held two (2) meetings.

TRUSTEE AND OFFICER OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES

To the best of the Trust's knowledge, as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of the shares of each Fund.

Securities Ownership

Listed below for each Trustee is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in a Fund together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by each Trustee that are in the same family of investment companies as the Trust, as of December 31, 2017.

Name of Trustee	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities In Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
<i>Independent Trustees</i>			
Sanjay Ram Bharwani	None	None	None
Scott R. Chichester	None	None	None
Kartik Kiran Shah	None	None	None
<i>Interested Trustee</i>			
Bruno del Ama	Global X MLP ETF	\$50,000-\$100,00	over \$100,000

TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES OF THE ADVISER AND RELATED COMPANIES

As of December 31, 2017, no Independent Trustee (or any of his immediate family members) owned beneficially or of record securities of any Trust investment adviser, its principal underwriter, or any person directly or indirectly, controlling, controlled by or under common control with any Trust investment adviser or principal underwriter.

Name of Independent Trustee	Name of Owners and Relationship to Trustee	Company	Title of Class	Value of Securities	Percent of Class
Sanjay Ram Bharwani	None	None	None	None	None
Scott R. Chichester	None	None	None	None	None
Kartik Kiran Shah	None	None	None	None	None

No Independent Trustee or immediate family member has during the two most recently completed calendar years had: (i) any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction or series of similar transactions, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000; (ii) any direct or indirect relationship of any nature, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, with:

- the Funds;

- an officer of the Funds;
- an investment company, or person that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, having the same investment adviser or principal underwriter as the Funds or having an investment adviser or principal underwriter that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- an officer or an investment company, or a person that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, having the same investment adviser or principal underwriter as the Funds or having an investment adviser or principal underwriter that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- an officer of the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds;
- a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds; or
- an officer of a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds.

TRUSTEE COMPENSATION

The Interested Trustee is not compensated by the Trust. Rather, he is compensated by the Adviser. Independent Trustee fees are paid from the unitary fee paid to the Adviser by the Funds. All of the Independent Trustees are reimbursed for their travel expenses and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending Board meetings (these other expenses are subject to Board review to ensure that they are not excessive). The Trust does not accrue pension or retirement benefits as part of the Fund's expenses, and Trustees are not entitled to benefits upon retirement from the Board. The Trust's officers receive no compensation directly from the Trust.

The following sets forth the fees paid to each Trustee for the Funds for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017.

Name of Independent Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Funds Expenses	Total Compensation from Trust
Sanjay Ram Bharwani	\$15,705	\$0	\$57,500
Scott R. Chichester	\$15,705	\$0	\$57,500
Kartik Kiran Shah	\$15,705	\$0	\$57,500

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Adviser, and the Distributor each have adopted a code of ethics, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Adviser, and the Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to a code of ethics). There can be no assurance that the codes of ethics will be effective in preventing such activities. The codes of ethics permit personnel subject to them to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Funds. The codes of ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Adviser, Global X Management Company LLC, serves as investment manager to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and the Adviser. It is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and is located at 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10022. Bruno del Ama and Jose C. Gonzalez each own more than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Adviser, which was organized in Delaware on March 28, 2008 as a limited liability company.

Pursuant to a Supervision and Administration Agreement between the Trust and the Adviser, the Adviser oversees the operation of the Funds, provides or causes to be furnished the advisory, supervisory, administrative, distribution, transfer agency, custody

and all other services necessary for the Funds to operate, and exercises day-to-day oversight over the Funds' service providers. Under the Supervision and Administration Agreement, the Adviser also bears all the fees and expenses incurred in connection with its obligations under the Supervision and Administration Agreement, including, but not limited to, the costs of various third-party services required by the Funds, including audit, certain custody, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs except those fees and expenses specifically assumed by the Trust on behalf of each Fund.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and the Adviser, the Adviser is responsible for the management of the investment portfolio of each Fund. The ability of the Adviser to successfully implement each Fund's investment strategies will influence such Fund's performance significantly.

Each Fund pays the Adviser a fee ("Management Fee") for the advisory, supervisory, administrative, and other services it requires under an all-in fee structure.

Each Fund pays the Adviser a fee ("Management Fee") for the advisory, supervisory, administrative and other services it requires under an all-in fee structure. Each Fund pays (or will pay, for Funds that have not yet commenced operations) a monthly Management Fee to the Adviser at annual rates set forth in the table below (stated as a percentage of each Fund's respective average daily net assets).

Fund	Management Fee
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	0.45%
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	0.45%
Global X SuperDividend [®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	0.75%
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	0.23%
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	0.68%
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	0.68%
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	0.68%
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	0.68%
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	0.68%
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	0.68%
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	0.58%
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	0.43%
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	0.65%
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	0.48%
Global X Education Thematic ETF (EDUX)	0.68%
Global X MLP Natural Gas ETF []	0.58%

Pursuant to Expense Limitation Agreements, which expire on April 1, 2019, the Adviser agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit expenses (other than taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses) ("Excluded Expenses")) of the Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Longevity Thematic ETF, and Global X Millennials Thematic ETF so that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses would not exceed 0.50% of its average daily net assets. Fees of the Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Longevity Thematic ETF, and Global X Millennials Thematic ETF may no longer be waived or limited after April 1, 2019.

Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser agreed to waive or reimburse fees and/or limit expenses (other than taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, and interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) of the Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF, so that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses would not exceed 0.47% of its average daily net assets. Fees of the Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF are not required to be waived or limited after April 1, 2019.

Each Fund also bears certain other expenses, which are specifically excluded from being covered under the Management Fee and the Supervision and Administration Agreement ("Excluded Expenses") and may vary and will affect the total level of expenses paid by the Fund. Such Excluded Expenses include taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses). Certain Funds also bear asset-based custodial fees not covered by the Supervision and Administration Agreement.

The Adviser and its affiliates deal, trade and invest for their own accounts in the types of securities in which each Fund also may invest. The Adviser does not use inside information in making investment decisions on behalf of the Funds.

Each of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement remains in effect for two (2) years from its effective date and thereafter continues in effect for as long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually, by (1) the Board of Trustees of the Trust, or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding shares of the Fund, and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Investment Advisory Agreement or interested persons of the Adviser, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time without the payment of any penalty, by the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by vote of a majority of the Funds' shareholders, on 60 calendar days written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser on the same notice to the Trust and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Each of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable to the Funds or their shareholders for anything other than willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations or duties. The Investment Advisory Agreement also provides that the Adviser may engage in other businesses, devote time and attention to any other business whether of a similar or dissimilar nature, and render investment advisory services to others.

The Management Fees paid by each operational Fund and the aggregated amount of Management Fees reimbursed or waived by the Adviser (net of expenses reimbursed to the Adviser under the applicable Expense Limitation Agreement) to the Adviser for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017 are set forth in the chart below.

Fund	Management Fees Paid for the Fiscal Year Ended				
	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2016	November 30, 2017	Adviser Waiver November 30, 2017	Date of Commencement of Investment Operations
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	\$687,960	\$1,230,833	\$2,472,703	—	04/18/2012
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	\$677,932	\$408,261	\$1,118,331	—	08/06/2013
Global X SuperDividend [®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	\$4,130	\$17,477	\$67,244	—	07/13/2015
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	—	—	\$4,730	—	09/11/2017
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	—	\$2,179	\$70,051	—	09/12/2016
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	—	\$3,551	\$280,104	—	09/12/2016
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	—	\$2,418	\$1,948,208	—	09/12/2016
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	—	\$5,834	\$13,449	\$(2,692)	05/09/2016
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	—	\$6,048	\$27,136	\$(6,251)	05/09/2016
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	—	\$11,128	\$42,415	\$(8,858)	05/04/2016
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	—	—	\$45,444	\$(8,619)	03/06/2017
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	—	\$49,970	\$166,491	—	07/11/2016
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	—	—	\$13,351	—	02/13/2017
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	—	—	\$1,213	—	10/16/2017

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers Chang Kim, James Ong, and Nam To are employees of the Adviser.

Portfolio Manager's Compensation

The Adviser believes that its compensation program is competitively positioned to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals. Portfolio managers receive a salary and are eligible to receive an annual bonus. A portfolio manager's salary compensation is designed to be competitive with the marketplace and reflect the portfolio manager's relative experience and contribution to the Funds. Base salary compensation is reviewed and adjusted annually to reflect increases in the cost of living and market rates. The annual incentive bonus opportunity provides cash bonuses based upon (a) individual performance in the functional aspects of the portfolio manager role, (b) achievement of strategic goals related to process and technology improvement, and (c) overall company performance. Portfolio manager compensation is not tied to the performance of the individual funds themselves. Senior members of the portfolio management team may have stock options of the Adviser.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

It is anticipated that a portfolio manager will be responsible for multiple investment accounts, including other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act. As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of a Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute a Fund's trades. The Adviser has structured a portfolio manager's compensation in a manner, and the Funds and the Adviser have adopted policies, procedures and a code of ethics, reasonably designed to safeguard the Funds from being negatively affected as a result of any such conflicts that may arise.

The Portfolio Managers were responsible for the management of the following accounts as of November 30, 2017, unless otherwise stated:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Other Accounts Managed			Accounts With Respect To Which The Advisory Fee Is Based On The Performance of The Account	
	Category of Account	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category
Chang Kim	Registered investment companies	52	\$8,175,057,840.42	0	\$0.00
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
	Other accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
James Ong	Registered investment companies	52	\$8,175,057,840.42	0	\$0.00
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
	Other accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Nam To*	Registered investment companies	52	\$8,175,057,840.42	0	\$0.00
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
	Other accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00

* *Nam To has acted as Portfolio Manager of the Funds since March 1, 2018.*

Although the Funds in the Trust that are managed by Kim, Ong, and To may have different investment strategies, each has an investment objective of seeking to replicate, before fees and expenses, its respective underlying index. The Adviser does not believe that management of the various accounts presents a material conflict of interest for Kim, Ong, and To or the Adviser.

Disclosure of Securities Ownership

Listed below for each Portfolio Manager is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in a Fund as of November 30, 2017, unless otherwise stated:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities In Fund
Chang Kim	None	None
James Ong	None	None
Nam To	None	None

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

The policy of the Trust regarding purchases and sales of securities is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, the Trust's policy is to pay commissions that are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Adviser relies upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers and in various jurisdictions. The Adviser effects transactions for the Funds with those brokers and dealers that the Adviser believes provide the most favorable prices and are capable of providing the most efficient and best execution of trades. The primary consideration of the Adviser is to seek prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price. The sale of Shares by a broker-dealer is not a factor in the selection of broker-dealers. The Adviser and its affiliates do not currently participate in any soft dollar transactions, although the Adviser relies on Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act in effecting or executing transactions for the Funds. Accordingly, in selecting broker-dealers to execute a particular transaction, the Adviser may consider the brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act) provided to the Funds and/or other accounts over which the Adviser or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. The Adviser may cause the Funds to pay a broker-dealer that furnishes brokerage and research services a higher commission than that which might be charged by another broker-dealer for effecting the same transaction, provided that the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker-dealer, viewed in terms of either the particular transaction or the overall responsibilities of the Adviser to the Funds. Such brokerage and research services might consist of reports and statistics on specific companies or industries or broad overviews of the securities markets and the economy. Shareholders of the Funds should understand that the services provided by such brokers may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to other clients.

The Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Funds for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities by the Funds are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the Funds in a manner deemed equitable to the Funds by the Adviser. Bundling or bunching transactions for the Funds is intended to result in better prices for portfolio securities and lower brokerage commissions, which should be beneficial to the Funds.

The aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each Fund ended November 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017 are set forth in the chart below.

Fund	Brokerage Commission Paid for the Fiscal Period Ended			Date of Commencement of Investment Operations
	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2016	November 30, 2017	
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	\$71,753	\$102,683	\$112,424	04/18/2012
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	\$38,303	\$43,058	\$64,012	08/06/2013
Global X SuperDividend [®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	\$360	\$980	\$4,413	07/13/2015
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	—	—	\$431	09/11/2017
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	—	—	\$1,150	09/12/2016
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	—	\$112	\$9,498	09/12/2016
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	—	—	\$54,062	09/12/2016
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	—	\$119	\$298	05/09/2016
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	—	\$45	\$367	05/09/2016
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	—	\$2	\$878	05/04/2016
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	—	—	\$9	03/06/2017

	Brokerage Commission Paid for the Fiscal Period Ended			
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	—	\$11,299	\$5,272	07/11/2016
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	—	—	\$517	02/13/2017
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	—	—	—	10/16/2017

PROXY VOTING

The Funds have delegated proxy voting responsibilities to the Adviser, subject to the Boards of Trustees' oversight. In delegating proxy responsibilities, the Board has directed that proxies be voted consistent with each Fund's and its shareholders' best interests and in compliance with all applicable proxy voting rules and regulations. The Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and guidelines for this purpose ("Proxy Voting Policies") and the Adviser has engaged a third party proxy solicitation firm, which is responsible for the actual voting of all proxies in a timely manner, while the CCO is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Proxy Voting Policies. The Proxy Voting Policies have been adopted by the Trust as the policies and procedures that the Adviser will use when voting proxies on behalf of the Funds.

In addition to the general Proxy Voting Policies, the Adviser has adopted the ESG (Environmental, Social & Governance) voting policy addendum for the Global X Conscious Companies ETF.

I. General Policy

The Proxy Voting Policies address, among other things, material conflicts of interest that may arise between the interests of the Funds and the interests of the Adviser. The Proxy Voting Policies will ensure that all issues brought to shareholders are analyzed in light of the Adviser's fiduciary responsibilities.

In voting to elect board nominees for uncontested seats, the following factors will be taken into account: (i) whether a majority of the company's directors are independent; (ii) whether key board committees are entirely composed of independent directors; (iii) excessive board memberships and professional time commitments to effectively serve the company's board; and (iv) the attendance record of incumbent directors at board and committee meetings.

Equity compensation plans will also be reviewed on a case-by-case basis based upon their specific features. For example, stock option plans will be evaluated using criteria such as: (i) whether the plan is performance-based; (ii) dilution to existing shareholders; (iii) the cost of the plan; (iv) whether discounted options are allowed under the plan; (v) whether the plan authorizes the re-pricing of options or reload options without shareholder approval; and (vi) the equity overhang of all plans. Similarly, employee stock purchase plans generally will be supported under the Proxy Voting Policies upon consideration of factors such as (i) whether the plan sets forth adequate limits on share issuance; (ii) whether participation limits are defined; and (iii) whether discounts to employees exceed a threshold amount.

The Proxy Voting Policies provide for review and vote on shareholder proposals on a case-by-case basis. In accordance with this approach, these guidelines support a shareholder proposal upon the compelling showing that it has a substantial economic impact on shareholder value. As such, proposals that request that the company report on environmental, labor or human rights issues are only supported when such concerns pose a substantial risk to shareholder value.

II. Record of Proxy Voting

Information on how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12 month period ended November 30 is available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-888-843-7824 and (2) on the SEC's Website at www.sec.gov.

SUB-ADMINISTRATOR

SEI Investments Global Funds Services ("SEIGFS" or "Sub-Administrator"), located at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, serves as sub-administrator to the Funds. As sub-administrator, SEIGFS provides the Funds with all required general administrative services, including, without limitation, office space, equipment, and personnel; clerical and general back office services; bookkeeping, internal accounting and secretarial services; the calculation of NAV; and the coordination or preparation and filing of all reports, registration statements, proxy statements and all other materials required to be filed or furnished by the Funds under federal and state securities laws. As compensation for these services, SEIGFS receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Adviser from its fees.

DISTRIBUTOR

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement under which SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("SIDCO" or "Distributor"), with principal offices at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456, serves as the Funds' underwriter and distributor of Creation Units. The distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of shares of the Funds. SIDCO bears the following costs and expenses relating to the distribution of shares: (i) the costs of processing and maintaining records of creations of Creation Units; (ii) all costs of maintaining the records required of a registered broker/dealer; (iii) the expenses of maintaining its registration or qualification as a dealer or broker under federal or state laws; (iv) filing fees; and (v) all other expenses incurred in connection with the distribution services as contemplated in the Distribution Agreement. No compensation is payable by the Trust to SIDCO for such distribution services. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Trust will indemnify SIDCO against certain liabilities relating to untrue statements or omissions of material fact except those resulting from the reliance on information furnished to the Trust by SIDCO, or those resulting from the willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence of SIDCO, or SEI's reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Distribution Agreement. SIDCO, its affiliates and officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust or the Funds. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any stock exchange.

Additionally, the Adviser or its affiliates may, from time to time, and from its own resources, pay, defray or absorb costs relating to distribution, including payments out of its own resources to SIDCO or to otherwise promote the sale of shares.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH" or "Transfer Agent" or "Custodian") located at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, MA 902110, serves as Custodian of the Funds' assets. As custodian, BBH has agreed to (1) make receipts and disbursements of money on behalf of each Fund, (2) collect and receive all income and other payments and distributions on account of each Fund's portfolio investments, (3) respond to correspondence from shareholders, security brokers and others relating to its duties; and (4) make periodic reports to the Funds concerning the Funds' operations. BBH does not exercise any supervisory function over the purchase and sale of securities. As compensation for these services, BBH receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Adviser from its fees.

As transfer agent, BBH has agreed to (1) issue and redeem shares of each Fund, (2) make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of each Fund, (3) respond to correspondence by shareholders and others relating to its duties; (4) maintain shareholder accounts, and (5) make periodic reports to the Funds. As compensation for these services, BBH receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Adviser from its fees.

SECURITIES LENDING AGENT

The Board of Trustees has approved each Fund's participation in a securities lending program. Under the securities lending program, BBH serves as the Funds' securities lending agent ("Securities Lending Agent").

Citibank, N.A. served as the Securities Lending Agent for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017.

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the income earned by the Funds as well as the fees and/or compensation paid by the Funds (in dollars) pursuant to a securities lending agreement between the Trust, with respect to the Funds, and the Securities Lending Agent were as follows:

	Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF
Gross income earned by the Fund from securities lending activities	\$12,700.39
Fees and/or compensation paid by the Fund for securities lending activities and related services	\$1,277.36
Fees paid to Securities Lending Agent from revenue split	\$1,277.36
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) not included in a revenue split	—
Administrative fees not included in a revenue split	—
Indemnification fees not included in a revenue split	—
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$4,184.79

	Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF
Other fees not included above	—
Aggregate fees/compensation paid by the Fund for securities lending activities	\$1,277.36
Net income from securities lending activities	\$7,238.24

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Securities Lending Agent provided the following services to the Funds in connection with their securities lending activities: (i) entering into loans subject to guidelines or restrictions provided by the Funds; (ii) establishing and maintaining collateral accounts; (iii) monitoring daily the value of the loaned securities and collateral; (iv) seeking additional collateral as necessary from borrowers, and returning collateral to borrowers; (v) receiving and holding collateral from borrowers, and facilitating the investment and reinvestment of cash collateral; (vi) negotiating loan terms; (vii) selecting securities to be loaned subject to guidelines or restrictions provided by the Funds; (viii) recordkeeping and account servicing; (ix) monitoring dividend and proxy activity relating to loaned securities; and (x) arranging for return of loaned securities to the Funds at loan termination.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Declaration of Trust of the Trust (“Declaration”) permits the Trust’s Board to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest of one or more separate series representing interests in one or more investment portfolios. The Trustees or Trust may create additional series and each series may be divided into classes.

Under the terms of the Declaration, each share of the Fund represents a proportionate interest in the particular Fund with each other share of its class in the same Fund and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of the income belonging to the Fund as are authorized by the Trustees and declared by the Trust. Upon any liquidation of a Fund, shareholders of each class of a Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets belonging to that class available for distribution. Shares do not have any preemptive or conversion rights. The right of redemption is described in the Prospectus. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the 1940 Act, the right of a shareholder to redeem shares and the date of payment by a Fund may be suspended for more than seven days (i) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than the customary weekends or holidays, or trading in the markets each Fund normally utilizes is closed or is restricted as determined by the SEC, (ii) during any emergency, as determined by the SEC, as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to dispose of instruments owned by it or fairly to determine the value of its net assets, or (iii) for such other period as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the shareholders of a Fund. The Trust also may suspend or postpone the recording of the transfer of its shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions. In addition, shares of each Fund are redeemable at the unilateral option of the Trust. The Declaration permits the Board to alter the number of shares constituting a Creation Unit or to specify that shares of beneficial interest of the Trust may be individually redeemable. Shares when issued as described in the Prospectus are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. In the interests of economy and convenience, certificates representing shares of the Funds are not issued.

Following the creation of the initial Creation Unit Aggregation(s) of a Fund and immediately prior to the commencement of trading in such Fund’s shares, a holder of shares may be a “control person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. A Fund cannot predict the length of time for which one or more shareholders may remain a control person of the Fund.

The proceeds received by each Fund for each issue or sale of its shares, and all net investment income, realized and unrealized gain and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors of that Fund, will be specifically allocated to and constitute the underlying assets of that Fund. The underlying assets of each Fund will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect to that Fund and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust. Expenses with respect to the Funds normally are allocated in proportion to the NAV of the respective Fund, except where allocations of direct expenses can otherwise be fairly made.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share held and proportionate fractional votes for fractional shares held. The Funds of the Trust entitled to vote on a matter will vote in the aggregate and not by Fund, except as required by law or when the matter to be voted on affects only the interests of shareholders of a particular Fund or class.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required by the provisions of the 1940 Act or applicable state law, or otherwise, to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company (such as the Trust) shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each investment portfolio affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that an investment portfolio shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless the interests of each investment portfolio in the matter are substantially identical or the matter does not affect any interest of the investment portfolio. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an Investment Advisory Agreement, a distribution plan

subject to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act or any change in the fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to an investment portfolio only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such investment portfolio. However, Rule 18f-2 also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts and the election of Trustees are exempt from the separate voting requirements stated above.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders and does not intend to hold such meetings. In the event that a meeting of shareholders is held, each share of the Trust will be entitled, as determined by the Trustees without the vote or consent of shareholders, to one vote for each share represented by such shares on all matters presented to shareholders, including the election of Trustees (this method of voting being referred to as “dollar-based voting”). However, to the extent required by the 1940 Act or otherwise determined by the Trustees, series and classes of the Trust will vote separately from each other. Shareholders of the Trust do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of Trustees and, accordingly, the holders of more than 50% of the aggregate voting power of the Trust may elect all of the Trustees, irrespective of the vote of the other shareholders. Meetings of shareholders of the Trust, or any series or class thereof, may be called by the Trustees, the President or Secretary of the Trust or upon the written request of holders of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote at such meeting. The shareholders of the Trust will have voting rights only with respect to the limited number of matters specified in the Declaration and such other matters as the Trustees may determine or may be required by law.

The Declaration authorizes the Trustees, without shareholder approval (except as stated in the next paragraph), to cause the Trust, or any series thereof, to merge or consolidate with any corporation, association, trust or other organization or sell or exchange all or substantially all of the property belonging to the Trust, or any series thereof. In addition, the Trustees, without shareholder approval, may adopt a “master-feeder” structure by investing substantially all of the assets of a series of the Trust in the securities of another open-end investment company or pooled portfolio.

The Declaration also authorizes the Trustees, in connection with the termination or other reorganization of the Trust or any series or class by way of merger, consolidation, the sale of all or substantially all of the assets, or otherwise, to classify the shareholders of any class into one or more separate groups and to provide for the different treatment of shares held by the different groups, provided that such termination or reorganization is approved by a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of each group of shareholders that are so classified.

The Declaration permits the Trustees to amend the Declaration without a shareholder vote. However, shareholders of the Trust have the right to vote on any amendment: (i) that would adversely affect the voting rights of shareholders specified in the Declaration; (ii) that is required by law to be approved by shareholders; (iii) to the amendment section of the Declaration; or (iv) that the Trustees determine to submit to shareholders.

The Declaration permits the termination of the Trust or of any series or class of the Trust: (i) by a majority of the affected shareholders at a meeting of shareholders of the Trust, series or class; or (ii) by a majority of the Trustees without shareholder approval if the Trustees determine that such action is in the best interest of the Trust or its shareholders. The factors and events that the Trustees may take into account in making such determination include: (i) the inability of the Trust or any series or class to maintain its assets at an appropriate size; (ii) changes in laws or regulations governing the Trust, or any series or class thereof, or affecting assets of the type in which it invests; or (iii) economic developments or trends having a significant adverse impact on their business or operations.

In the event of a termination of the Trust or a Fund, the Board, in its sole discretion, could determine to permit the shares to be redeemable in aggregations smaller than Creation Unit Aggregations or to be individually redeemable. In such circumstance, the Trust may make redemptions in-kind, for cash, or for a combination of cash or securities.

The Declaration provides that the Trustees will not be liable to any person other than the Trust or a shareholder and that a Trustee will not be liable for any act as a Trustee. Additionally, subject to applicable federal law, no person who is or who has been a Trustee or officer of the Trust shall be liable to the Trust or to any shareholder for money damages, except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and which is material to the cause of action. However, nothing in the Declaration protects a Trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office. The Declaration provides for indemnification of Trustees and officers of the Trust unless the indemnitee is liable to the Trust or any shareholder by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person’s office.

The Declaration provides that each shareholder, by virtue of becoming such, will be held to have expressly assented and agreed to the terms of the Declaration.

The Declaration provides that a shareholder of the Trust may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Trust only if the following conditions are met: (i) the shareholder was a shareholder at the time of the action complained of; (ii) the shareholder was a shareholder at the time demand is made; (iii) the shareholder must make demand to the Trustees before commencing a derivative action on behalf of the Trust; (iv) any shareholders that hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or 10% of the outstanding shares of the series or class to which such action relates) must join in the request for the Trustees to commence such action; and (v) the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim. The Declaration also provides that no person, other than the Trustees, who is not a shareholder of a particular series or class shall be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of or with respect to such series or class. The Trustees will be entitled to retain counsel or other advisers in considering the merits of the request and will require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisers in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action.

The term “majority of the outstanding shares” of either the Trust or a particular Fund or investment portfolio means, with respect to the approval of an Investment Advisory Agreement, a distribution plan or a change in the fundamental investment policy, the vote of the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares of the Trust or such Fund or portfolio present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or such Fund or portfolio are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or such Fund or portfolio.

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the "Shareholder Information" section in the Prospectus. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) acts as Securities Depository for the shares of the Trust. Shares of each Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (“DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities’ certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is a subsidiary of the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”), which is owned by its member firms, including international broker/dealers, correspondent and clearing banks, mutual fund companies and investment banks. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and Trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of shares. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in shares.

Beneficial Owners of shares are not entitled to have shares registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holder thereof. Accordingly, each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of DTC, the DTC Participant and any Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests, to exercise any rights of a holder of shares. The Trust understands that under existing industry practice, in the event the Trust requests any action of holders of shares, or a Beneficial Owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC Participants to take such action and that the DTC Participants would authorize the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners acting through such DTC Participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of Beneficial Owners owning through them. As described above, the Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depository Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the share holdings of each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding shares of the Funds, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be

transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares of the Trust. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants. The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares of the Trust at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such a replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of shares, unless the Trust makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the Exchange on which shares are listed.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

CREATION UNIT AGGREGATIONS

The Trust issues and sells shares of each Fund only in Creation Unit Aggregations. The Board reserves the right to declare a split or a consolidation in the number of shares outstanding of any Fund of the Trust, and to make a corresponding change in the number of shares constituting a Creation Unit, in the event that the per share price in the secondary market rises (or declines) to an amount that falls outside the range deemed desirable by the Board.

PURCHASE AND ISSUANCE OF CREATION UNIT AGGREGATIONS

General. The Trust issues and sells shares of each Fund only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at the Funds' NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined herein), of an order in proper form.

A "Business Day" with respect to each Fund is any day on which the NYSE is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Portfolio Deposit. The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of equity securities (the "Deposit Securities") constituting an optimized representation of the Fund's Underlying Index and an amount of cash in U.S. dollars computed as described below (the "Cash Component"). Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the "Portfolio Deposit," which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of the Fund. The Cash Component is an amount equal to the Balancing Amount (as defined below). The "Balancing Amount" is an amount equal to the difference between (x) the net asset value (per Creation Unit) of a Fund and (y) the "Deposit Amount" which is the market value (per Creation Unit) of the Deposit Securities. The Balancing Amount serves the function of compensating for any differences between the net asset value per Creation Unit and the Deposit Amount. If the Balancing Amount is a positive number (*i.e.*, the net asset value per Creation Unit is more than the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant will deliver the Balancing Amount. If the Balancing Amount is a negative number (*i.e.*, the net asset value per Creation Unit is less than the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant will receive the Balancing Amount. Payment of any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Securities shall be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant that purchased the Creation Unit. The Authorized Participant must ensure that all Deposit Securities properly denote change in beneficial ownership.

The Adviser makes available through the NSCC on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the relevant Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Portfolio Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for each Fund. Such Portfolio

Securities are applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, to purchases of Creation Units of a given Fund until such time as the next-announced Deposit Securities composition is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for a Portfolio Deposit for each Fund changes pursuant to changes in the composition of each Fund's portfolio and as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser with a view to the investment objective of the Fund. The composition of the Deposit Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the securities constituting the Underlying Index.

In addition, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (that is a "cash in lieu" amount) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or that may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC or the clearing process or for other similar reasons. The Trust also reserves the right to permit or require a cash in lieu amount where the delivery of Deposit Securities by the Authorized Participant would be restricted under the securities laws or where delivery of Deposit Securities to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of Deposit Securities by the Authorized Participant becoming restricted under the securities laws, and in certain other situations. The adjustments described above will reflect changes, known to the Adviser on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Portfolio Deposit, in the composition of the Underlying Index, or resulting from stock splits and other corporate actions.

In addition to the list of names and numbers of securities constituting the current Deposit Securities of a Portfolio Deposit, on each Business Day, the Cash Component effective through and including the previous Business Day, per outstanding Creation Unit of each Fund, will be made available.

Role of the Authorized Participant. Creation Units of shares may be purchased only by or through a DTC Participant that has entered into an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Distributor. Such Authorized Participant will agree pursuant to the terms of such Authorized Participant Agreement on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, as the case may be, to certain conditions, including that such Authorized Participant will make available in advance of each purchase of Creation Units an amount of cash sufficient to pay the Cash Component, once the NAV of a Creation Unit is next determined after receipt of the purchase order in proper form, together with the transaction fee described below. The Authorized Participant may require the investor to enter into an agreement with such Authorized Participant with respect to certain matters, including payment of the Cash Component. Investors who are not Authorized Participants must make appropriate arrangements with an Authorized Participant. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not be a DTC Participant or may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement, and that therefore orders to purchase Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant. As a result, purchase orders placed through an Authorized Participant may result in additional charges to such investor. The Trust does not expect to enter into an Authorized Participant Agreement with more than a small number of DTC Participants that have international capabilities. A list of the current Authorized Participants may be obtained from the Distributor.

Purchase Order. To initiate an order for a Creation Unit of shares of a Fund, the Authorized Participant must submit to the Distributor an irrevocable order to purchase shares of a Fund. With respect to a Fund, the Distributor will notify the Adviser and the Custodian of such order. The Custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate local sub-custodian(s). The Custodian shall cause the appropriate local sub-custodian(s) of a Fund to maintain an account into which the Authorized Participant shall deliver, on behalf of itself or the party on whose behalf it is acting, the securities included in the designated Portfolio Deposit (or the cash value of all or a part of such securities, in the case of a permitted or required cash purchase or cash in lieu amount), with any appropriate adjustments as advised by the Trust. Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local sub-custodian. Those placing orders to purchase Creation Units through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order to the Distributor by the Cut-Off Time (as defined below) on such Business Day.

The Authorized Participant must also make available on or before the contractual settlement date, by means satisfactory to the Trust, immediately available or same day funds in U.S. dollars estimated by the Trust to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component next determined after acceptance of the purchase order, together with the applicable purchase transaction fee. Any excess funds will be returned following settlement of the issue of the Creation Unit. Those placing orders should ascertain the applicable deadline for cash transfers by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating the transfer of the Cash Component. This deadline is likely to be significantly earlier than the closing time of the regular trading session on the Exchange.

Investors should be aware that an Authorized Participant may require orders for purchases of shares placed with it to be in the particular form required by the individual Authorized Participant.

Timing of Submission of Purchase Orders. An Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable purchase order no later than the earlier of (i) 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time or (ii) the closing time of the trading session on the relevant Fund's Exchange, on any Business Day in order to receive that Business Day's NAV.

Acceptance of Purchase Order. Subject to the conditions that (i) an irrevocable purchase order has been submitted by the Authorized Participant (either on its own or another investor's behalf) and (ii) arrangements satisfactory to the Trust are in place for payment of the Cash Component and any other cash amounts which may be due, the Trust will accept the order, subject to its right (and the right of the Distributor and the Adviser) to reject any order until acceptance.

Once the Trust has accepted an order, upon next determination of the NAV of the shares, the Trust will confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit of a Fund, against receipt of payment, at such NAV. The Distributor will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance to the Authorized Participant that placed the order.

The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject or revoke acceptance of a purchase order transmitted to it by the Distributor in respect of any Fund if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of any Fund; (c) the Deposit Securities delivered do not conform to the identify and number of shares disseminated through the facilities of the NSCC for that date by the Adviser, as described above; (d) acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to a Fund; (e) the acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; or (g) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Distributor and the Adviser make it for all practical purposes impossible to process purchase orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God; public service or utility problems resulting in telephone, telecopy or computer failures; fires, floods or extreme weather conditions; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other informational systems affecting the Trust, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the Adviser, the Custodian, a sub-custodian or any other participant in the creation process; and similar extraordinary events. The Trust shall notify a prospective purchaser and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such person of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Portfolio Deposits nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Issuance of a Creation Unit. Except as provided herein, a Creation Unit of shares of a Fund will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Trust of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the applicable local sub-custodian(s) have confirmed to the Custodian that the required securities included in the Portfolio Deposit (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the applicable local sub-custodian or sub-custodians, the Distributor and the Adviser shall be notified of such delivery, and the Trust will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Unit. Creation Units typically are issued on a "T+2 basis" (that is, two Business Days after trade date). However, as discussed in Appendix A, a Fund reserves the right to settle Creation Unit transactions on a basis other than T+2 in order to accommodate foreign market holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates (that is the last day the holder of a security can sell the security and still receive dividends payable on the security), and in certain other circumstances.

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant's agreement with the Distributor, the Trust will issue Creation Units to such Authorized Participant notwithstanding the fact that the corresponding Portfolio Deposits have not been received in part or in whole, in reliance on the undertaking of the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing Deposit Securities as soon as possible, which undertaking shall be secured by such Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral having a value equal to 110%, which the Adviser may change from time to time, of the value of the missing Deposit Securities in accordance with the Trust's then-effective procedures. Such collateral must be delivered no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the contractual settlement date. The only collateral that is acceptable to the Trust is cash in U.S. Dollars or an irrevocable letter of credit in form, and drawn on a bank, that is satisfactory to the Trust. The cash collateral posted by the Authorized Participant may be invested at the risk of the Authorized Participant, and income, if any, on invested cash collateral will be paid to that Authorized Participant. Information concerning the Trust's current procedures for collateralization of missing Deposit Securities is available from the Distributor. The Authorized Participant Agreement will permit the Trust to buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time and will subject the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such securities and the cash collateral or the amount that may be drawn under any letter of credit.

In certain cases, Authorized Participants will create and redeem Creation Units on the same trade date. In these instances, the Trust reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis. All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Cash Purchase Method. When cash purchases of Creation Units are available or specified for a Fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases thereof. In addition, the Trust may in its discretion make Creation Units of any of the other Funds available for purchase and redemption in U.S. dollars. In the case of a cash purchase, the investor must pay the cash equivalent of the Deposit Securities it would otherwise be required to provide through an in-kind purchase, plus the same Cash Component required to be paid by an in-kind purchaser. In addition, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with using the cash to purchase the requisite Deposit Securities, the investor will be required to pay a fixed purchase transaction fee, plus an additional variable charge for cash purchases, which is expressed as a percentage of the value of the Deposit Securities. The transaction fees for in-kind and cash purchases of Creation Units are described below.

Purchase Transaction Fee. A standard creation transaction fee is imposed to offset the transfer, processing and other transaction costs associated with the issuance of Creation Units. The standard creation transaction fee is charged on each Creation Unit created by an Authorized Participant on the day of the transaction. The standard creation transaction fee is generally fixed at the amount shown in the table regardless of the number of Creation Units being purchased, but may be reduced by each Fund if transfer and processing expenses associated with the creation are anticipated to be lower than the stated fee. In the case of cash creations or where a Fund permits or requires an Authorized Participant to substitute cash in lieu of depositing a portion of the Deposit Securities, the Authorized Participant may be assessed an additional variable charge to compensate the Funds for the costs associated with purchasing the applicable securities. As a result, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind creation order process, the Funds expect to purchase, in the secondary market or to otherwise gain exposure to, the portfolio securities that could have been delivered as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons ("Market Purchases"). In such cases where a Fund makes Market Purchases, the Authorized Participant will reimburse the Fund for, among other things, any difference between the market value at the which the securities and/or financial instruments were purchased by the Fund and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser's discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes. The Adviser may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the creation securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. Authorized Participants are also responsible for the costs of transferring the Deposit Securities to the Funds. Investors who use the services of a broker or other financial intermediary to acquire Fund shares may be charged a fee for such services. The following table sets forth each Fund's standard creation transaction fees. The fees may be waived for a Fund until it reaches a certain asset size.

Fund	Standard Fee for In-Kind and Cash Purchases
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	\$250
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	\$250
Global X SuperDividend [®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	\$500
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	\$650
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	\$500
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	\$750
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	\$750
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	\$1,000
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	\$1,000
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	\$750
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	\$750
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	\$750
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	\$750
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	\$300
Global X Education Thematic ETF (EDUX)	\$1,000
Global X MLP Natural Gas ETF []	\$500

REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Shares of a Fund may be redeemed only in Creation Units at its NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Distributor. The Trust will not redeem shares in amounts less than Creation Units. Beneficial owners also may sell shares in the secondary market, but must accumulate enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at

any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to each Fund the Adviser makes available through the NSCC prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time) on each Business Day, the identity and number of shares that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day ("Portfolio Securities"). received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities that are applicable to creation of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for a Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Portfolio Securities on the Business Day of the request for redemption, plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Portfolio Securities, less the redemption transaction fee described below. The redemption transaction fee described below is deducted from such redemption proceeds.

A fixed redemption transaction fee payable to the Custodian is imposed on each redemption transaction. Redemptions of Creation Units for cash are required to pay an additional variable charge to compensate the relevant Fund for brokerage and market impact expenses relating to disposing of portfolio securities. The redemption transaction fee for redemptions in-kind and for cash and the additional variable charge for cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are available or specified) are listed in the table below. Investors will also bear the costs of transferring the Portfolio Deposit from the Trust to their account or on their order. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services.

Fund	Standard Fee for In-Kind and Cash Redemptions	Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Cash Redemptions*
Global X MLP ETF (MLPA)	\$250	2%
Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF (MLPX)	\$250	2%
Global X SuperDividend [®] Alternatives ETF (ALTY)	\$500	2%
Global X U.S. Preferred ETF (PFFD)	\$650	2%
Global X FinTech ETF (FINX)	\$500	2%
Global X Internet of Things ETF (SNSR)	\$750	2%
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (BOTZ)	\$750	2%
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (BFIT)	\$1,000	2%
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (LNGR)	\$1,000	2%
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (MILN)	\$750	2%
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (PAVE)	\$750	2%
Global X Conscious Companies ETF (KRMA)	\$750	2%
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (BOSS)	\$750	2%
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (LOGO)	\$300	2%
Global X Education Thematic ETF (EDUX)	\$1,000	2%
Global X MLP Natural Gas ETF []	\$500	2%

* As a percentage of the net asset value per Creation Unit, inclusive of the standard redemption transaction fee.

Redemption requests in respect of Creation Units must be submitted to the distributor by or through an Authorized Participant. Investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements for a redemption request through an Authorized Participant. An Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable redemption request no later than the earlier of (i) 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time or (ii) the closing time of the trading session on the relevant Fund;s Exchange, on any Business Day in order to receive that Business Day's NAV.

The distributor will provide a list of current Authorized Participants upon request. The Authorized Participant must transmit the request for redemption, in the form required by the Trust, to the distributor in accordance with procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, requests to redeem Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant who has executed an Authorized Participant Agreement. At any given time there will be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors making a redemption request should be aware that such request must be in the form specified by such Authorized Participant. Investors making a request to redeem

Creation Units should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the request by an Authorized Participant and transfer of the shares to the Trust's Transfer Agent; such investors should allow for the additional time that may be required to effect redemptions through their banks, brokers or other financial intermediaries if such intermediaries are not Authorized Participants.

Orders to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations of Funds based on foreign indexes must be delivered through an Authorized Participant that has executed an Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements for a redemption request to be made through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations of a Fund is deemed received by the Trust on the Business Day if: (i) such order is received by the Fund's distributor not later than the closing time of the applicable Exchange on the applicable Business Day; (ii) such order is accompanied or followed by the requisite number of shares of the Fund specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Fund's Custodian no later than 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the next Business Day following the day the order was transmitted; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement are properly followed. Deliveries of Fund securities to redeeming investors generally will be made within two Business Days. Due to the schedule of holidays in certain countries, however, the delivery of in-kind redemption proceeds for a Fund may take longer than two Business Days after the day on which the redemption request is received in proper form. In such cases, the local market settlement procedures will not commence until the end of the local holiday periods as described in Appendix A.

A redemption request is considered to be in "proper form" if (i) an Authorized Participant has transferred or caused to be transferred to the Trust's Transfer Agent the Creation Unit of shares being redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be effective by the relevant Exchange closing time on any Business Day and (ii) a request in form satisfactory to the Trust is received by the distributor from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified above. If the Transfer Agent does not receive the investor's shares through DTC's facilities by 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the Business Day next following the day that the redemption request is received, the redemption request shall be rejected. Investors should be aware that the deadline for such transfers of shares through the DTC system may be significantly earlier than the close of business on the relevant Exchange. Those making redemption requests should ascertain the deadline applicable to transfers of shares through the DTC system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effecting the transfer of the shares.

Upon receiving a redemption request, the Distributor shall notify the Trust and the Trust's Transfer Agent of such redemption request. The tender of an investor's shares for redemption and the distribution of the cash redemption payment in respect of Creation Units redeemed will be effected through DTC and the relevant Authorized Participant to the beneficial owner thereof as recorded on the book-entry system of DTC or the DTC Participant through which such investor holds, as the case may be, or by such other means specified by the Authorized Participant submitting the redemption request.

In connection with taking delivery of shares of Portfolio Securities upon redemption of shares of a Fund, a redeeming Beneficial Owner, or Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such Beneficial Owner, must maintain appropriate security arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the Portfolio Securities are customarily traded, to which account such Portfolio Securities will be delivered.

Deliveries of redemption proceeds by a Fund generally will be made within two Business Days (that is "T+2"). However, as discussed in Appendix A, the Fund reserves the right to settle redemption transactions and deliver redemption proceeds on a basis other than T+2 to accommodate foreign market holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and dividend ex-dates (that is, the last date the holder of a security can sell the security and still receive dividends payable on the security sold), and in certain other circumstances. For each country relating to a Fund, Appendix A hereto identifies the instances where more than seven days would be needed to deliver redemption proceeds. Pursuant to an order of the SEC, in respect of a Fund, the Trust will make delivery of in-kind redemption proceeds within the number of days stated in Appendix A to be the maximum number of days necessary to deliver redemption proceeds.

If neither the redeeming Beneficial Owner nor the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such redeeming Beneficial Owner has appropriate arrangements to take delivery of the portfolio securities in the applicable jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Portfolio Securities in such jurisdiction, the Trust may in its discretion redeem such shares in cash (i.e., U.S. dollars or non U.S. currency), and the redeeming Beneficial Owner will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash that the Trust may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the net asset value of its shares based on the NAV of shares of the relevant Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional variable charge for cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Portfolio Securities). The Trust may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differ from the exact composition of the Portfolio Securities but does not differ in NAV. Redemptions of shares for Deposit Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable

U.S. federal and state securities laws and a Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Fund could not lawfully deliver specific Deposit Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Deposit Securities under such laws.

In the event that cash redemptions are permitted or requested by the Trust, proceeds will be paid to the Authorized Participant redeeming shares on behalf of the redeeming investor as soon as practicable after the date of redemption (within seven calendar days thereafter, except for the instances listed in Appendix A hereto where more than seven calendar days would be needed).

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant's agreement with the distributor, in the event the Authorized Participant that has submitted a redemption request in proper form is unable to transfer all or part of the Creation Units to be redeemed to the Trust, at or prior to 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the Business Day after the date of submission of such redemption request, the distributor will nonetheless accept the redemption request in reliance on the undertaking by the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing shares as soon as possible. Such undertaking shall be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral consisting of cash having a value equal to 110%, which the Adviser may change from time to time, of the value of the missing shares in accordance with the Trust's then-effective procedures. The only collateral that is acceptable to the Trust is cash in U.S. dollars or an irrevocable letter of credit in form, and drawn on a bank, that is satisfactory to the Trust. The Trust's current procedures for collateralization of missing shares require, among other things, that any cash collateral shall be held by the Trust's Custodian, and that the fees of the Custodian and any sub-custodians in respect of the delivery, maintenance and redelivery of the cash collateral shall be payable by the Authorized Participant. The cash collateral posted by the Authorized Participant may be invested at the risk of the Authorized Participant, and income, if any, on invested cash collateral will be paid to that Authorized Participant. The Authorized Participant Agreement permits the Trust to purchase the missing shares or acquire the portfolio securities and the Cash Component underlying such shares at any time and subjects the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such shares, Portfolio Securities or Cash Component and the cash collateral or the amount that may be drawn under any letter of credit.

Because the portfolio securities of a Fund may trade on the relevant Exchange(s) on days that the Exchange is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for such Fund, shareholders may not be able to redeem their shares of such Fund, or to purchase or sell shares of such Fund on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of such Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant foreign markets.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to any Fund (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the Fund's portfolio securities or determination of its net asset value is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

TAXES

TAXES FOR THE GLOBAL X MLP ETF AND GLOBAL X MLP NATURAL GAS ETF

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting each Fund and the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares. It is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authorities, and administrative rulings and practices as in effect as of the date of this SAI, all of which are subject to change, including the following information which also supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes."

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares of a Fund. The summary is based on the laws in effect on the date of this SAI and existing judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary assumes that each Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets within the meaning of the Code, and does not hold Fund Shares in connection with a trade or business. This summary does not address all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations possibly applicable to an investment in Fund Shares, to Fund shareholders holding Fund Shares through a partnership (or other pass-through entity) or to Fund shareholders subject to special tax rules. Prospective Fund shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the specific federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in Fund Shares.

Each Fund is taxed as a regular corporation for federal income tax purposes and as such is obligated to pay federal and applicable state, local, and foreign corporate taxes on its taxable income. This differs from most investment companies, which elect to be treated as regulated investment companies under the Code to avoid paying entity level income taxes. Under current law, each Fund is not eligible to elect treatment as a regulated investment company due to its investments in MLPs invested in energy assets. As

a result, each Fund will be obligated to pay federal and state taxes on its taxable income, as opposed to most other investment companies, which are not so obligated.

As discussed below, each Fund expects that a portion of the distributions it receives from MLPs may be treated as a tax-deferred return of capital, thus reducing each Fund's current tax liability. However, the amount of taxes currently paid by each Fund will vary depending on the amount of income and gains derived from investments and/or sales of MLP interests, such taxes will reduce your return from an investment in each Fund.

Each Fund invests its assets primarily in MLPs, which generally are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. As a partner in the MLPs, the Fund must report its allocable share of the MLPs' taxable income in computing its taxable income, regardless of the extent (if any) to which the MLPs make distributions. Based upon the Adviser's review of the historic results of the types of MLPs in which each Fund invests, the Adviser expects that the cash flow received by the Fund with respect to its MLP investments will generally exceed the taxable income allocated to each Fund (and this excess generally will not be currently taxable to each Fund but, rather, will result in a reduction of each Fund's adjusted tax basis in each MLP as described in the following paragraph). This is the result of a variety of factors, including significant non-cash deductions, such as accelerated depreciation. There is no assurance that the Adviser's expectation regarding the tax character of MLP distributions will be realized. If this expectation is not realized, there may be greater tax expense borne by each Fund and less cash available to distribute to you or to pay to expenses.

Each Fund will also be subject to U.S. federal income tax (and possibly state, local, or foreign taxes) at the regular graduated corporate tax rates on any gain recognized by the Fund on any sale of equity securities of an MLP. Cash distributions from an MLP to each Fund that exceed such Fund's allocable share of such MLP's net taxable income will reduce each Fund's adjusted tax basis in the equity securities of the MLP. These reductions in such Fund's adjusted tax basis in the MLP equity securities will increase the amount of any taxable gain (or decrease the amount of any tax loss) recognized by each Fund on a subsequent sale of the securities.

The Funds will accrue deferred income taxes for any future tax liability associated with (i) that portion of MLP distributions considered to be a tax-deferred return of capital as well as (ii) capital appreciation of its investments. Upon the sale of MLP security, each Fund may be liable for previously deferred taxes. Each Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by the MLPs in which it invests, which is not necessarily timely, to estimate deferred tax liability for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining NAV. From time to time, the Adviser will modify the estimates or assumptions regarding each Fund's deferred tax liability as new information becomes available. Each Fund will generally compute deferred income taxes based on the federal income tax rate applicable to corporations and an assumed rate attributable to state taxes.

Distributions reinvested in additional Shares of each Fund through the means of the dividend reinvestment service (see above) will nevertheless be taxable dividends to shareholders acquiring such additional Shares.

Distributions by each Fund will be treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from such Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Such dividends may be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income if certain holding period requirements are satisfied. Dividends paid by each Fund to a Non-U.S. Shareholder (defined below) generally will be subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty. If an income tax treaty applies to a Non-U.S. Shareholder, the Non-U.S. Shareholder will be required to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN certifying its entitlement to benefits under the treaty in order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding tax.

TAXES FOR EACH FUND OTHER THAN THE GLOBAL X MLP ETF AND GLOBAL X MLP NATURAL GAS ETF

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectus and this SAI are based on the Code and the regulations, rulings and decisions under it, as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly change the statements included herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances or to shareholders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws (e.g., certain financial institutions, insurance companies, dealers in stock or securities, tax-exempt organizations,

persons who have entered into hedging transactions with respect to shares of a Fund, persons who borrow in order to acquire shares, and certain foreign taxpayers). Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) (Under 2017 legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Corporations are no longer subject to the AMT for taxable years of the Corporation beginning after December 31, 2017). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes shares of each Fund are held by U.S. shareholders and that such shares are held as capital assets. No representation is made as to the tax consequences of the operation of any Fund.

FUND TAXATION

Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another Fund and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying for regulated investment company status as described below are determined at the Fund level rather than the Trust level.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify as a regulated investment company (“regulated investment company” or “RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. As a regulated investment company, 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 that are described below. Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for corporate income tax. If a Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, such Fund could be disqualified as a regulated investment company.

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”). A “qualified publicly traded partnership” (“QPTP”) is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Section 7704 of the Code, which is generally a partnership the interests in which are “traded on an established securities market” or are “readily tradable on a secondary market (or the substantial equivalent thereof)”. However, for these purposes, a QPTP does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is as described above.

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 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 QPTP (the “Asset Diversification Requirement”). Each Fund intends to comply with these requirements.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a RIC, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at the applicable corporate tax rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such event, the shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of such Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance. Subject to savings provisions for certain failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that the Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, the Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax on regulated investment companies that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

Each Fund intends to distribute annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income, and any net realized long-term capital gains in excess of net realized short-term capital losses (including any capital loss carryovers). However, if a Fund retains for investment an amount equal to all or a portion of its net long-term capital gains in excess of its net short-term capital losses (including any capital loss carryovers), it will be subject to a corporate tax on the amount retained. In that event, a Fund may designate such retained amounts as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (a) will

be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gains, their proportionate shares of the undistributed amount, (b) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent their credits exceed their liabilities, if any, and (c) will be entitled to increase their tax basis, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in their shares by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder. Organizations or persons not subject to U.S. federal income tax on such capital gains will be entitled to a refund of their pro rata share of such taxes paid by such Fund upon filing appropriate returns or claims for refund with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

Investors considering buying shares just prior to a dividend or capital gain distribution should be aware that, although the price of shares just purchased at that time may reflect the amount of the forthcoming distribution, such dividend or distribution may nevertheless be taxable to them. If a Fund is the holder of record of any stock on the record date for any dividends payable with respect to such stock, such dividends will be included in such Fund's gross income not as of the date received but as of the later of (a) the date such stock became ex-dividend with respect to such dividends (that is, the date on which a buyer of the stock would not be entitled to receive the declared, but unpaid, dividends) or (b) the date such Fund acquired such stock. Accordingly, to satisfy its income distribution requirements, a Fund may be required to pay dividends based on anticipated earnings, and shareholders may receive dividends in an earlier year than would otherwise be the case.

For taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010, a RIC is permitted to carry forward net capital losses to offset capital gains realized in later years, and the losses carried forward retain their original character as either long-term or short-term losses. Net capital losses of a RIC realized in taxable years beginning before that date (pre-2011 losses) can be carried forward up to 8 years and are characterized in later years as short-term losses. If a Fund uses pre-2011 loss carryforwards in later years, the carryforwards will not reduce the Fund's current earnings and profits, while loss carryforwards from later years will reduce the Fund's current earnings and profits. To the extent that later year capital gains are offset by pre-2011 loss carryforwards, distributions of such gains will be treated as ordinary dividend distributions.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions by a Fund of its net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net realized long-term capital gains, if any, that a Fund designates as capital gains dividends are taxable as long-term capital gains, whether paid in cash or in shares and regardless of how long a shareholder has held shares of such Fund. All other dividends of a Fund (including dividends from short-term capital gains) from its current and accumulated earnings and profits ("regular dividends") are generally subject to tax as ordinary income except as described below for qualified dividends.

EXCESS INCLUSION INCOME

Certain types of income received by a Fund from REITs, real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"), taxable mortgage pools ("TMPs") or other investments may cause a Fund to designate some or all of its distributions as "excess inclusion income." Such excess inclusion income may (1) constitute taxable income, as "unrelated business taxable income" ("UBTI") for Fund shareholders who would otherwise be tax-exempt, such as individual retirement accounts, 401(k) accounts, Keogh plans, pension plans and certain charitable entities; (2) as UBTI, cause a charitable remainder trust to be subject to a 100% excise tax on its UBTI; (3) not be offset against net operating losses for tax purposes; (4) not be eligible for reduced U.S. withholding for non-U.S. shareholders even from tax treaty countries; and (5) cause a Fund to be subject to tax if certain "disqualified organizations" as defined by the Code are Fund shareholders.

TAXES APPLICABLE TO ALL FUNDS

U.S. SHAREHOLDER

A U.S. shareholder is a beneficial owner of shares of a Fund that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a domestic corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of a Fund that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of a Fund, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder who is a partner of a partnership holding shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of its shares.

SECTIONS 351 AND 362

The Trust on behalf of each Fund has the right to reject an order for a purchase of shares of a Fund if the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to Sections 351 and 362 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. If a Fund’s basis in such securities on the date of deposit was less than market value on such date, such Fund, upon disposition of the securities, would recognize more taxable gain or less taxable loss than if its basis in the securities had been equal to market value. It is not anticipated that the Trust will exercise the right of rejection except in a case where the Trust determines that accepting the order could result in material adverse tax consequences to a Fund or its shareholders. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine deemed and beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination.

FOREIGN TAXES

It is expected that certain income of the Funds will be subject to foreign withholding taxes and other taxes imposed by countries in which the Funds invest. If a Fund is liable for foreign income taxes, including such withholding taxes and more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the close of the taxable year consists of stock or securities of foreign corporations, such Fund may file an election with the IRS to “pass through” to the Fund’s shareholders the amount of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. The Funds expect to be able to make this election, though no assurance can be given that they will be able to do so. Pursuant to this election, a shareholder (a) will include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) the shareholder’s pro rata share of the foreign income taxes paid by a Fund; (b) will treat the shareholder’s pro rata share of such foreign income taxes as having been paid by the shareholder; and (c) may, subject to certain limitations, be entitled either to deduct the shareholder’s pro rata share of such foreign income taxes in computing the shareholder’s taxable income or to use it as a foreign tax credit against U.S. income taxes. Shortly after any year for which a Fund makes such a pass-through election, the Fund will report to its shareholders, in writing, the amount per share of such foreign tax that must be included in each shareholder’s gross income and the amount which will be available for deduction or credit.

If a Fund does not make the election, any foreign taxes paid or accrued will represent an expense to such Fund, which will reduce its net investment income. Absent this election, shareholders will not be able to claim either a credit or deduction for their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Fund, nor will shareholders be required to treat their pro rata shares of such taxes as amounts distributed to them.

The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and, therefore, shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in their particular circumstances.

TAXATION OF FUND DISTRIBUTIONS

Return of Capital. Distributions in excess of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of a shareholder’s basis in his shares of such Fund, and as a capital gain thereafter (if the shareholder holds his shares of such Fund as capital assets). Shareholders receiving dividends or distributions in the form of additional shares should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the amount of money that the shareholders receiving cash dividends or distributions will receive, and should have a cost basis in the shares received equal to such amount. Dividends paid by a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by a Fund from domestic corporations may qualify for the federal dividends-received deduction for corporations.

Qualified Dividend Income. Distributions by a Fund of investment company taxable income (excluding any short-term capital gains) whether received in cash or shares will be taxable either as ordinary income or as qualified dividend income, eligible for the reduced maximum rate to individuals of 20% to the extent the Fund receives qualified dividend income on the securities it holds and the Fund designates the distribution as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend

income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (e.g., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become ex dividend with respect to such dividend (and the Fund also satisfies those holding period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder), (ii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iii) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code.

Corporate Dividends-Received Deduction. A Fund's dividends that are paid to its corporate shareholders and are attributable to qualifying dividends it received from U.S. domestic corporations may be eligible, in the hands of such shareholders, for the corporate dividends received-deduction, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations.

Medicare Tax. Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, are subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes dividends from a Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of a Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in a Fund.

TAXATION OF INCOME FROM CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND PFICS

The tax principles applicable to transactions in financial instruments and futures contracts and options that may be engaged in by a Fund including the effect of fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies, and investments in passive foreign investment companies, are complex and, in some cases, uncertain. Such transactions and investments may cause a Fund to recognize taxable income prior to the receipt of cash, thereby requiring such Fund to liquidate other positions, or to borrow money, so as to make sufficient distributions to shareholders to avoid corporate-level tax. Moreover, some or all of the taxable income recognized may be ordinary income or short-term capital gain, so that the distributions may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, Swap Agreements, Hedges, Straddles and Other Transactions. In general, option premiums received by a Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized (i) when the option contract expires, (ii) the option is exercised by the holder, or (iii) the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If a call option written by a Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) a Fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by a Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received for purposes of computing its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss that may arise in respect of any termination of a Fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option will be short-term gain or loss, depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

Certain covered call writing activities of a Fund may trigger the U.S. federal income tax straddle rules of section 1092 of the Code, requiring that losses be deferred and holding periods be tolled on offsetting positions in options and stocks deemed to constitute substantially similar or related property. Options on single stocks that are not "deep in the money" may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are "in the money" although not "deep in the money" will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. Thus, the straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or fail to qualify for the 50% dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

The tax treatment of certain futures contracts entered into by a Fund as well as listed non-equity options written or purchased by a Fund on U.S. exchanges (including options on futures contracts, equity indices and debt securities) will be governed by Section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 Contracts"). Gains or losses on Section 1256 Contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, Section 1256 Contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of futures and options transactions, a Fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (e.g., forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as any of its other hedging, short sale or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (e.g., notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance may be retroactive) may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid Fund-level tax. Each Fund will monitor its transactions, will make appropriate tax elections and will make appropriate entries in its books and records in order to mitigate the effect of these rules.

Certain of a Fund's investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and any of a Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between a Fund's book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If there is a difference between a Fund's book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund may be required to distribute amounts in excess of its book income or a portion of Fund distributions may be treated as a return of capital to shareholders. If a Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution (if any) of such excess generally will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. If a Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

Commodities. Gains from the disposition of commodities, including precious metals, will neither be considered qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the Income Requirement nor qualifying assets for purposes of satisfying the Asset Diversification Requirement. Also, the IRS has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity-linked swaps is not qualifying income for purposes of the Income Requirement. In a subsequent revenue ruling, as well as in a number of follow-on private letter rulings (upon which only the fund that received the private letter ruling may rely), the IRS provides that income from certain alternative investments which create commodity exposure, such as certain commodity-linked or structured notes or a corporate subsidiary that invests in commodities, may be considered qualifying income under the Code. In September 2016, the IRS announced that it will no longer issue private letter rulings on questions relating to the treatment of a corporation as a RIC that require a determination of whether a financial instrument or position, such as a commodity-linked or structured note, is a security under section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act. (A financial instrument or position that constitutes a security under section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act generates qualifying income for a corporation taxed as a regulated investment company). This caused the IRS to revoke rulings that required such a determination, some of which were revoked retroactively and others of which were revoked prospectively, as of a date agreed upon with the IRS. Accordingly, a Fund may invest in certain commodity-linked notes only to the extent it obtains an opinion of counsel confirming that income from such investments should be qualifying income. In addition, a RIC may gain exposure to commodities through investment in a QPTP, such as an exchange-traded fund or ETF that is classified as a partnership and which invests in commodities. Accordingly, the extent to which a fund invests in commodities or commodity-linked derivatives may be limited by the Income Requirement and the Asset Diversification Requirement, which the fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a regulated investment company. A fund also may be limited in its ability to sell its investments in commodities, commodity-linked derivatives, and certain ETFs or be forced to sell other investments to generate income due to the Income Requirement. If a fund does not appropriately limit such investments or if such investments (or the income earned on such investments) were to be recharacterized for U.S. tax purposes, the fund could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. In lieu of potential disqualification, a fund is permitted to pay a tax for certain failures to satisfy the Asset Diversification Test or Income Requirement, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Original Issue Discount, Pay-In-Kind Securities, Market Discount and Commodity-Linked Notes. Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund may be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount ("OID") is treated as interest income and is included in a Fund's taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security.

Some debt obligations (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having "market discount." Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligations issued with OID, its "revised issue price") over the purchase

price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt obligation. Alternatively, a Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in a Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects. In the case of higher-risk securities, the amount of market discount may be unclear. See “Higher-Risk Securities.”

Some debt obligations (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund may be treated as having “acquisition discount” (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price), or OID in the case of certain types of debt obligations. A Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. A Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt obligations having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

In addition, payment-in-kind securities will, and commodity-linked notes may, give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of a Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). A Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event a Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Higher-Risk Securities. To the extent such investments are permissible for a Fund, a Fund may invest in debt obligations that are in the lowest rating categories or are unrated, including debt obligations of issuers not currently paying interest or who are in default. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for a Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income. In limited circumstances, it may also not be clear whether a Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation, and if so, what amount of market discount the Fund should recognize. These and other related issues will be addressed by a Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Issuer Deductibility of Interest. A portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by a Fund may not be deductible to (and thus, may affect the cash flow of) the issuer. If a portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations is not deductible, that portion will be treated as a dividend for purposes of the corporate dividends-received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by a Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction to the extent of the deemed dividend portion of such accrued interest.

Interest paid on debt obligations owned by a Fund, if any, that are considered for U.S. tax purposes to be payable in the equity of the issuer or a related party will not be deductible to the issuer, possibly affecting the cash flow of the issuer.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. A tax-exempt shareholder could recognize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. Furthermore, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize UBTI if a Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Fund exceeds the Fund’s investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in Section 664 of the Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in a regulated investment company that recognizes “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in the regulated investment company that

recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the RIC will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the applicable corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, a Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Fund. Each Fund has not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in a Fund.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. A passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from an active business and certain income received from related persons. Equity investments by a Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, a Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if a Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, a Fund may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in its PFIC holdings “to the market” as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by a Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require a Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.”

Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, a Fund may be liable for corporate-level tax on any ultimate gain or distributions on the shares if such Fund fails to make an election to recognize income annually during the period of its ownership of the shares.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the re-characterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate a Fund’s distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by a Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Investments in partnerships and QPTPs. For purposes of the Income Requirement, income derived by a fund from a partnership that is not a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the fund. While the rules are not entirely clear with respect to a fund investing in a partnership outside a master feeder structure, for purposes of testing whether a fund satisfies the Asset Diversification Requirement, the fund generally is treated as owning a pro rata share of the underlying assets of a partnership. In contrast, different rules apply to a partnership that is a QPTP. All of the net income derived by a fund from an interest in a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income but the fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in one or more QPTPs. However, there can be no assurance that a partnership classified as a QPTP in one year will qualify as a QPTP in the next year. Any such failure to annually qualify as a QPTP might, in turn, cause a fund to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company. Although, in general, the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a fund with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP. Fund investments in partnerships, including in QPTPs, may result in the fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise, or withholding tax liabilities.

If an MLP is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (whether or not a QPTP), all or portion of the dividends received by a fund from the MLP likely will be treated as a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes because of accelerated deductions available with respect to the activities of such MLPs. Further, because of these accelerated deductions, on the disposition of interests in such an MLP, a fund likely will realize taxable income in excess of economic gain with respect to those MLP interests (or if the fund does not dispose of the MLP, the fund could realize taxable income in excess of cash flow with respect to the MLP in a later period), and the fund must take such income into account in determining whether the fund has satisfied

its Distribution Requirement. A fund may have to borrow or liquidate securities to satisfy its Distribution Requirement and to meet its redemption requests, even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for the fund to sell securities or borrow money at such time. In addition, any gain recognized, either upon the sale of a fund's MLP interest or sale by the MLP of property held by it, including in excess of economic gain thereon, treated as so-called "recapture income," will be treated as ordinary income. Therefore, to the extent a fund invests in MLPs, fund shareholders might receive greater amounts of distributions from the fund taxable as ordinary income than they otherwise would in the absence of such MLP investments.

Although MLPs are generally expected to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, some MLPs may be treated as PFICs or "regular" corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The treatment of particular MLPs for U.S. federal income tax purposes will affect the extent to which a fund can invest in MLPs and will impact the amount, character, and timing of income recognized by the Fund.

SALES OF SHARES

Sales, exchanges and redemptions (including redemptions in-kind) of Fund Shares are taxable transactions for federal and state income tax purposes. A redemption of shares by a Fund will be treated as a sale. 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 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.

If a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

Any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced, including replacement through the reinvesting of dividends and capital gains distributions in a Fund, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be increased to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on the sale of a Fund share held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions or deemed distributions of long-term capital gains received by the shareholder with respect to such share.

COST BASIS REPORTING

Federal law requires that mutual fund companies or intermediaries report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the shareholders' 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.

Each Fund or intermediaries (broker) will choose or has chosen a standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the broker will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. A broker's standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than the standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate IRS regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances. Shareholders will be notified as to which default tax lot identification method their broker will use.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current IRS cost basis tax reporting regulations, a Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. A broker is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." A Fund and its 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.

REPORTING

If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder may be required to file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases exempted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not exempted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances. Under recently enacted legislation, certain tax-exempt entities and their managers may be subject to excise tax if they are parties to certain reportable transactions.

The foregoing discussion is a summary only and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of shares should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of investing in such shares, including under state, local and foreign tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on applicable provisions of the Code, regulations, judicial authority and administrative interpretations in effect on the date of this SAI. Changes in applicable authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above, and such changes often occur.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

Withholding is required on dividends and gross sales proceeds paid to any shareholder who: (1) has failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number; (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS; (3) has failed to certify to a Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien)." When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

OTHER TAXES

Dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation.

TAXATION OF NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDERS

Dividends paid to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gains. In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder will be required to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E certifying its entitlement to benefits under a treaty. The withholding tax does not apply to regular dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder who provides a Form W-8ECI, certifying that the dividends are effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Instead, the effectively connected dividends will be subject to regular U.S. income tax as if the non-U.S. shareholder were a U.S. shareholder. A non-U.S. corporation receiving effectively connected dividends may also be subject to additional "branch profits tax" imposed at a rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate). A non-U.S. shareholder who fails to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form may be subject to backup withholding at the appropriate rate.

In general, capital gain dividends reported shareholders as paid from its net long-term capital gains, other than long-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you are a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year. Generally, dividends reported to shareholders as interest-related dividends paid from the Fund's qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends reported to shareholders as paid from its net short-term capital gains, other than short-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you were a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year. The Fund reserves the right to not report interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends. Additionally, the Fund's reporting of interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends may not be passed through to shareholders by intermediaries who have assumed tax reporting responsibilities for this income in managed or omnibus accounts due to systems limitations or operational constraints.

For foreign shareholders of a Fund, a distribution attributable to such Fund's sale of a REIT or other U.S. real property holding company will be treated as real property gain subject to withholding tax at the applicable corporate tax rate if 50% or more of the value of such Fund's assets are invested in REITs and other U.S. real property holding corporations and if the foreign shareholder has held more than 5% of a class of stock at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution. A distribution

from a Fund will be treated as attributable to a U.S. real property interest only if such distribution is attributable to a distribution received by such Fund from a REIT. Restrictions apply regarding wash sales and substitute payment transactions. Because each Fund expects to invest less than 50% of its assets at all times, directly or indirectly, in U.S. real property interests, the Fund expects that neither gain on the sale or redemption of Fund shares nor Fund dividends and distributions would be subject to FIRPTA reporting and tax withholding.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), a 30% withholding tax is imposed on payments or distributions made by the 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: (a) income dividends and (b) after December 31, 2018, certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares. 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.

Each prospective shareholder is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective shareholder’s own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV for each Fund is calculated by deducting all of a Fund’s liabilities (including accrued expenses) from the total value of its assets (including the securities held by the Fund plus any cash or other assets, including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) and dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding, and generally rounded to the nearest cent, although each Fund reserves the right to calculate its NAV to more than two decimal places. The NAV for each Fund will generally be determined by SEIGFS once daily Monday through Friday generally as of the regularly scheduled close of business of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that (a) 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 makes a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers); and (b) U.S. fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed-income instruments on any day that the Bond Market Association announces an early closing time.

In calculating a Fund’s NAV, the Fund’s investments are generally valued using market valuations. 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. 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. 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. SEIGFS 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 a Fund’s 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 net asset value 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.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by the Adviser as investment adviser. Any use of fair value prices, current market valuations or exchange rates different from the prices and rates used by the Index Providers may adversely affect a Fund's ability to track its underlying index.

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 the Funds, 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 the Funds. 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.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

GENERAL POLICIES

Dividends from net investment income, including any net foreign currency gains, are declared and paid at least annually and any net realized securities gains are distributed at least annually. To improve tracking error or comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, dividends may be declared and paid more frequently than annually for certain Funds. Dividends and securities gain distributions are distributed in U.S. dollars and cannot be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Funds. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of each Fund as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividends and other distributions of shares are distributed on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Funds.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT SERVICE

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 the Funds 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 of the same Fund purchased in the secondary market.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Audited financial statements and financial highlights for the Trust as of November 30, 2017, including the notes thereto, and the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated herein by reference from the Trust's November 30, 2017 Annual Report to shareholders. The Annual Report is delivered with this SAI to shareholders requesting this SAI.

OTHER INFORMATION

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Although the Trust does not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares held in the names of Authorized Participants, as of March 2, 2018, the following persons owned, of record or beneficially, 5% or more of the following Funds.

Global X MLP ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	17.44%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	12.28%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC One North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	11.98%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	11.95%
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 1005 N Ameritrade Place Bellevue, NE 68005	11.76%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	9.84%

Global X MLP & Energy Infrastructure ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
LPL Financial 75 State Street, 24 th Floor, Boston, MA, 02109	36.12%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	17.26%
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399	13.68%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	11.40%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	5.78%

Global X SuperDividend[®] Alternatives ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
LPL Financial 75 State Street, 24 th Floor, Boston, MA, 02109	28.90%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	13.08%
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 1005 N Ameritrade Place Bellevue, NE 68005	12.29%
Raymond James Financial 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716	8.02%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	7.45%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	5.66%

Global X U.S. Preferred ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Citigroup Inc. 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043	39.13%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	22.67%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	16.83%

Global X FinTech ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	14.27%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	12.82%
Citigroup Inc. 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043	12.10%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	11.19%
BNY Mellon 101 Barclay Street New York, NY 10286	9.86%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005	7.42%

Global X Internet of Things ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	14.75%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	9.95%
Citigroup Inc. 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043	8.21%
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 1005 N Ameritrade Place Bellevue, NE 68005	7.79%
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399	6.83%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	6.54%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	5.60%

Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	13.00%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	10.25%
Citigroup Inc. 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043	8.21%
JP Morgan Chase 270 Park Ave. New York, NY 10017	8.09%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	6.06%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	6.00%
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 1005 N Ameritrade Place Bellevue, NE 68005	5.79%
State Street Bank & Trust 800 Boylston Street Boston, Massachusetts 02116	5.44%
BNY Mellon 101 Barclay Street New York, NY 10286	5.11%

Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
CGM/Sal Br 333 West 34 th Street, New York, NY 10001	56.67%
Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. 4 World Financial Center FL 23, New York, NY 10080	15.53%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	8.05%

Global X Longevity Thematic ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	23.12%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	14.79%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005	11.53%
Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. 4 World Financial Center FL 23, New York, NY 10080	10.63%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	9.83%
CGM/Sal Br 333 West 34 th Street, New York, NY 10001	6.36%

Global X Millennials Thematic ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned
Apex Clearing 350 N. St. Paul Street, Dallas, TX 75201	41.17%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	10.16%
Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. 4 World Financial Center FL 23, New York, NY 10080	9.20%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	6.81%

Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	19.87%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	15.88%
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399	10.34%
TD Ameritrade, Inc. 1005 N Ameritrade Place Bellevue, NE 68005	8.71%
Citigroup Inc. 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043	5.49%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005	5.26%

Global X Conscious Companies ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	80.58%
Raymond James Financial 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716	6.28%

Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Citigroup Inc. 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043	37.25%
Goldman Sachs & Co. 85 Broad Street New York, NY 10004	16.53%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	14.67%
National Financial Services, LLC 200 Liberty Street, NY4F New York, NY 10281	5.93%

Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF

<i>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</i>	<i>Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned</i>
Bank of America, National Association 100 North Tryton Street, Suite 170, Charlotte, NC 28202	50.00%
TradeStation Securities Inc 8050 SW 10 th Street, Suite 2000, Plantation FL, 33324	25.00%
Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. 4 World Financial Center FL 23, New York, NY 10080	17.68%

INDEPEDENT TRUSTEE COUNSEL

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, with offices at 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW #500, Washington, DC 20036, is Fund Counsel and Counsel to the Independent Trustees of the Funds.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm.

SECURITIES LENDING AGENT

On November 1, 2017, the Trust has entered into an agreement with BBH in which BBH will serve as the new securities lending agent for the Trust and each of its series. The agreement was implemented beginning January 1, 2018.

Citibank, N.A. served as the securities lending agent for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017.

TAX SERVICES

Cohen Fund Audit Services, Ltd. ("Cohen") prepares federal 1120 and state tax returns for the Global X MLP ETF. In addition, among other things, Cohen calculated the estimated tax provisions for financial statement purposes for the Funds' fiscal period ended November 30, 2017.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Prospectus and this SAI do not contain all the information included in the registration statement filed with the SEC under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered by the Trust's Prospectus. Certain portions of the registration statement have been omitted from the Prospectus and this SAI pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained in the Prospectus or in this SAI as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and in each instance reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which the Prospectus and this SAI form a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

APPENDIX A

The Fund generally intends to effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis of “T” plus two business days. The Fund may effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis other than T plus two to accommodate local holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates, or under certain other circumstances. The ability of the Trust to effect in-kind creations and redemptions within two business days of receipt of an order in good form is subject, among other things, to the condition that, within the time period from the date of the order to the date of delivery of the securities, there are no days that are holidays in the applicable foreign market. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable foreign market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a foreign market due to emergencies may also prevent the Trust from delivering securities within the normal settlement period.

The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring portfolio securities to redeeming investors, coupled with foreign market holiday schedules, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days in certain circumstances.

The holidays applicable to a Fund during such periods are listed below, as are instances where more than seven days will be needed to deliver redemption proceeds. Although certain holidays may occur on different dates in subsequent years, the number of days required to deliver redemption proceeds in any given year is not expected to exceed the maximum number of days listed below for a Fund. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as “informal holidays” (e.g., days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays, or changes in local securities delivery practices, could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future.

The dates of the Regular Holidays in calendar year 2018 are:

Argentina:

1-Jan	30-Mar	20-June	19-Nov
12-Feb	2-Apri	9-July	8-Dec
13-Feb	1-May	20-August	25-Dec
24-Mar	25-May	15-Oct	
29-Mar	17-Jun	6-Nov	

Australia:

1-Jan	25-Apr	26-Dec
26-Jan	11-Jun	31-Dec
30-Mar	24-Dec	
2-Apr	25-Dec	

Austria:

1-Jan	10-May	26-Oct	25-Dec
30-Mar	21-May	1-Nov	26-Dec
2-Apr	31-May	8-Dec	31-Dec
1-May	15-Aug	24-Dec	

Belgium:

1-Jan	10-May
30-Mar	21-May
2-Apr	25-Dec
1-May	26-Dec

Bermuda:

1-Jan	2-Aug	25-Dec
30-Mar	3-Aug	26-Dec
24-May	3-Sep	
18-Jun	12-Nov	

Brazil:

1-Jan	30-Mar	12-Oct
25-Jan	1-May	2-Nov
12-Feb	31-May	15-Nov
13-Feb	9-July	20-Nov
14-Feb	7-Sep	25-Dec

Britain:

1-Jan	7-May	25-Dec
25-Mar	28-May	26-Dec
30-Mar	27-Aug	
2-Apr	28-Oct	

Cambodia:

No holidays listed.

Canada:

1-Jan	2-Jul	12-Nov
19-Feb	6-Aug	25-Dec
30-Mar	3-Sep	26-Dec
21-May	8-Oct	

Chile:

1-Jan	21-May	17-Sep	1-Nov
16-Jan	2-Jul	18-Sep	2-Nov
30-Mar	16-Jul	19-Sep	25-Dec
1-May	15-Aug	15-Oct	

China:

1-Jan	20-Feb	30-Apr	1-Oct	5-Oct
15-Feb	21-Feb	1-May	2-Oct	
16-Feb	5-Apr	18-Jun	3-Oct	
19-Feb	6-Apr	24-Sep	4-Oct	

Colombia:

1-Jan	30-Mar	11-Jun	20-Aug	8-Dec
8-Jan	1-May	2-Jul	15-Oct	25-Dec
19-Mar	14-May	20-Jul	5-Nov	
29-Mar	4-Jun	7-Aug	12-Nov	

Czech Republic:

1-Jan	8-May	24-Dec
30-Mar	5-July	25-Dec
2-Apr	6-July	26-Dec
1-May	28-Sep	31-Dec

Denmark:

1-Jan	27-Apr	21-May	26-Dec
29-Mar	1-May	5-Jun	31-Dec
30-Mar	10-May	24-Dec	
2-Apr	11-May	25-Dec	

Egypt:

1-Jan	9-Apr	17-Jun	21-Aug	12-Sep
7-Jan	25-Apr	1-July	22-Aug	20-Nov
25-Jan	1-May	23-July	23-Aug	21-Nov
8-Apr	15-Jun	20-Aug	11-Sep	25-Dec

Faroe Islands:

No holidays listed.

Finland:

1-Jan	10-May	25-Dec
3-Mar	22-Jun	26-Dec
2-Apr	6-Dec	31-Dec
1-May	24-Dec	

France:

1-Jan	10-May	1-Nov
2-Apr	18-May	11-Nov
1-May	21-May	25-Dec
8-May	14-July	26-Dec

Germany:

1-Jan	10-May	24-Dec
30-Mar	21-May	25-Dec
2-Apr	31-May	26-Dec
1-May	3-Oct	

Greece:

1-Jan	6-Apr	15-Aug
19-Feb	9-Apr	24-Dec
30-Mar	1-May	25-Dec
2-Apr	28-May	26-Dec

Guernsey Channel Islands:

No holidays listed.

Hong Kong:

1-Jan	30-Mar	22-May	1-Oct	26-Dec
15-Feb	2-Apr	18-June	17-Oct	31-Dec
16-Feb	5-Apr	2-July	24-Dec	
19-Feb	1-May	25-Sep	25-Dec	

India:

26-Jan	29-Mar	15-Aug	20-Sep	8-Nov
13-Feb	30-Mar	17-Aug	2-Oct	21-Nov
19-Feb	30-Apr	22-Aug	18-Oct	23-Nov
2-Mar	1-May	13-Sep	7-Nov	25-Dec

Indonesia:

1-Jan	10-May	14-Jun	17-Aug	24-Dec
16-Feb	29-May	15-Jun	22-Aug	25-Dec
30-Mar	1-Jun	18-Jun	11-Sep	26-Dec
1-May	13-Jun	19-Jun	20-Nov	

Ireland:

1-Jan	4-Jun	26-Dec
19-Mar	6-Aug	
2-Apr	29-Oct	
7-May	25-Dec	

Israel:

1-Mar	3-Apr	18-Apr	9-Sep	19-Sep	28-Sep
30-Mar	4-Apr	19-Apr	10-Sep	24-Sep	30-Sep
1-Apr	5-Apr	20-May	11-Sep	25-Sep	1-Oct
2-Apr	6-Apr	22-Jul	18-Sep	27-Sep	

Isle of Man:

No holidays listed.

Italy:

1-Jan	15-Aug
30-Mar	1-Nov
2-Apr	25-Dec
25-Apr	26-Dec

Ivory Coast:

No holidays listed.

Japan:

1-Jan	12-Feb	4-May	17-Sep	23-Nov
2-Jan	21-Mar	5-May	24-Sep	24-Dec
3-Jan	30-Apr	16-Jul	8-Oct	31-Dec
8-Jan	3-May	11-Aug	3-Nov	

Jersey Channel Isle:

No holidays listed.

Kuwait:

No holidays listed.

Luxembourg:

1-Jan	21-May	25-Dec
2-Apr	23-Jun	26-Dec
1-May	15-Aug	
10-May	1-Nov	

Malaysia:

1-Jan	1-May	22-Aug	17-Sep
31-Jan	29-May	31-Aug	6-Nov
1-Feb	15-Jun	10-Sep	20-Nov
16-Feb	16-Jun	11-Sep	25-Dec

Mexico:

1-Jan	30-Mar	19-Nov
5-Feb	1-May	12-Dec
19-Mar	5-May	25-Dec
29-Mar	2-Nov	

Monaco:

No holidays listed.

Netherlands:

1-Jan	10-May
30-Mar	21-May
2-Apr	25-Dec
1-May	

New Zealand:

1-Jan	6-Feb	4-Jun
2-Jan	30-Mar	22-Oct
22-Jan	2-Apr	25-Dec
29-Jan	25-Apr	26-Dec

Nigeria:

1-Jan	1-Oct
18-Jun	19-Nov
21-Aug	25-Dec
22-Aug	26-Dec

Norway:

1-Jan	2-Apr	21-May
28-Mar	1-May	24-Dec
29-Mar	10-May	25-Dec
30-Mar	17-May	26-Dec

Oman:

1-Jan	17-Jun	23-Aug	18-Nov
13-Apr	18-Jun	24-Aug	19-Nov
15-Jun	23-July	25-Aug	20-Nov
16-Jun	22-Aug	11-Sep	

Pakistan:

1-Jan	15-Jun	20-Sep
5-Feb	14-Aug	25-Dec
23-Mar	22-Aug	
1-May	23-Aug	

Panama:

1-Jan	14-Feb	3-Nov	26-Nov
9-Jan	29-Mar	4-Nov	8-Dec
12-Feb	30-Mar	5-Nov	25-Dec
13-Feb	1-May	10-Nov	

Peru:

1-Jan	13-Apr	8-Oct
2-Jan	1-May	1-Nov
29-Mar	29-Jun	25-Dec
30-Mar	30-Aug	

Philippines:

1-Jan	30-Mar	21-Aug	30-Nov	31-Dec
2-Jan	9-Apr	27-Aug	24-Dec	
16-Feb	1-May	1-Nov	25-Dec	
29-Mar	12-Jun	2-Nov	30-Dec	

Poland:

1-Jan	31-May
2-Apr	1-Nov
1-May	25-Dec

3-May 26-Dec

Portugal:

1-Jan 10-May
30-Mar 21-May
2-Apr 25-Dec
1-May 26-Dec

Qatar:

1-Jan 18-Jun 23-Aug
13-Feb 19-Jun 18-Dec
4-Mar 21-Aug
17-Jun 22-Aug

Russia:

1-Jan 5-Jan 9-Mar 2-May 12-June
2-Jan 8-Jan 28-Apr 9-May 5-Nov
3-Jan 23-Feb 30-Apr 9-June 29-Dec
4-Jan 8-Mar 1-May 11-June 31-Dec

Singapore:

1-Jan 29-May 6-Nov
16-Feb 15-Jun 25-Dec
30-Mar 9-Aug
1-May 22-Aug

South Africa:

1-Jan 27-Apr 16-Dec
21-Mar 1-May 17-Dec
30-Mar 9-Aug 25-Dec
2-Apr 24-Sep 26-Dec

South Korea:

1-Jan 1-May 13-Jun 25-Sep 25-Dec
15-Feb 7-May 15-Aug 26-Sep 31-Dec
16-Feb 22-May 23-Sep 3-Oct
1-Mar 6-Jun 24-Sep 9-Oct

Spain:

1-Jan 24-Dec
30-Mar 25-Dec
2-Apr 26-Dec
1-May 31-Dec

Sweden:

1-Jan	2-Apr	10-May	25-Dec
5-Jan	30-Apr	22-Jun	26-Dec
29-Mar	1-May	2-Nov	31-Dec
30-Mar	9-May	24-Dec	

Switzerland:

1-Jan	1-May	25-Dec	
2-Jan	10-May	26-Dec	
30-Mar	21-May		
2-Apr	1-Aug		

Taiwan:

1-Jan	20-Feb	6-Apr	10-Oct
15-Feb	28-Feb	1-May	13-Dec
16-Feb	4-Apr	18-Jun	
19-Feb	5-Apr	24-Sep	

Thailand:

1-Jan	13-Apr	27-July	23-Oct
2-Jan	16-Apr	30-July	5-Dec
1-Mar	1-May	13-Aug	10-Dec
6-Apr	29-May	15-Oct	31-Dec

Turkey:

1-Jan	15-Jun	23-Aug	
23-Apr	20-Aug	24-Aug	
1-May	21-Aug	30-Aug	
14-Jun	22-Aug	29-Oct	

Ukraine:

1-Jan	1-May	28-Jun	
8-Jan		24-Aug	
8-Mar		15-Oct	
9-Apr			

United Arab Emirates:

1-Jan	21-Aug	11-Sep	3-Dec
13-Apr	22-Aug	20-Nov	
14-Jun	23-Aug	30-Nov	
15-Jun	26-Aug	2-Dec	

United States:

1-Jan	28-May	12-Nov	25-Dec
15-Jan	4-Jul	22-Nov	
19-Feb	3-Sep	23-Nov	

30-Mar 8-Oct 24-Dec

Uruguay:

1-Jan	30-Mar	19-Jun	25-Dec
12-Feb	23-Apr	18-July	
13-Feb	1-May	15-Oct	
29-Mar	21-May	2-Nov	

US Virgin Islands:

No holidays listed.

Redemption: The longest redemption cycle for a Fund is a function of the longest redemption cycle among the countries whose stocks comprise the Fund.

In the calendar year 2018, the dates of regular holidays affecting the following securities markets present the worst-case redemption cycle for a Fund as follows:

China:

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
2/12/2018	2/22/2018	10
2/13/2018	2/23/2018	10
2/14/2018	2/26/2018	12
9/26/2018	10/8/2018	12
9/27/2018	10/9/2018	12
9/28/2018	10/10/2018	12

Japan:

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/27/2018	1/4/2018	8
12/28/2018	1/5/2018	8
12/29/2018	1/9/2018	11

Norway:

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
3/26/2018	4/3/2018	8
3/27/2018	4/4/2018	8
3/28/2018	4/5/2018	8

Panama:

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
2/7/2018	2/15/2018	8
2/8/2018	2/16/2018	8
2/9/2018	2/19/2018	10

The dates of the Regular Holidays in calendar year 2019 are:

Australia:

1-Jan
28-Jan

Austria:

1-Jan
6-Jan

Bangladesh:

21-Feb
17-Mar
26-Mar

The Bangladesh markets are closed on Fridays

Belgium:

1-Jan

Brazil:

1-Jan
25-Jan
4-Mar
5-Mar

Canada:

1-Jan
19-Feb

Chile:

1-Jan

Colombia:

1-Jan
7-Jan
25-Mar

Denmark:

1-Jan

Egypt:

7-Jan
25-Jan

The Egypt markets are closed on Fridays

Finland:

1-Jan

6-Jan

France:

1-Jan

Germany:

1-Jan

Greece:

1-Jan

6-Jan

11-Mar

25-Mar

Hong Kong:

1-Jan

7-Feb

4-Feb

5-Feb

6-Feb

Hungary:

1-Jan

15-Mar

India:

26-Jan

19-Feb

4-Mar

21-Mar

Indonesia:

1-Jan

5-Feb

7-Mar

Ireland:

1-Jan

Israel:

21-Mar

The Israeli market is closed every Friday

Italy:

1-Jan

Japan:

1-Jan 11-Feb
2-Jan 21-Mar
3-Jan
14-Jan

Kuwait:

1-Jan
25-Feb
26-Feb

The Kuwait markets are closed on Fridays

Malaysia:

1-Jan 6-Feb
21-Jan 1-Mar
1-Feb 19-Mar
5-Feb 22-Mar

Mexico:

1-Jan
4-Feb
18-Mar

Netherlands:

1-Jan

New Zealand:

1-Jan
2-Jan
6-Feb

Nigeria:

1-Jan

Norway:

1-Jan

Oman:

No holidays listed.

Pakistan:

1-Jan
5-Feb
23-Mar

Peru:

1-Jan

Philippines:

1-Jan

Poland:

1-Jan

6-Jan

Portugal:

1-Jan

Qatar:

1-Jan

12-Feb

3-Mar

The Qatari market is closed every Friday

Russia:

1-Jan

2-Jan

7-Jan

23-Feb

Saudi Arabia:

Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha not yet announced

The Saudi Arabia market is closed on Fridays

Singapore:

1-Jan

5-Feb

6-Feb

South Africa:

1-Jan

21-Mar

South Korea:

1-Jan 1-Mar

4-Feb

5-Feb

6-Feb

Spain:

1-Jan

Sweden:

1-Jan

Switzerland:

1-Jan

2-Jan

Taiwan:

1-Jan 7-Feb

4-Feb 23-Feb

5-Feb 28-Feb

6-Feb 1-Mar

Thailand:

1-Jan

19-Feb

Turkey:

1-Jan

United Arab Emirates:

No holidays listed.

The United Arab Emirates markets are closed on Fridays

United Kingdom:

1-Jan

Vietnam:

1-Jan 7-Feb

4-Feb 8-Feb

5-Feb

6-Feb

Redemption: The longest redemption cycle for a Fund is a function of the longest redemption cycle among the countries whose stocks comprise the Fund.

In Q1 of the calendar year 2019, the dates of regular holidays affecting the following securities markets present the worst-case redemption cycle for a Fund as follows:

Hong Kong: T+2

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
1/31/2019	2/8/2019	8
2/1/2019	2/11/2019	10

Japan: T+3

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/26/2018	1/4/2019	9
12/27/2018	1/7/2019	11
12/28/2018	1/8/2019	11

Malaysia: T+3

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
1/30/2019	2/7/2019	8
1/31/2019	2/8/2019	8

Russia: T+3

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/31/2019	2/8/2019	8

Taiwan: T+2

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
2/1/2019	2/11/2019	10

Vietnam: T+2

Redemption Request Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
1/31/2019	2/11/2019	11
2/1/2019	2/12/2019	11