

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.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

GLOBAL X

Global X FinTech ETF

NASDAQ: FINX

Global X Internet of Things ETF

NASDAQ: SNSR

Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF

NASDAQ: BOTZ

Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF

NASDAQ: BFIT

Global X Longevity Thematic ETF

NASDAQ: LNGR

Global X Millennials Thematic ETF

NASDAQ: MILN

Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF

Cboe BZX, Inc.: PAVE

Global X Conscious Companies ETF

NASDAQ: KRMA

Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF

Cboe BZX, Inc.: BOSS

Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF

Cboe BZX, Inc.: LOGO

Global X Education Thematic ETF*

NASDAQ: EDUX

Prospectus

April 1, 2018

*Not open for investment.

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

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

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FUND SUMMARIES

Global X FinTech ETF

Ticker: FINX Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X FinTech ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Global Fintech Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$69	\$218	\$379	\$847

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11.65% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies 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) 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) it derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the FinTech Themes, or (ii) 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. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the information technology sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale.

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

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the information technology sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this sector or industry. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector**.

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

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

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index

computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries: The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Risks Related to Investing in FinTech Companies: FinTech Companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations, economic conditions and deterioration in credit markets. These companies may have significant exposure to consumers and businesses (especially small businesses) in the form of loans and other financial products or services. FinTech Companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many FinTech Companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Many FinTech Companies currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some FinTech Companies. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. FinTech Companies involved in alternative currencies may face slow adoption rates and be subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. FinTech Companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector: Companies in the technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market, and are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

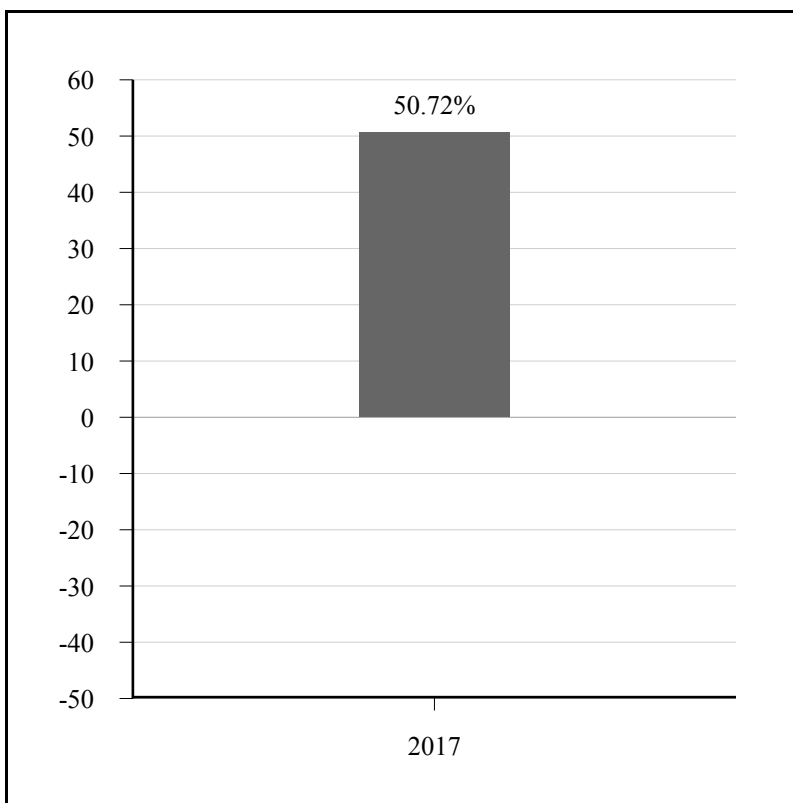
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 06/30/17 13.61%
Worst Quarter: 12/31/17 5.62%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (09/12/2016)
Global X FinTech ETF:		
·Return before taxes	50.72%	33.17%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	50.66%	33.13%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	28.72%	25.51%
Indxx Global Fintech Thematic Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	51.79%	34.05%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	23.97%	19.71%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day").

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Internet of Things ETF

Ticker: SNSR Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Internet of Things ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%

¹ *“Other Expenses” information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.*

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$69	\$218	\$379	\$847

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24.90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies 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 Underlying 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 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 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 Underlying 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) according to a public filing, it derives a significant portion 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 Underlying 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 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 Underlying Index with a weighting cap of 2%. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide products and services that provide exposure to the Internet of Things 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 industrials and information technology companies. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the information technology sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and

ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the information technology sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this sector or industry. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector**.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. Because certain securities markets in the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest are small in size, underdeveloped and are less regulated and less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries, the securities markets in such countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations and uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets.

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk: Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower

product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries: The Fund’s investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Risk of Investing in Switzerland: Investments in Swiss issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Switzerland. International trade is a large component of the Swiss economy and Switzerland depends upon exports to generate economic growth. The Swiss economy relies on certain key trading partners in order to sustain continued economic growth. Switzerland’s economic growth generally mirrors slowdowns and growth spurts experienced in other countries, including the U.S. and certain Western European countries. Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain, may have an adverse effect on the Swiss economy.

Risks Related to Investing in Internet of Things Companies: Internet of Things companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many Internet of Things companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. As a result, Internet of Things companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations, and may be subject to additional regulatory oversight with regard to privacy concerns and cybersecurity risk. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. Internet of Things companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. Internet of Things companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology.

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector: Companies in the industrials sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand for their specific product or service. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies also may be adversely affected by environmental damage and product liability claims.

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector: Companies in the technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology

companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market, and are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

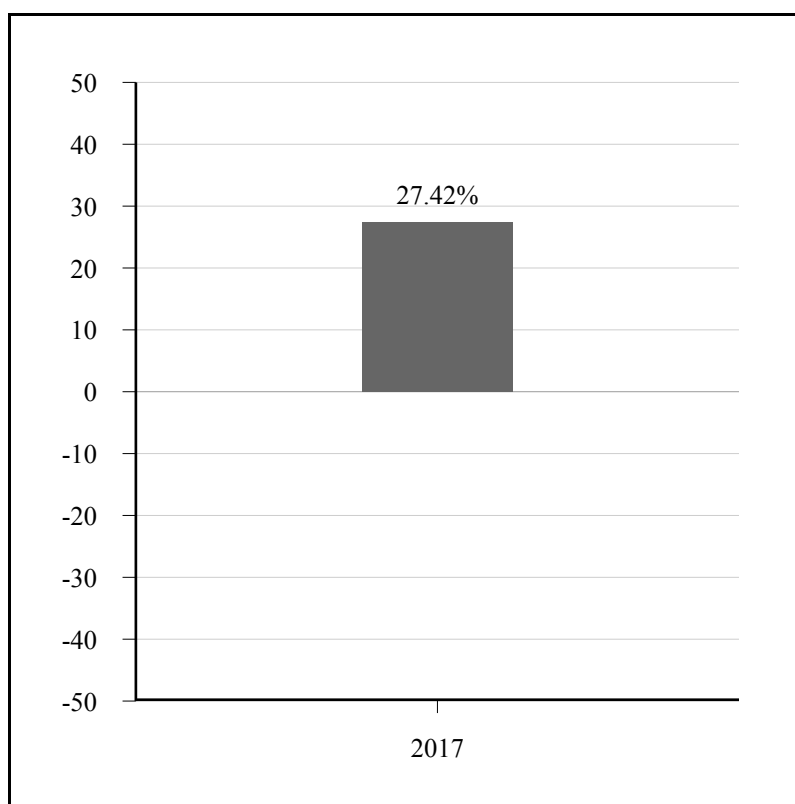
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/17 14.71%
Worst Quarter: 06/30/17 -0.50%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (09/12/2016)
Global X Internet of Things ETF:		
·Return before taxes	27.42%	24.04%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	26.92%	23.57%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	15.64%	18.29%
Indxx Global Internet of Things Thematic Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	27.31%	23.95%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	23.97%	19.71%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”).

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF

Ticker: BOTZ Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%

¹ “Other Expenses” information has been restated from fiscal year amounts to reflect estimated fees and expenses for the upcoming fiscal year.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$69	\$218	\$379	\$847

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 15.29% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to exchange-listed companies 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, 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 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 Underlying 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) according to a public filing, 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. 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 robotics and artificial intelligence 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 industrials and information technology companies. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the industrials and information technology sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the industrials and information technology sectors, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these sectors or industries. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Japan, Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector, and Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector.**

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. Because certain securities markets in the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest are small in size, underdeveloped and are less regulated and less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries, the securities markets in such countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations and uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets.

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk: Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower

product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries: The Fund’s investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Risks Related to Investing in Japan: The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan’s economic growth rate has remained relatively low, and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies: Robotics and artificial intelligence companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies’ technology. Robotics and artificial intelligence companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. Robotics and artificial intelligence companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology.

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector: Companies in the industrials sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand for their specific product or service. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies also may be adversely affected by environmental damage and product liability claims.

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector: Companies in the technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market, and are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

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

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

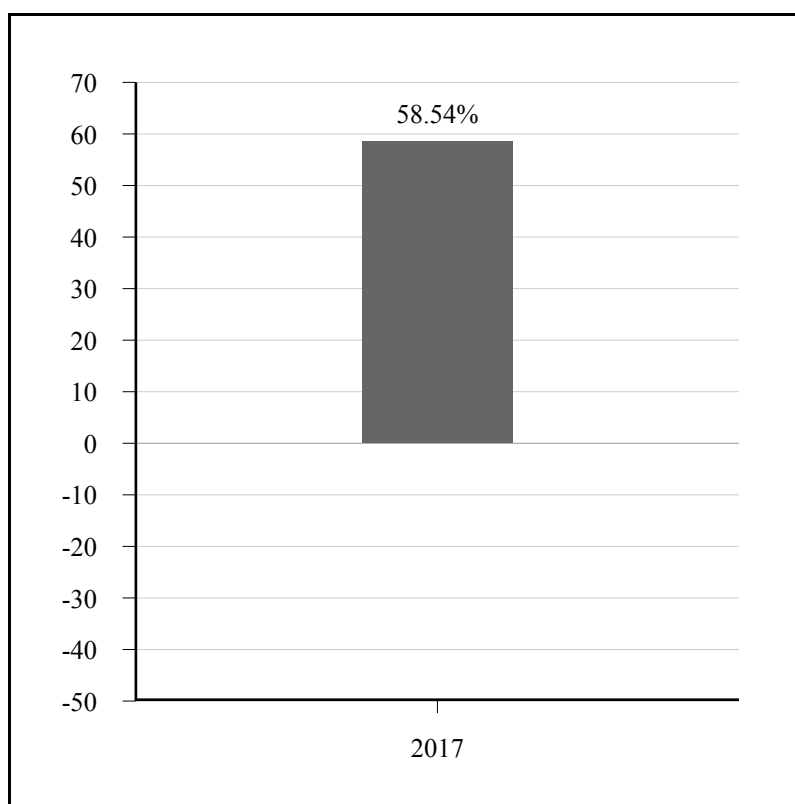
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/17 16.67%
Worst Quarter: 06/30/17 7.70%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (09/12/2016)
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF:		
·Return before taxes	58.54%	43.42%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	58.57%	43.44%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	33.17%	33.52%
Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	57.62%	42.71%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	23.97%	19.71%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”).

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF

Ticker: BFIT Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None%
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: ¹	(0.18)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:	0.50%

¹ Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets per year until at least April 1, 2019. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Fund (at a later date) may reimburse the Adviser for the fees it reimbursed or waived and/or limited pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement during any of the prior three fiscal years, provided that, among other things, reimbursement to be made to the Adviser does not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Fund to exceed 0.50% during the year in which it is paid and the Board of Trustees has approved such reimbursement to the Adviser.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$199	\$361	\$830

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 16.73% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests more than 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund’s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed 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 Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying 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 Underlying 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. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide products and services that facilitate physical health and wellness.

The Underlying 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, health care and information technology companies. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary and consumer staples sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and

ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the consumer discretionary and consumer staples sectors, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these sectors or industries. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. Because certain securities markets in the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest are small in size, underdeveloped and are less regulated and less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries, the securities markets in such countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations and uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets.

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

Market Trading Risk: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary

markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risks Related to Investing in Japan: The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan’s economic growth rate has remained relatively low, and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in Health & Wellness Companies: The Fund invests in health and wellness companies, including companies that operate gyms and fitness/wellness facilities as well as companies that provide, manufacture or distribute natural/organic foods, sports/fitness equipment, wearable fitness technology, fitness/athletic apparel, nutritional supplements, anti-aging products and dietary services. The risks related to investing in such companies include rapid changes in consumer trends, social trends, marketing campaigns, and consumers’ disposable income. In addition, these companies typically face intense competition domestically and abroad, which could adversely impact the success of these companies.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector: The consumer staples sector may be affected by marketing campaigns, changes in consumer demands, government regulations and changes in commodity prices.

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may

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

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

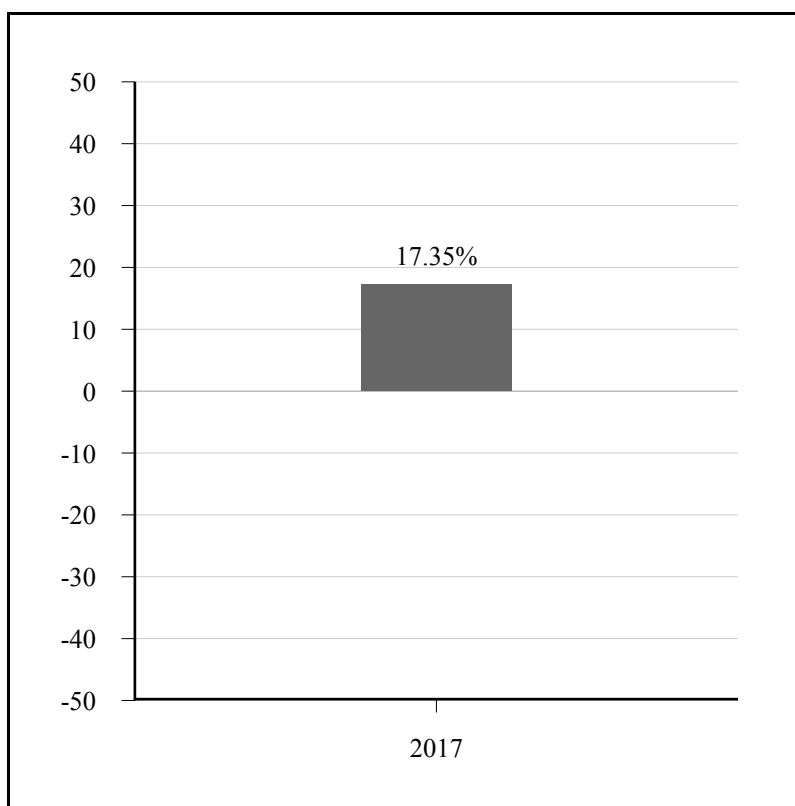
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology.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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	12/31/17	6.34%
Worst Quarter:	09/30/17	0.00%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (05/09/2016)
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF:		
·Return before taxes	17.35%	7.66%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	16.15%	6.91%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	10.04%	5.62%
Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	16.59%	6.91%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	23.97%	19.38%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day").

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Longevity Thematic ETF

Ticker: LNGR Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Longevity Thematic ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None%
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: ¹	(0.18)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:	0.50%

¹ Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets per year until at least April 1, 2019. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Fund (at a later date) may reimburse the Adviser for the fees it reimbursed or waived and/or limited pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement during any of the prior three fiscal years, provided that, among other things, reimbursement to be made to the Adviser does not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Fund to exceed 0.50% during the year in which it is paid and the Board of Trustees has approved such reimbursement to the Adviser.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$199	\$361	\$830

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 10.20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests more than 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index 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 Underlying Index (“Index Provider”).

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying 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 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 Underlying 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. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide products and services that facilitate the aging of the global population.

The Underlying 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 health care, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals companies as well as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the healthcare, biotechnology, and medical device sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the healthcare, biotechnology, and medical device sectors, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these sectors or industries. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Healthcare Sector**, **Risks Related to Investing in the Biotechnology Sector**, and **Risks Related to Investing in the Medical Device Sector**.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. Because certain securities markets in the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest are small in size, underdeveloped and are less regulated and less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries, the securities markets in such countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations and uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets.

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk: Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower

product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries: The Fund’s investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Risks Related to Investing in Longevity Companies: The Fund invests in longevity companies, including pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies involved in the research, development, production and/or manufacturing of drugs; suppliers or manufacturers of medical devices; companies operating skilled nursing homes, senior living homes and continuing care communities; and providers of health care services, including home healthcare providers. Longevity companies may be affected by industry competition, dependency on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability. Longevity companies may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, as well as increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims. Many longevity companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a company’s patent may adversely affect that company’s profitability.

Risks Related to Investing in Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REIT”): The Fund may have exposure to companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs, which exposes investors in the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which real estate companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments, and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases risk and could adversely affect a real estate company’s operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. Mortgage REITs are also exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment risk.

Risks Related to Investing in the Biotechnology Sector: Biotechnology companies face intense competition and the potential for rapid product obsolescence. Biotechnology companies may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of intellectual property rights or changes in government regulations.

Risks Related to Investing in the Healthcare Sector: The healthcare sector may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Many healthcare companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a company’s patent may adversely affect that company’s profitability. Healthcare companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting, and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence.

Risks Related to Investing in the Medical Device Sector: Companies in the medical equipment industry may be affected by the expiration of patents, litigation based on product liability, industry competition, product obsolescence and regulatory approvals, among other factors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Sector: Companies in the pharmaceuticals industry may be affected by industry competition, dependency on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

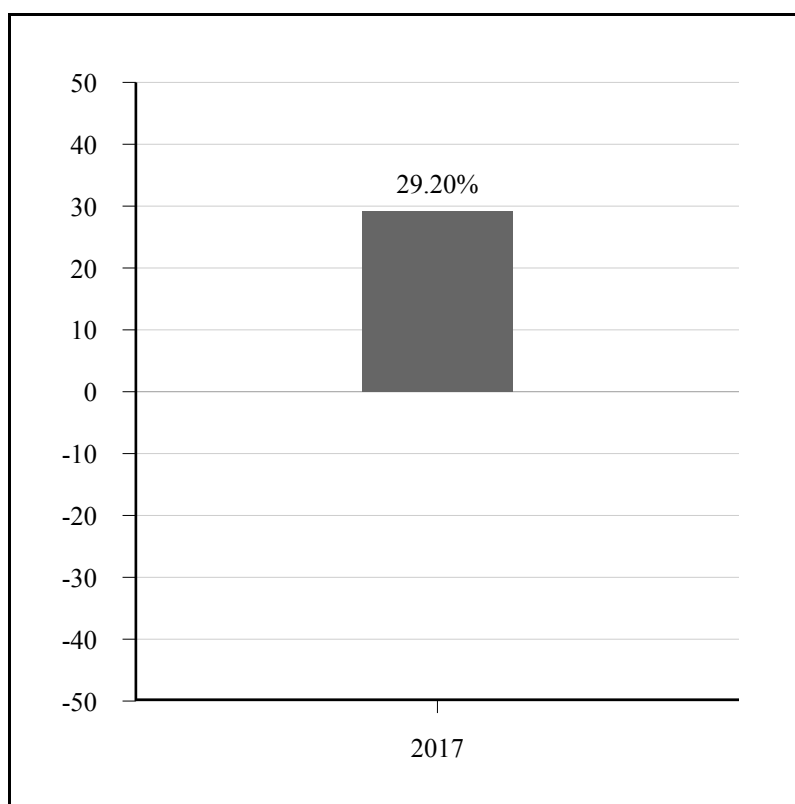
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology.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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/17 11.29%
Worst Quarter: 12/31/17 1.51%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (05/09/2016)
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF:		
·Return before taxes	29.20%	16.79%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	28.71%	16.24%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	16.61%	12.71%
Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	29.38%	16.79%
MSCI ACWI Index (net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	23.97%	19.38%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”).

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Millennials Thematic ETF

Ticker: MILN Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Millennials Thematic ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Millennials Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None%
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: ¹	(0.18)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:	0.50%

¹ Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets per year until at least April 1, 2019. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Fund (at a later date) may reimburse the Adviser for the fees it reimbursed or waived and/or limited pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement during any of the prior three fiscal years, provided that, among other things, reimbursement to be made to the Adviser does not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Fund to exceed 0.50% during the year in which it is paid and the Board of Trustees has approved such reimbursement to the Adviser.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$199	\$361	\$830

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 20.97% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests more than 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to measure 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying Index only includes companies listed in the United States. The Underlying 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 Underlying 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 E-commerce, social and professional networks, digital media streaming services, athletic and outdoor apparel, multi-family apartments, and peer reviews/recommendations. 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 Underlying 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”). The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary and information technology sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the consumer discretionary and information technology sectors, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these sectors or industries. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector**.

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder

purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risks Related to Investing in Millennial Companies: The Fund invests in millennial companies, including companies involved in producing or distributing clothing and apparel, food (including restaurants), and consumer staples, as well as companies involved in the provision of social networks and social media, digital media, live events and entertainment, travel and transportation services, financial services and investments, housing and housing services and educational services. Millennial companies may be affected by changes in consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. Millennial companies generally face a high degree of competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence.

Risks Related to Investing in Real Estate Stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"): The Fund may have exposure to companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs, which exposes investors in the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which real estate companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments, and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases risk and could adversely affect a real estate company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. Mortgage REITs are also exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment risk.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector: Companies in the technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market, and are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

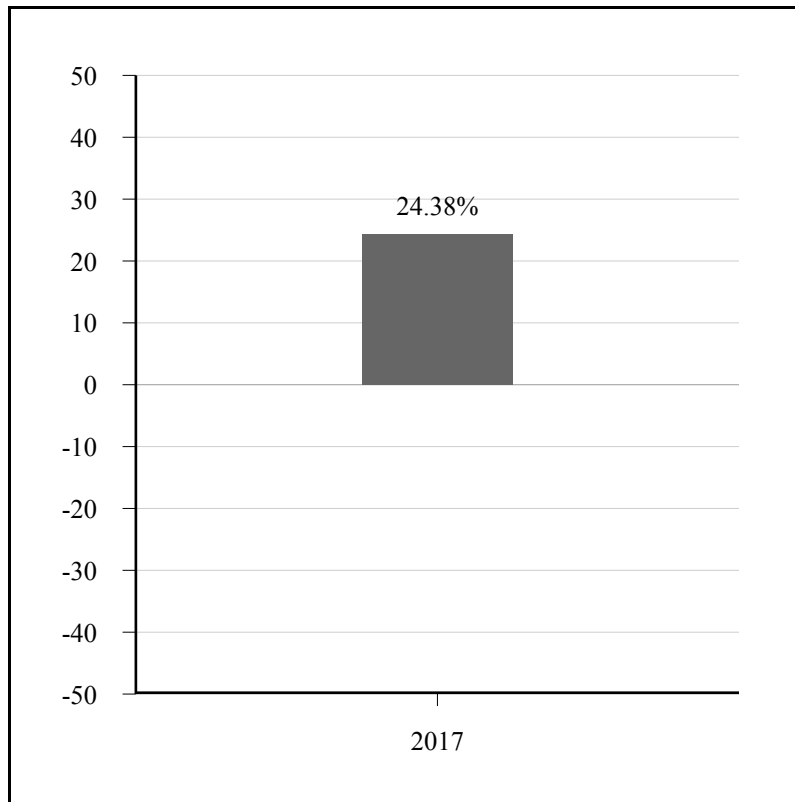
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology.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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/17 7.07%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/17 2.72%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (05/04/2016)
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF:		
·Return before taxes	24.38%	17.23%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	23.97%	16.95%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	13.87%	13.20%
Indxx Millennials Thematic Index (net)		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	24.87%	17.60%
S&P 500 Index		
(Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	21.83%	19.81%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”).

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF

Ticker: PAVE Exchange: Cboe BZX, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx U.S. Infrastructure Development Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.58%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.58%
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: ²	(0.11)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:	0.47%

¹ "Other Expenses" reflect estimated expenses for the Fund's first fiscal year of operations.

² Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.47% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year until at least April 1, 2019. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Fund (at a later date) may reimburse the Adviser for the fees it reimbursed or waived and/or limited pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement during any of the prior three fiscal years, provided that, among other things, reimbursement to be made to the Adviser does not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Fund to exceed 0.47% during the year in which it is paid and the Board of Trustees has approved such reimbursement to the Adviser.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$48	\$175	\$313	\$715

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. From the Fund's commencement of operations on March 6, 2017 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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

The Underlying Index is designed to 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 Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying 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, (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 Underlying 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 United States as of the index selection date are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. 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 U.S. infrastructure development.

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 industrials and materials companies. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the industrials and materials sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the industrials and materials sectors, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these sectors or industries. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector**.

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time

and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risks Related to Investing in Infrastructure Development Companies: The Fund invests in infrastructure development companies, including companies involved in construction, engineering, production of raw materials, production and distribution of heavy construction equipment and industrial transportation. General risks of infrastructure development companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, and excess capacity. In addition, infrastructure development companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels (including both private and public sector spending), economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, labor relations and government regulations. Some infrastructure development companies may rely heavily on local, state or national government contracts, and are therefore subject to higher degrees of political risk and could be negatively impacted by changes in government policies or a deterioration in government balance sheets in the future.

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector: Companies in the industrials sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand for their specific product or service. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies also may be adversely affected by environmental damage and product liability claims.

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

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”).

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Conscious Companies ETF

Ticker: KRMA Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Conscious Companies ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Concinnity Conscious Companies Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.43%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.43%

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$44	\$138	\$241	\$542

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 41.77% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to companies 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, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). 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 Underlying Index is comprised of companies listed in the United States, 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index as of January 31, 2018, were Consumer Discretionary, Industrials and Information Technology. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole.

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

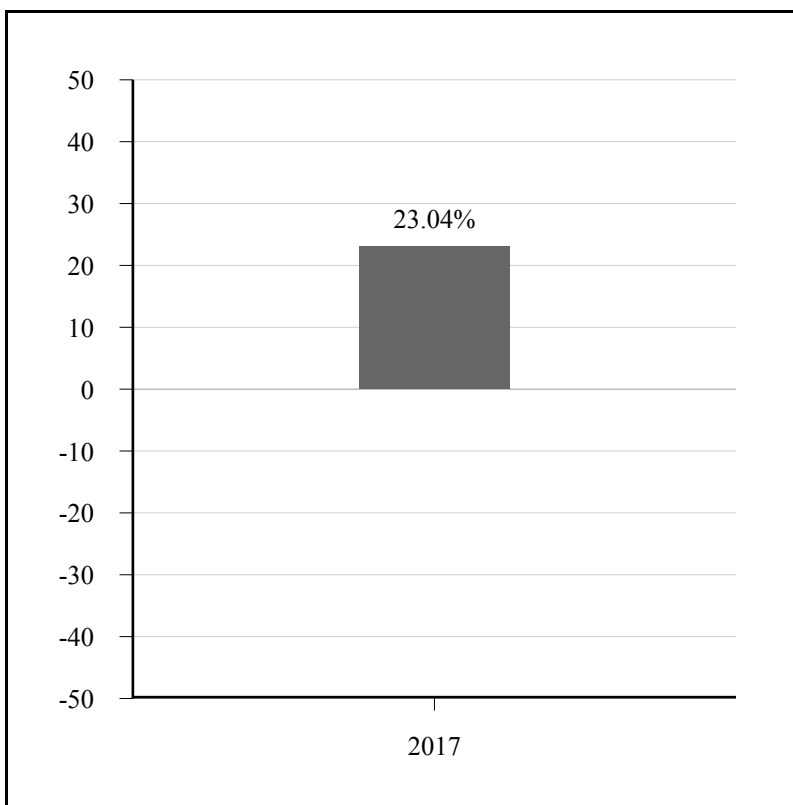
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing the Fund's average annual total returns for the indicated periods compared with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	12/31/17	7.49%
Worst Quarter:	06/30/17	3.68%

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

	One Year Ended December 31, 2017	Since Inception (07/11/2016)
Global X Conscious Companies ETF:		
·Return before taxes	23.04%	20.09%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	22.69%	19.67%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	13.33%	15.43%
Concinnity Conscious Companies Index (net)		
(Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	23.67%	20.56%
S&P 500 Index		
(Index returns do not reflect deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	21.83%	18.81%

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day").

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF

Ticker: BOSS Exchange: Cboe BZX, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive U.S. Founder-Run Companies Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

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

¹ “Other Expenses” reflect estimated expenses for the Fund’s first fiscal year of operations.

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

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

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. From the Fund’s commencement of operations on February 13, 2017 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 21.61% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to provide exposure to U.S. 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”), as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”).

The starting universe of companies eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index is the Solactive U.S. Broad Market Index. From this initial universe, the Index Provider identifies Founder-Run Companies using company-level data, and ranks these Founder-Run Companies by market capitalization. Founder-Run Companies are then screened for liquidity to determine eligibility for inclusion in the Underlying 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 Underlying 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 in the Underlying Index. 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying Index also applies a sector capping approach relative to the Solactive U.S. Broad Market Index to ensure that no sector deviates significantly from the sector weights in the Solactive U.S. Broad Market Index. The Underlying Index is equal-weighted and rebalanced annually.

The Underlying Index may include large- or mid-capitalization companies. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index had 96 constituents. The three largest sectors represented in the Underlying Index as of January 31, 2018, were Information Technology, Financials, and Healthcare. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the information technology sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the information technology sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this sector or industry. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following:

general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector**.

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may be more volatile than a diversified fund because the

Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. As a result, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector: Companies in the technology sector are subject to rapid changes in technology product cycles; rapid product obsolescence; government regulation; and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology tend to be more volatile than the overall market, and are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. In addition, technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only “Authorized Participants” (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof (“Creation Units”). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”).

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF

Ticker: LOGO Exchange: Cboe BZX, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Accuvest Iconic U.S. Brands Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.48%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None%
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.48%

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

One Year	Three Years
\$49	\$154

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. From the Fund's commencement of operations on October 16, 2017 to the end of the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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

The Underlying Index is designed to track the broad-based performance of U.S. listed and domiciled securities with iconic brands, which are identified and selected based on a proprietary methodology developed by Accuvest Global Advisors (the “Index Provider”). Companies with iconic brands 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 (collectively, “Iconic Brands”). The Index Provider identifies companies as Iconic Brands using a multi-step selection process which is described in more detail below. The starting universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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% (total index exposure of 50%). The remaining 75 companies are equally weighted (total index exposure of 50%). The Underlying Index may include large- or mid-capitalization companies. Components of the Underlying Index primarily include consumer discretionary, consumer staples and information technology companies. The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually and rebalanced semi-annually. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will exceed 95%. A correlation percentage of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this sector or industry. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector**.

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

Listing Standards Risk: Under new continuous listing standards adopted by the Fund's listing exchange, the Fund will be required to confirm on an ongoing basis that the components of the Underlying Index satisfy the applicable listing requirements. In the event that the Underlying Index does not comply with the applicable listing requirements, the Fund would be required to rectify

such non-compliance by requesting that the Index Provider modify the Underlying Index, adopting a new underlying index, or obtaining relief from the SEC. Failure to rectify such non-compliance may result in the Fund being delisted by the listing exchange.

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to the Underlying Index. The Fund's performance is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers"). Messrs. Kim and Ong have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since inception. Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day").

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Global X Education Thematic ETF

Ticker: EDUX Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X Education Thematic ETF (“Fund”) seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Indxx Global Education Thematic Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.68%

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

One Year	Three Years
\$69	\$218

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. The Fund had not yet commenced investment operations as of the most recent fiscal year end. Thus, no portfolio turnover rate is provided for the Fund.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The objective of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. As of January 31, 2018, components from the following countries were eligible for inclusion in the Underlying 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 Underlying 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. 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 education 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 consumer discretionary, financials and information technology companies. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of January 31, 2018, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective, as well as other risks that are described in greater detail in the **Additional Information About the Funds** section of this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk: Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant (as defined in the SAI), the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its Shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on a national securities exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem in either of those cases, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from a securities exchange. The Authorized Participant Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this sector or industry. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a sector or industry. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other sectors or industries or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector**.

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

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

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

Emerging Markets Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in emerging market countries. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. Because certain securities markets in the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest are small in size, underdeveloped and are less regulated and less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries, the securities markets in such countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations and uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets.

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

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

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

Index-Related Risk: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

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

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

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

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

Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's investment management strategy may cause the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

New Fund Risk: The Fund is a new fund, with no operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's Adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's Adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Risk: Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risks Related to Investing in Education Companies: Education companies may be affected by changes in demographics and changes in consumer demands. Furthermore, government regulations, programs and policies can have a significant impact on the products and services provided by education companies. Some education companies rely heavily on tax breaks and government subsidies, which can be very policy-dependent and may not continue indefinitely in the future. Education companies are also affected by macroeconomic growth and the overall strength of the labor market, which can influence the demand for educational products and services. Some education companies have recently faced increased regulatory scrutiny, and in some cases litigation, due to business practices that were perceived as unfair and misleading to consumers. Ongoing and future legal actions could have a negative impact on education companies.

Risks Related to Investing in Hong Kong: Investments in Hong Kong issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Hong Kong. China is Hong Kong's largest trading partner, both in terms of exports and imports. Any changes in the Chinese economy, trade regulations or currency exchange rates, or a tightening of China's control over Hong Kong, may have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy.

Risks Related to Investing in International Stocks: The Fund's investments in foreign stocks can be riskier than U.S. stock investments. The prices of foreign stocks and the prices of U.S. stocks have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, world events - such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters - could adversely affect the value of securities issued by companies in foreign countries or regions. Stocks of companies located in emerging markets will be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the stocks of companies located in more developed foreign markets.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the United Kingdom: Investments in United Kingdom issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the United Kingdom.

As a result, the United Kingdom's economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. The United Kingdom's economy, along with certain other European Union (the "EU") economies, experienced a significant economic slowdown during the financial crisis that began in 2007; certain United Kingdom financial institutions suffered significant losses, were severely under-capitalized and required government intervention to survive. In a referendum held on June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom resolved to leave the European Union. The referendum may introduce significant new uncertainties and instability in the financial markets as the United Kingdom negotiates its exit from the European Union.

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

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to the Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error than other index ETFs that do not track such indices.

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus. Thus, no bar chart or average annual total returns table is included for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong, CFA, and Nam To ("Portfolio Managers").

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded at market prices on a national securities exchange. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Only "Authorized Participants" (as defined in the SAI) who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that the Fund specifies any day that national securities exchanges are open for business ("Business Day").

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

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

Each Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index. Each Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed. The Adviser anticipates that, generally, each Fund will hold all of the securities that comprise its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in such Underlying Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In these circumstances, a Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Underlying Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in a Fund's Underlying Index, purchase securities not in the Fund's Underlying Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of a Fund's Underlying Index. Each Fund may sell securities that are represented in its Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from such Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in its Index in anticipation of their addition to such Underlying Index. Each Fund's investment objective and its Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

An investment in a Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, the Adviser or any of its affiliates.

A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

The Funds are subject to the risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and/or its ability to meet its objective.

Asset Class Risk

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

Asset Fluctuation Risk

Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may own a substantial amount of a Fund's Shares. Additionally, from time to time, an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. If a large shareholder were to redeem all, or a large portion, of its shares, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to maintain sufficient assets to continue operations in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk

A Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's Distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business, or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create and redeem in either of those cases, Shares may trade like CEF shares at a discount to NAV, and may possibly face delisting from the relevant national securities exchange.

Concentration Risk

In following its methodology, an Underlying Index may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single country, market, industry, group of industries, asset class, or sector. To the extent that an Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in such an area, a Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a single country, market, industry, group of industries, asset class, or sector, a Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous such areas. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which a Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a country, market, industry, group of industries, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, market, industry, group of industries, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other such categories or the market as a whole.

Currency Risk

Currency Risk applies to the 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, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Foreign currencies are subject to risks, which include changes in the debt level and trade deficit of the country issuing the foreign currency; inflation rates of the United States and the country issuing the foreign currency; investors' expectations concerning inflation rates; interest rates of the United States and the country issuing the foreign currency; investors' expectations concerning interest rates; investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and currency funds; and global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations.

In addition, a foreign currency in which the Fund invests may not maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future. When the price of a foreign currency in which the Fund invests declines, it may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Foreign exchange rates are influenced by the factors identified above and may also be influenced by: changing supply and demand for a particular currency; monetary policies of governments (including exchange control programs, restrictions on local exchanges or markets and limitations on foreign investment in a country or on investment by residents of a country in other countries); changes in balances of payments and trade; trade restrictions; and currency devaluations and revaluations. Also, governments from time to time intervene in the currency markets, directly and by regulation, in order to influence prices directly. These events and actions are unpredictable. The resulting volatility in the USD/foreign currency exchange rate could materially and adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

Custody Risk

Custody Risk applies to the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Custody risk refers to risks in the process of clearing and settling trades and in the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle. Local agents are held only to the standard of care of the local markets. Governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are subject to independent evaluation. Generally, the less developed a country's securities market, the greater the likelihood of custody problems occurring.

Cyber Security Risk

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

Emerging Markets Risk

Emerging Markets Risk applies to the Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Longevity Thematic ETF, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Emerging markets risk is the risk that the securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, as has historically been the case.

The risks of foreign investment are heightened when the issuer is located in an emerging country. A Fund's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging market countries may be constrained by limitations relating to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. Such limitations may be computed based on the aggregate trading volume by or holdings of a Fund, the Adviser, its affiliates and their respective clients and other service providers. A Fund may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain emerging market countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees, which may limit investment in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. For example, certain Asian countries require government 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 issuer available for purchase by nationals. In addition, certain countries may restrict or prohibit investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. Such restrictions may affect the market price, liquidity and rights of securities that may be purchased by a Fund. The repatriation of both investment income and capital from certain emerging market countries is subject to restrictions, such as the need for governmental consents. In situations where a country restricts direct investment in securities (which may occur in certain Asian, Latin American and other countries), a Fund may invest in such countries through other investment funds in such countries.

Many emerging market countries have experienced currency devaluations, substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation, and economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of those emerging countries. Economies in emerging market countries generally are dependent upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. As a result, emerging market countries are particularly vulnerable to downturns of the world economy. The 2007-2008 global financial crisis tightened international credit supplies and weakened the 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. Recovery from such conditions may be gradual and/or halting as weak economic conditions in developed markets may continue to suppress demand for exports from emerging market countries.

Many emerging market countries are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability. Governments of some emerging market countries are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, while governments in other emerging market countries have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, among other factors, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labor unrest in some emerging market countries. Many emerging market countries have experienced strained international relations due to border disputes, historical animosities or other defense concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of these economies. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in emerging market countries involves greater risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested. As an example, in the past some Eastern European governments have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and many claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that similar expropriations will not occur in other emerging market countries, including China.

A Fund's investment in emerging market countries may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the return to the Fund from an investment in such countries.

Settlement and clearance procedures in emerging market countries are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve a Fund's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement, clearance or registration problems may make it more difficult for a Fund to value its portfolio securities and could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, to have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Fund has delivered or the Fund's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons. In addition, local agents and depositories are subject to local standards of care that may not be as rigorous as developed countries. Governments and other groups may also require local agents to hold securities in depositories that are not subject to independent verification. The less developed a country's securities market, the greater the risk to a Fund.

The creditworthiness of the local securities firms used by a Fund in emerging market countries may not be as sound as the creditworthiness of firms used in more developed countries. As a result, the Fund may be subject to a greater risk of loss if a securities firm defaults in the performance of its responsibilities.

A Fund's use of foreign currency management techniques in emerging countries may be limited. Due to the limited market for these instruments in emerging market countries, all or a significant portion of a Fund's currency exposure in emerging market countries may not be covered by such instruments.

Rising interest rates, combined with widening credit spreads, could negatively impact the value of emerging market debt and increase funding costs for foreign issuers. In such a scenario, foreign issuers might not be able to service their debt obligations, the market for emerging market debt could suffer from reduced liquidity, and any investing Fund could lose money.

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 sub-custodian 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.

Equity Securities Risk

A Fund may invest in equity securities, which are subject to changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer, general stock market fluctuations that affect all issuers, as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. Investments in equity securities may be more volatile than investments in other asset classes.

Foreign Securities Risk

Foreign Securities Risk applies to the 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, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Each Fund's assets may be invested within the equity markets of countries outside of the United States. These markets are subject to special risks associated with foreign investment, including, but not limited to: lower levels of liquidity and market efficiency; greater securities price volatility; exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less availability of public information about issuers; limitations on foreign ownership of securities; imposition of withholding or other taxes; imposition of restrictions on the expatriation of the assets of a Fund; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; and weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements. Shareholder rights under the laws of some foreign countries may not be as favorable as U.S. laws. Thus, a shareholder may have more difficulty in asserting its rights or enforcing a judgment against a foreign company than a shareholder of a comparable U.S. company. Investment of more than 25% of a Fund's total assets in securities located in one country or region will subject the Fund to increased country or region risk with respect to that country or region.

Geographic Risk

Geographic Risk applies to the 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 Conscious Companies ETF, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Geographic risk is the risk that the Fund's assets may be concentrated in countries located in the same geographic region. This concentration will subject a Fund to risks associated with that particular region, or a region economically tied to that particular region, such as a natural disaster.

Index-Related Risk

There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Underlying Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Underlying Index. Errors in index data, index computations and/or the construction of the Underlying Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on a Fund and its shareholders.

International Closed Market Trading Risk

International Closed Market Trading Risk applies to the 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, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

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

Investable Universe of Companies Risk

Investable Universe of Companies Risk applies to the Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

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

Issuer Risk

Issuer risk is the risk that any of the individual companies that a Fund invests in may perform badly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or on their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which would also cause their stock prices to decline.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to each Fund other than the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

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

Listing Standards Risk

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

Management Risk

Each Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. Therefore, each Fund is subject to management risk. That is, the Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may cause a Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. The ability of the Adviser to successfully implement each Fund's investment strategies will influence each Fund's performance significantly.

Market Risk

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

Market Trading Risk

Absence of Active Market

Although Shares of a Fund are or will be listed for trading on a U.S. exchange and may be listed on certain foreign exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained.

Risks of Secondary Listings

A Fund's Shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. exchanges other than the U.S. exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained. There can be no assurance that a Fund's Shares will continue to trade on any such exchange or in any market or that a Fund's Shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. A Fund's Shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Shares on a U.S. exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.

Secondary Market Trading Risk

Shares of a Fund may trade in the secondary market on days when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem Shares. On such days, Shares may trade in the secondary market with more significant premiums or discounts than might be experienced on days when the Fund accepts purchase and redemption orders.

Secondary market trading in Fund Shares may be halted by a stock exchange because of market conditions or other reasons. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on a stock exchange or in any market may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules on the stock exchange or market. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing or trading of Fund Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Funds May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV

Shares of a Fund may trade at, above or below NAV. The per share NAV of each Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of such Fund's holdings. The trading prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV as well as market supply and demand. The trading prices of a Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. Any of these factors may lead to the Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly with a Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares

Buying or selling Fund Shares involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling Shares of a Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread" - that is, the difference between what professional investors are willing to pay for Fund Shares (the "bid" price) and the market price at which they are willing to sell Fund Shares (the "ask" price). Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Fund Shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to each Fund other than the Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF.

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

New Fund Risk

New Fund Risk applies to the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

The Fund is a new fund, with no operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders. From time to time an authorized participant, a third party investor, the Fund's Adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's Adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk

Non-Diversification Risk applies to each Fund other than the Global X Conscious Companies ETF.

Each Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act. This means that each Fund may invest most of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of companies. As a result, each Fund may be more susceptible to the risks associated with these particular companies, or to a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting these companies.

Operational Risk

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

Passive Investment Risk

Each Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the respective Underlying Index. Each Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index regardless of their investment merits. The Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets beyond the mechanics built into the Underlying Index. Unlike many investment companies, a Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, a Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund’s return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Premium/Discount Risk

Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries

Risk of Investing in Developed Countries applies to the Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X Longevity Thematic ETF.

Investment in developed country issuers may subject a Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to developed countries. Developed countries generally tend to rely on services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary means of economic growth. A prolonged slowdown in, among others, services sectors is likely to have a negative impact on economies of certain developed countries. Developed countries experienced a significant economic slowdown during the recent financial crisis. In the past, certain developed countries have been targets of terrorism. Acts of terrorism in developed countries or against their interests abroad may cause uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which a Fund has exposure. Heavy regulation of, among others, labor and product markets may have an adverse effect on certain issuers. Such regulations may negatively affect economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. Many developed countries are heavily indebted and face rising healthcare and retirement expenses. In addition, price fluctuations of certain commodities and regulations impacting the import of commodities may negatively affect developed country economies.

Risk of Investing in Switzerland

Risk of Investing in Switzerland applies to the Global X Internet of Things ETF.

Investment in Swiss issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Switzerland. Among other things, Switzerland’s economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the U.S., U.K., France and Germany. Future changes in the price or the demand for Swiss products or services by the U.S., U.K., France and Germany or changes in these countries’ economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates could adversely impact the Swiss economy and the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Switzerland’s economy relies heavily

on the banking sector. Due to the lack of natural resources, Switzerland is dependent upon imports for raw materials. As a result, any drastic price fluctuations in the price of certain raw materials will likely have a significant impact on the Swiss economy. Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain, may have an adverse effect on the Swiss economy.

Risks Related to Investing in Education Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Education Companies applies to the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Education companies may be affected by changes in demographics and changes in consumer demands. Furthermore, government regulations, programs and policies can have a significant impact on the products and services provided by education companies. Some education companies rely heavily on tax breaks and government subsidies, which can be very policy-dependent and may not continue indefinitely in the future. Education companies are also affected by macroeconomic growth and the overall strength of the labor market, which can influence the demand for educational products and services. Some education companies have recently faced increased regulatory scrutiny, and in some cases litigation, due to business practices that were perceived as unfair and misleading to consumers. Ongoing and future legal actions could have a negative impact on education companies.

Risks Related to Investing in FinTech Companies

Risks Related to Investing in FinTech Companies applies to the Global X FinTech ETF.

FinTech Companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations, economic conditions and deterioration in credit markets. These companies may have significant exposure to consumers and businesses (especially small businesses) in the form of loans and other financial products or services. FinTech Companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many FinTech Companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Many FinTech Companies currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some FinTech Companies. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. FinTech Companies involved in alternative currencies may face slow adoption rates and be subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. FinTech Companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology.

Risks Related to Investing in Health & Wellness Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Health & Wellness Companies applies to the Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF.

The Fund invests in health and wellness companies, including companies that operate gyms and fitness/wellness facilities as well as companies that provide, manufacture or distribute natural/organic foods, sports/fitness equipment, wearable fitness technology, fitness/athletic apparel, nutritional supplements, anti-aging products and dietary services. The risks related to investing in such companies include rapid changes in consumer trends, social trends, marketing campaigns, and consumers' disposable income. In addition, these companies typically face intense competition domestically and abroad, which could adversely impact the success of these companies.

Risks Related to Investing in Hong Kong

Risks Related to Investing in Hong Kong applies to the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Investments in Hong Kong issuers may subject each Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Hong Kong. China is Hong Kong's largest trading partner, both in terms of exports and imports. Any changes in the Chinese economy, trade regulations or currency exchange rates, or a tightening of China's control over Hong Kong, may have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy.

Risks Related to Investing in Infrastructure Development Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Infrastructure Development Companies applies to the Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF.

The Fund invests in infrastructure development companies, including companies involved in construction, engineering, production of raw materials, production and distribution of heavy construction equipment and industrial transportation. General risks of infrastructure development companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, and excess capacity. In addition, infrastructure development companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels (including both private and public sector spending), economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, labor relations and government regulations. Some infrastructure development companies may rely heavily on local, state or national government contracts, and are therefore subject to higher degrees of political risk and could be negatively impacted by changes in government policies or a deterioration in government balance sheets in the future.

Risks Related to Investing in International Stocks

Risks Related to Investing in International Stocks applies to the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

The Fund's investments in foreign stocks can be riskier than U.S. stock investments. The prices of foreign stocks and the prices of U.S. stocks have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, world events - such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters - could adversely affect the value of securities issued by companies in foreign countries or regions. Stocks of companies located in emerging markets will be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the stocks of companies located in more developed foreign markets.

Risks Related to Investing in Internet of Things Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Internet of Things Companies applies to the Global X Internet of Things ETF.

Internet of Things companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many Internet of Things companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. As a result, Internet of Things companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations, and may be subject to additional regulatory oversight with regard to privacy concerns and cybersecurity risk. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. Internet of Things companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. Internet of Things companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology.

Risks Related to Investing in Japan

Risks Related to Investing in Japan applies to the Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF and Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF.

The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low, and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons and tsunamis, which could negatively affect each Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in Longevity Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Longevity Companies applies to the Global X Longevity Thematic ETF.

The Fund invests in longevity companies, including pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies involved in the research, development, production and/or manufacturing of drugs; suppliers or manufacturers of medical devices; companies operating skilled nursing homes, senior living homes and continuing care communities; and providers of health care services, including home healthcare providers. Longevity companies may be affected by industry competition, dependency on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability. Longevity companies may be affected by government regulations and government healthcare programs, as well as increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims. Many longevity companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may adversely affect that company's profitability.

Risks Related to Investing in Millennial Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Millennial Companies applies to the Global X Millennials Thematic ETF.

The Fund invests in millennial companies, including companies involved in producing or distributing clothing and apparel, food (including restaurants), and consumer staples, as well as companies involved in the provision of social networks and social media, digital media, live events and entertainment, travel and transportation services, financial services and investments, housing and housing services and educational services. Millennial companies may be affected by changes in consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns. Millennial companies generally face a high degree of competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence.

Risks Related to Investing in Real Estate Stocks and REITs

Risks Related to Investing in Real Estate Stocks and REITs applies to the Global X Longevity Thematic ETF and Global X Millennials Thematic ETF.

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

Concentration Risk

Real estate companies may own a limited number of properties and concentrate their investments in a particular geographic region or property type.

Equity REITs Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

Rising interest rate could result in higher costs of capital for real estate companies, which could negatively affect a real estate company's ability to meet its payment obligations.

Leverage Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

Investing in real estate companies may involve risks similar to those associated with investing in small-capitalization companies. Real estate company securities may be volatile. There may be less trading in real estate company shares, which means that buy and sell transactions in those shares could have a magnified impact on share price, resulting in abrupt or erratic price fluctuations.

In addition, real estate is relatively illiquid and, therefore, a real estate company may have a limited ability to vary or liquidate its investments in properties in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

Operational Risk

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

Property Risk

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

Regulatory Risk

Real estate income and values may be adversely affected by applicable domestic and foreign laws (including tax laws). Government actions, such as tax increases, zoning law changes or environmental regulations also may have a major impact on real estate.

Repayment Risk

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

U.S. Tax Risk

Certain U.S. real estate companies are subject to special U.S. federal tax requirements. A REIT that fails to comply with such tax requirements may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation, which may affect the value of the REIT and the characterization of the REIT's distributions. The U.S. federal tax requirement that a REIT distributes substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in the REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures.

Risks Related to Investing in Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies

Risks Related to Investing in Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Companies applies to the Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF.

Robotics and artificial intelligence companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. Robotics and artificial intelligence companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. Robotics and artificial intelligence companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology.

Risks Related to Investing in the Biotechnology Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Biotechnology Sector applies to the Global X Longevity Thematic ETF.

Companies in the biotechnology industry spend heavily on research and development, and their products or services may not prove commercially successful or may become obsolete quickly. The biotechnology industry is subject to a significant amount of governmental regulation, and changes in governmental policies and the need for regulatory approvals may have a material adverse effect on this industry. Companies in the biotechnology industry are subject to risks of new technologies and competitive pressures and are heavily dependent on patents and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector applies to the Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Millennials Thematic ETF, Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace.

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector applies to the Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF.

Companies in the consumer staples sector are subject to government regulation affecting their products, which may negatively impact such companies' performance. For instance, government regulations may affect the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods of companies that make food products, which could affect company profitability. Tobacco companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation. Also, the success of food, beverage, household and personal products companies may be strongly affected by consumer interest, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand, including performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence and spending.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector applies to the Global X FinTech ETF.

Companies in the financials sector are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Governmental regulation may change frequently. The financials sector is exposed to risks that may impact the value of investments in the financials sector more severely than investments outside this sector, including operating with substantial financial leverage. The financials sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations and adverse conditions in other related markets. Additionally, the deterioration of the credit markets during the 2007-2008 global financial crisis caused an adverse impact in a broad range of mortgage, asset-backed, auction rate and other markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial services institutions and markets. This situation created instability in the financial services markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses or even become insolvent or bankrupt. Some financial services companies experienced downgrades in their credit ratings, declines in the valuations of their assets, took action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions caused the securities of many financial services companies to decline in value. Securities in the financial sector could replicate similar effects if credit markets were to be substantially affected again. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate, which may include, but are not limited to, possible declines in the value of real estate, adverse changes in national, state or local real estate conditions; obsolescence of properties; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds (including changes in interest rates), the impact of changes in environmental laws, overbuilding in a real estate company's market, and environmental problems, could have a major effect on the value of real estate securities (which include REITs).

Risks Related to Investing in the Healthcare Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Healthcare Sector applies to the Global X Longevity Thematic ETF.

Companies in the healthcare sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing

pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the healthcare sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Healthcare companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the healthcare sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector applies to the Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, and Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF.

Stock prices for the types of companies included in this sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets. Transportation stocks, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector applies to the Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, Global X Millennials Thematic ETF, and Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF.

Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology advances could have a major effect on the value of each Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and increased competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. These companies also are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector applies to the Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF.

Issuers in the materials sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and worldwide competition. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Issuers in the materials sector are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims and may be adversely affected by depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and governmental regulations.

Risks Related to Investing in the Medical Device Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Medical Device Sector applies to the Global X Longevity Thematic ETF.

Companies in the medical device industry may be heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Companies in the medical device industry may be subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims as well as competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. The profitability of some medical device companies may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies

or other market developments. Many new products in the medical device industry are subject to regulatory approvals, and the process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly.

Risks Related to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Pharmaceutical Sector applies to the Global X Longevity Thematic ETF.

Companies in the pharmaceuticals industry are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. The profitability of some companies in the pharmaceuticals industry may be dependent on a relatively limited number of products. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the pharmaceuticals industry are subject to government approvals, regulation and reimbursement rates. The process of obtaining government approvals may be long and costly. Many companies in the pharmaceuticals industry are heavily dependent on patents and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Companies in the pharmaceuticals industry may be subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

Risks Related to Investing in the United Kingdom

Risks Related to Investing in the United Kingdom applies to the Global X Education Thematic ETF.

Investment in British issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the United Kingdom. The British economy relies heavily on the export of financial services to the United States and other European countries. A prolonged slowdown in the financial services sector may have a negative impact on the British economy. In the past, the United Kingdom has been a target of terrorism. Acts of terrorism in the United Kingdom or against British interests abroad may cause uncertainty in the British financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. The British economy, along with the United States and certain other EU economies, experienced a significant economic slowdown during the recent financial crisis. Pursuant to the European 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.

Securities Lending Risk

Securities Lending Risk applies to the Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF.

A Fund may engage in lending its portfolio securities. Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to the extent noted under Fund Summaries-Principal Investment Strategies. In connection with such loans, each Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of domestic equity securities and ADRs and 105% of the value of the foreign equity securities (other than ADRs) being lent. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although a Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, a Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by a Fund). In addition, a Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests. Also, as securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X FinTech ETF, Global X Internet of Things ETF, Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF, Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF, and Global X Education Thematic ETF.

A Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in small-capitalization companies. If it does so, it may be subject to certain risks associated with small-capitalization companies. These companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume

and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. In addition, these companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences. These companies tend to have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than larger companies.

Tracking Error Risk

Tracking error is the divergence of a Fund's performance from that of its Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur because of differences between the securities and other instruments held in a Fund's portfolio and those included in its Underlying Index, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and a Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV), differences in transaction costs, a Fund's holding of uninvested cash, differences in timing of the accrual of or the valuation of dividends or interest, tax gains or losses, changes to the Underlying Index or the costs to a Fund of complying with various new or existing regulatory requirements. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because a Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. Index ETFs that track indices with significant weight in emerging markets issuers may experience higher tracking error other than other ETFs that do not track such indices.

Trading Halt Risk

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

U.S. Economic Risk

The United States is a significant trading partner of or foreign investor in certain countries in which the Funds invest and the economies of these countries may be particularly affected by changes in the U.S. economy. Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate, a recession in the United States or increases in foreclosures rates may have a material adverse effect on economies of the countries in which such Fund invests.

Valuation Risk

The sales price a Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF OTHER RISKS

The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks associated with its investments and investment strategies.

Leverage Risk

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 regulated investment company ("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 increase the risks associated with investing in a Fund. 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 leveraged. A Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with borrowings.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company Risk

Each Fund must meet a number of diversification requirements to qualify as a RIC under Section 851 of the Code and, if qualified, to continue to qualify. If a Fund experiences difficulty in meeting those requirements for any fiscal quarter, it might enter into borrowings in order to increase the portion of the Fund's total assets represented by cash, cash items, and U.S. government securities

shortly thereafter and, as of the close of the following fiscal quarter, to attempt to meet the requirements. However, a Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with any such borrowings, and increased investments by the Fund in cash, cash items, and U.S. government securities (whether the Funds make such investments from borrowings) are likely to reduce the Fund's return to investors.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' combined SAI. The top holdings of each Fund and Fund fact sheets providing information regarding each Fund's top holdings can be found at www.globalxfunds.com and may be requested by calling 1-888-GX-Fund-1 (1-888-493-8631).

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Global X Management Company LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser and the administrator for each Fund. Subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing the investment activities of each Fund and each Fund's business affairs and other administrative matters. The Adviser has been a registered investment adviser since 2008. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices located at 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10022. As of March 16, 2018, the Adviser provided investment advisory services for assets of approximately \$10.1 billion. On February 12, 2018, the Adviser entered into an agreement and plan of merger pursuant to which an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset Global Investments Co., Ltd. ("Mirae") would be merged with and into the Adviser (the "Transaction"). As a result of the merger, upon completion of the Transaction, the Adviser will become an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae. The Transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2018 pending receipt of certain regulatory approvals and subject to the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions. There can be no assurance that the Transaction will be consummated as contemplated or that necessary conditions will be satisfied.

Pursuant to a Supervision and Administration Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust, the Adviser provides or causes to be furnished all supervisory, administrative and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of each Fund and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by each Fund, including audit, certain custody, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs. The Supervision and Administration Agreement also requires the Adviser to provide investment advisory services to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement.

Each Fund pays the Adviser a fee ("Management Fee") in return for providing investment advisory, supervisory and administrative services under an all-in fee structure. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Funds paid a monthly Management Fee to the Adviser at the following annual rates (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund taken separately):

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Management Fee</u>
Global X FinTech ETF	0.68%
Global X Internet of Things ETF	0.68%
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF	0.68%
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF	0.68%
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF	0.68%
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF	0.68%
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF	0.58%
Global X Conscious Companies ETF	0.43%
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF	0.65%
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF	0.48%

The Management Fee to be paid by the Global X Education Thematic ETF is at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets) of 0.68%.

In addition, each Fund bears other fees and expenses that are not covered by the Supervision and Administration Agreement, which may vary and will affect the total expense ratio of each Fund, such as taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses). The Adviser may earn a profit on

the Management Fee paid by each Fund. Also, the Adviser, and not shareholders of the Funds, would benefit from any price decreases in third-party services, including decreases resulting from an increase in net assets.

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 each 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.

Approval of Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for each Fund (other than the Global X Education Thematic ETF) is available in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30th. The Board of Trustees’ approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for the Global X Education Thematic ETF mentioned above will be available in the Fund's first Semi-Annual Report or Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended May 31 or November 30, respectively.

Portfolio Management

The Portfolio Managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolios are Chang Kim, James Ong, and Nam To.

Chang Kim: Chang Kim, CFA, joined the Adviser in September 2009. He currently holds the position of Senior Vice President with the Adviser. Mr. Kim received his Bachelor of Arts from Yale University in 2009.

James Ong: James Ong, CFA, joined the Adviser in July 2014 and was promoted to Associate Vice President in February 2017. Previously, Mr. Ong served for two years as an investment banker in the Media & Telecom group at Jefferies. Mr. Ong received his Bachelor in Economics from Harvard University in 2012.

Nam To: Nam To joined the Adviser in July 2017 as a Portfolio Management Analyst. Previously, Mr. To was a Global Economics Research Analyst at Bunge Limited from 2014 through 2017 and an Advisory and Investment Analyst at Horizon Capital Group from June 2013 through August 2013. Mr. To received his Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Economics from Cornell University in 2014.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares of the Funds.

DISTRIBUTOR

SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor") distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by each Fund. The Distributor’s principal address is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Adviser.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of the operational Funds trade on the national securities exchanges and in the secondary market during the trading day. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly-traded securities. There is no minimum investment for purchases made on the national securities exchanges. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges. In addition, you will also incur the cost of the “spread,” which is the difference between what professional investors are willing to pay for Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which they are willing to sell

Shares (the “ask” price). The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of Shares. The spread with respect to Shares varies over time based on a Fund’s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund has a lot of trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity. Because of the costs of buying and selling Shares, frequent trading may reduce investment return.

Shares of a Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only by Authorized Participants (as defined in the SAI) and only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the "Creations and Redemptions" section in the SAI. Under normal circumstances, the Funds will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming Authorized Participant within two days after the Authorized Participant’s redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Funds' SAI and in the agreement between the Authorized Participant and the Funds' distributor. However, the Funds reserve the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption request to pay an Authorized Participant, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Funds anticipate regularly meeting redemption requests primarily through in-kind redemptions. However, the Fund reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds to an Authorized Participant in cash, consistent with the Trust’s exemptive relief. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

Shares generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Shares of the Funds trade under the trading symbols listed for each Fund in the Fund Summaries section of this Prospectus.

The Funds are listed on a national securities exchange, which is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Book Entry

Shares of the Funds are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants include DTC, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any rights as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” form.

FREQUENT TRADING

Unlike frequent trading of shares of a traditional open-end mutual fund (i.e., not exchange-traded shares), frequent trading of Shares on the secondary market does not disrupt portfolio management, increase a Fund's trading costs, lead to realization of capital gains, or otherwise harm Fund shareholders because these trades do not involve the Fund directly. A few institutional investors are authorized to purchase and redeem each Fund's Shares directly with the Fund. When these trades are effected in-kind (i.e., for securities, and not for cash), they do not cause any of the harmful effects (noted above) that may result from frequent cash trades. Moreover, each Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of the Fund intended to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting in-kind trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund’s trading costs increase in those circumstances, although transaction fees are subject to certain limits and therefore may not cover all related costs incurred by a Fund. For these reasons, the Board of Trustees has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter frequent trading and market-timing in Shares of the Funds.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES PLAN

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a Distribution and Services Plan (“Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees in connection with the sale and distribution of its Shares and pay service fees in connection with the provision of ongoing services to shareholders of each class and the maintenance of shareholder accounts in an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by a Fund, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of each Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in a Fund. By purchasing Shares subject to distribution fees and service fees, you may pay more over time than you would by purchasing Shares with other types of sales charge arrangements. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charge permitted by the rules of FINRA. The net income attributable to Shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution fees and service fees and other expenses of a Fund.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends from net investment income, including any net foreign currency gains, generally are declared and paid at least annually and any net realized capital gains are distributed at least annually. In order to improve tracking error or comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), dividends may be declared and paid more frequently than annually for a Fund.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed on a pro rata basis to beneficial owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from a Fund. Dividends and security gain distributions are distributed in U.S. dollars and cannot be automatically reinvested in additional Shares.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of a Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares purchased in the secondary market.

TAXES

The following is a summary of certain tax considerations that may be relevant to an investor in a Fund. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual United States citizens or residents and is based on current tax law. You should consult your tax advisor for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

Distributions. Each Fund receives income and gains on its investments. The income, less expenses incurred in the operation of each Fund, constitutes each Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Each Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for federal tax purposes and to distribute to shareholders substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gain each year. Except as otherwise noted below, you will generally be subject to federal income tax on each Fund's distributions to you. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions attributable to net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) of each Fund generally are taxable to you as long-term capital gains. This is true no matter how long you own your Shares or whether you take distributions in cash of additional Shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals is 20%.

Distributions of "qualifying dividends" will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of each Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or "qualified" foreign corporations ("qualifying dividends"), then all distributions received by individual shareholders of a Fund will be treated as qualifying dividends. But if less than 95% of the gross income of each Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of qualifying dividends, then distributions received by individual shareholders of a Fund will be qualifying dividends only to the extent they are derived from qualifying dividends earned by such Fund. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before such Fund's ex-dividend date (and such Fund will need to have met a similar holding period requirement with respect to the Shares of the corporation paying the qualifying dividend). The amount of each Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment may be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities (if any), a high portfolio turnover rate or investments in debt securities or "non-qualified" foreign corporations. In addition, whether distributions received from foreign corporations are qualifying dividends will depend on several factors including the country of residence of the corporation making the distribution. Accordingly, distributions from many of each Fund's holdings may not be qualifying dividends.

A portion of distributions paid to shareholders that are corporations may also qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying

for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities, by a high portfolio turnover rate or by investments in debt securities or foreign corporations. All dividends (including the deducted portion) must be included in a corporation's alternative minimum taxable income calculations.

Distributions from a Fund will generally be taxable to you in the year in which they are paid, with one exception. Dividends and distributions declared by a Fund in October, November or December and paid in January of the following year are taxed as though they were paid on December 31.

You should note that if you buy Shares of each Fund shortly before it makes a distribution, the distribution will be fully taxable to you even though, as an economic matter, it simply represents a return of a portion of your investment. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

You will be informed of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualifying dividend income, and capital gain distributions at the time they are paid, and you will be advised of the tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Shares for a full year, a Fund may designate and distribute, as ordinary income or capital gain, a percentage of income that is not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in such Fund.

Each Fund's investments in partnerships, including in partnerships defined as Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships for tax purposes, may result in such Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

Excise Tax Distribution Requirements. Under the Code, a nondeductible excise tax of 4% is imposed on the excess of a RIC's "required distribution" for the calendar year ending within the RIC's taxable year over the "distributed amount" for such calendar year. The term "required distribution" means the sum of (a) 98% of ordinary income (generally net investment income) for the calendar year, (b) 98.2% of capital gain (both long-term and short-term) for the one-year period ending on October 31 (or December 31, if each Fund so elects), and (c) the sum of any untaxed, undistributed net investment income and net capital gains of the RIC for prior periods. The term "distributed amount" generally means the sum of (a) amounts actually distributed by each Fund from its current year's ordinary income and capital gain net income and (b) any amount on which each Fund pays income tax for the taxable year ending in the calendar year. Although each Fund intends to distribute its net investment income and net capital gains so as to avoid excise tax liability, each Fund may determine that it is in the interest of shareholders to distribute a lesser amount. The Funds intend to declare and pay these amounts in December (or in January, which must be treated by you as received in December) to avoid these excise taxes, but can give no assurances that their distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all such taxes.

Foreign Currencies. Under the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time a Fund accrues interest or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, and the time such Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities, are treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, gains or losses from the disposition of foreign currencies, from the disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency, or from the disposition of a forward foreign currency contract which are attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the asset and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses, referred to under the Code as "section 988" gains or losses, increase or decrease the amount of a Fund's investment company taxable income available to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, rather than increasing or decreasing the amount of such Fund's net capital gain.

Foreign Taxes. Each Fund will be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to certain dividends or interest received from sources in foreign countries. If at the close of the taxable year more than 50% in value of a Fund's assets consists of stock in foreign corporations, such Fund will be eligible to make an election to treat a proportionate amount of those taxes as constituting a distribution to each shareholder, which would allow you either (subject to certain limitations) (1) to credit that proportionate amount of taxes against your U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. If a Fund is not eligible or chooses not to make this election, it will be entitled to deduct such taxes in computing the amounts it is required to distribute.

Sales and Exchanges. The sale of Shares is a taxable event on which a gain or loss is recognized. The amount of gain or loss is based on the difference between your tax basis in Shares and the amount you receive for them upon disposition. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Shares for over one year at the time you sell or exchange them. Gains and losses on Shares held for one year or less will generally constitute short-term capital gains, except that a loss on Shares held six months or less will be re-characterized as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions that you have received on the Shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares may be disallowed under the so-called "wash sale" rules to the extent the Shares disposed of are replaced with other Shares of that same Fund within a period of 61 days

beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the Shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in Shares of a Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the Shares acquired.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered (plus any cash received 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 received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans. The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on, and sales, exchanges and redemptions of, Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plan are not currently taxable, but may be taxable when funds are withdrawn from the tax qualified plan, unless the Shares were purchased with borrowed funds.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. Each Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury the applicable backup withholding rate of the dividends and gross sales proceeds paid to any shareholder (i) who has either provided an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (ii) who is subject to backup withholding by the IRS, or (iii) who has failed to certify to a Fund, when required to do so, that he or she is not subject to backup withholding or is an "exempt recipient."

Cost Basis Reporting. Federal law requires that shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period be reported to the IRS and to shareholders on the Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any RIC and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current IRS cost basis tax reporting regulations, accurate cost basis and tax lot information must be maintained for tax reporting purposes. This information is not required for Shares that are not "covered." The Funds and their service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

State and Local Taxes. You may also be subject to state and local taxes on income and gain attributable to your ownership of Shares. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Shareholders. A non-U.S. shareholder generally will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax on gain from the redemption of Shares or on capital gain dividends (i.e., dividends attributable to long-term capital gains of a Fund) unless, in the case of a shareholder who is a non-resident alien individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. Non-U.S. shareholders generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate, if applicable) on distributions by a Fund of net investment income, other ordinary income, and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss for the year, unless the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the shareholder. Exemptions from U.S. withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from net long-term capital gains, if any, interest-related dividends paid by the Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by the Fund. Non-U.S. shareholders are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of investing in a Fund.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a 30% withholding tax is imposed on 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.

Consult Your Tax Professional. Your investment in a Fund could have additional tax consequences. You should consult your tax professional for information regarding all tax consequences applicable to your investments in a Fund. More tax information relating to the Funds is also provided in the Statement of Additional Information. This short summary is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Each Fund calculates its NAV as of the regularly scheduled close of business of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day that the NYSE is open for business, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar shall be translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more major banks or dealers that make a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers). The NAV of each Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of such Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding Shares, generally rounded to the nearest cent. The price of Fund Shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount).

In calculating a Fund’s NAV, the Fund’s investments are generally valued using market valuations. A market valuation generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service, or a major market maker (or dealer), or (iii) based on amortized cost, provided the amortized cost is approximately the value on current sale of the security. In the case of shares of funds that are not traded on an exchange, a market valuation means such fund’s published NAV per share. A Fund may use various pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service.

In the event that current market valuations are not readily available or such valuations do not reflect current market values, the affected investments will be valued using fair value pricing pursuant to the pricing policy and procedures approved by 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 NAV and the prices used by the Fund’s Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund’s performance and the performance of the Fund’s Underlying Index.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often the Shares of each Fund traded on the national securities exchanges at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters can be found at www.globalxfunds.com.

TOTAL RETURN INFORMATION

The following Funds had commenced operations as of the most recent fiscal year end: 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, and Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF.

The tables that follow present information about the total returns of each Fund's Underlying Index and the total returns of each Fund. The information presented for each Fund is as of the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2017.

"Cumulative Total Returns" represent the total change in value of an investment over the periods indicated.

Each Fund's per share NAV is the value of one Share of the Fund as calculated in accordance with the standard formula for valuing mutual fund shares. The NAV return is based on the NAV of each Fund and the market return is based on the market prices of the Fund. The price used to calculate market prices is determined by using the midpoint between the bid and the ask on the primary stock exchange on which Shares of the Fund are listed for trading, as of the time that the Fund's NAV is calculated. Market and NAV returns assume that dividends and capital gain distributions have been reinvested in the Fund at market prices and NAV, respectively.

An index is a statistical composite that tracks a specified financial market or sector. Unlike a Fund, an Underlying Index does not actually hold a portfolio of securities and therefore does not incur the expenses incurred by the Fund. These expenses negatively impact the performance of a Fund. Also, market returns do not include brokerage commissions that may be payable on secondary market transactions. If brokerage commissions were included, market returns would be lower. The returns shown in the tables below do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption or sale of Fund Shares. The investment return and principal value of Shares of a Fund will vary with changes in market conditions. Shares of a Fund may be worth more or less than their original cost when they are redeemed or sold in the market. A Fund's past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Cumulative Total Returns
Inception to 11/30/17

	<u>NAV</u>	<u>MARKET</u>	<u>UNDERLYING INDEX</u>
Global X FinTech ETF ¹	44.50%	44.76%	45.72%
Global X Internet of Things ETF ²	34.19%	34.46%	34.17%
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF ³	61.55%	61.28%	60.82%
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF ⁴	11.28%	12.45%	9.95%
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF ⁵	29.30%	32.99%	29.32%
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF ⁶	28.23%	27.80%	28.95%
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF ⁷	7.88%	8.08%	8.29%
Global X Conscious Companies ETF ⁸	28.65%	28.72%	29.41%
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF ⁹	15.91%	16.91%	16.58%
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF ¹⁰	3.48%	3.20%	3.52%

¹ For the period since inception on 09/12/16 to 11/30/17

² For the period since inception on 09/12/16 to 11/30/17

³ For the period since inception on 09/12/16 to 11/30/17

⁴ For the period since inception on 05/09/16 to 11/30/17

⁵ For the period since inception on 05/09/16 to 11/30/17

⁶ For the period since inception on 05/04/16 to 11/30/17

⁷ For the period since inception on 03/06/17 to 11/30/17

⁸ For the period since inception on 07/11/16 to 11/30/17

⁹ For the period since inception on 02/13/17 to 11/30/17

¹⁰ For the period since inception on 10/16/17 to 11/30/17

INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDICES AND THE INDEX PROVIDER

Indxx Global Fintech Thematic Index

The Underlying 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), it derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the FinTech Themes, (ii), 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 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 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 IoT 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 Underlying 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 derives a significant portion of its revenue from one of the Internet of Things Themes, (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 Underlying Index if they meet the following criteria: (1) identified as being critical to the IoT ecosystem due to scale in certain IoT technologies and services, (2) have a distinct business unit(s) focused on IoT products and services and (3) have a core competency that is expected to benefit from increased adoption of IoT. Companies that meet these criteria are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index with a weighting cap of 2%. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide products and services that provide exposure to the Internet of Things 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 industrials and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Thematic Index

The Underlying 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, 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 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, (4) Non-Industrial Robotics (collectively, “Robotics & Artificial Intelligence Themes”). In order to be included in the Underlying 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, (ii), it has stated its primary business to be in products and services focused on one of the Robotics & Artificial Intelligence 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 robotics and artificial intelligence 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 industrials and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Health & Wellness Thematic Index

The objective of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index (“Index Provider”).

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying 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 Underlying 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. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide products and services that facilitate physical health and wellness.

The Underlying 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, health care and information technology companies.

Indxx Global Longevity Thematic Index

The Underlying 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 Underlying Index ("Index Provider").

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying 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 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 Underlying 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. Accordingly, the Fund assets will be concentrated (that is, it will hold 25% or more of its total assets) in companies that provide products and services that facilitate the aging of the global population.

The Underlying 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 health care, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals companies as well as real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

Indxx Millennials Thematic Index

The objective of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The millennial generation refers to the demographic cohort in the U.S. with birth years ranging from 1980 to 2000.

The eligible universe of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying Index only includes companies listed in the United States. The Underlying 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, (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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include industrials and materials companies.

Concinnity Conscious Companies Index

The Underlying 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, the provider of the Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index as of January 31, 2018, were Consumer Discretionary, Industrials and Information Technology.

Concinnity Advisors LP 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 Underlying 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.

Disclaimers

The Index Providers are independent of the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the constituents of the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index.

Solactive AG ("Solactive") is a leading company in the structuring and indexing business for institutional clients. Solactive runs the Solactive index platform. Solactive indices are used by issuers worldwide as underlying indices for financial products. Solactive does not sponsor, endorse or promote any Fund and is not in any way connected to it and does not accept any liability in relation to their issue, operation and trading.

Concinnity makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of this Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in this Fund particularly or the ability of any data supplied by Concinnity to track general stock market performance.

The Funds are not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG or Concinnity, nor does Solactive AG or Concinnity offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the index and/or index trade mark or the index price at any time or in any other respect. The relevant indexes are calculated and published by Solactive AG and/or Concinnity. Solactive AG and/or Concinnity uses its best efforts to ensure that the relevant indexes are calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards the issuer, Solactive AG and/or Concinnity have no obligations to point out errors in the index to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of the Funds. Neither publication of the index by Solactive AG or Concinnity nor the licensing of the index or index trade mark by Concinnity and/or Solactive AG for the purpose of use in connection with the Funds constitutes a recommendation by Solactive AG or Concinnity to invest capital in said Funds nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of Solactive AG or Concinnity with regard to any investment in the Funds.

Indxx is a service mark of Indxx LLC ("Indxx") and has been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser. The Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Indxx. Indxx makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly. Indxx has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Indices. Indxx is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, amount or pricing of the Fund Shares to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund Shares are to be converted into cash. Indxx has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

Accuvest Global Advisors makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of this Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in this Fund particularly or the ability of any data supplied by Accuvest Global Advisors to track general stock market performance.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

SEI Investments Global Funds Services is the sub-administrator for each Fund.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. is the custodian and transfer agent for each Fund.

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP serves as legal counsel to Global X Funds[®] ("Trust") and the Trust's Independent Trustees.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") served as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2016 and 2017.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Each Fund (other than the Global X Education Thematic ETF) has commenced operations and has financial highlights.

The financial highlights tables are intended to help investors understand each Fund's financial performance since the Fund's inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share of each Fund. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in each Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. PwC served as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2016 and 2017. The most recent report appears in the Funds' November 30, 2017 annual reports to shareholders, which is available without charge upon request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investment Income (Loss) (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	Total from Distributions (\$)	Net Asset Value, End of Period (\$)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period (\$)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%)††
Global X FinTech ETF													
2017	14.91	(0.03)	6.91	6.88	—	—	—	21.79	46.14	50,106	0.68	(0.13)	11.65
2016 ⁽¹⁾	15.08	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.17)	—	—	—	14.91	(1.13)	1,491	0.68†	(0.20)†	—
Global X Internet of Things ETF													
2017	15.52	0.16	4.49	4.65	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	20.12	30.04	85,521	0.70	0.85	24.90
2016 ⁽¹⁾	15.04	0.09	0.39	0.48	—	—	—	15.52	3.19	3,881	0.68†	2.75†	0.39
Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence ETF													
2017	14.87	0.01	9.09	9.10	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	23.96	61.22	1,412,589	0.69	0.05	15.29
2016 ⁽¹⁾	14.84	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	—	—	14.87	0.20	2,974	0.68†	0.62†	—
Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF													
2017	14.72	0.17	1.94	2.11	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	16.75	14.38	2,512	0.54 [^]	1.08	16.73
2016 ⁽²⁾	15.13	0.07	(0.48)	(0.41)	—	—	—	14.72	(2.71)	1,472	0.68†	0.82†	—
Global X Longevity Thematic ETF													
2017	15.17	0.08	4.51	4.59	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.16)	19.60	30.58	7,841	0.52 [^]	0.44	10.20
2016 ⁽²⁾	15.32	0.07	(0.22)	(0.15)	—	—	—	15.17	(0.98)	1,517	0.68†	0.78†	2.76
Global X Millennials Thematic ETF													
2017	15.58	0.07	3.51	3.58	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	19.11	23.05	11,467	0.54 [^]	0.40	20.97
2016 ⁽³⁾	14.95	0.05	0.58	0.63	—	—	—	15.58	4.21	3,896	0.68†	0.59†	—
Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF													
2017 ⁽⁴⁾	14.98	0.10	1.08	1.18	—	—	—	16.16	7.88	20,203	0.47†‡	0.91†	—
Global X Conscious Companies ETF													
2017	15.79	0.26	3.33	3.59	(0.15)	—	(0.15)	19.23	22.95	48,065	0.43	1.50	41.77
2016 ⁽⁵⁾	15.09	0.15	0.55	0.70	—	—	—	15.79	4.64	33,163	0.43†	2.57†	37.35
Global X Founder-Run Companies ETF													
2017 ⁽⁶⁾	15.02	0.04	2.35	2.39	—	—	—	17.41	15.91	3,483	0.65†	0.33†	21.61
Global X Iconic U.S. Brands ETF													
2017 ⁽⁷⁾	14.96	0.03	0.49	0.52	—	—	—	15.48	3.48	2,321	0.48†	1.74†	—

⁽¹⁾ The Fund commenced operations on September 12, 2016.

⁽²⁾ The Fund commenced operations on May 9, 2016.

⁽³⁾ The Fund commenced operations on May 4, 2016.

⁽⁴⁾ The Fund commenced operations on March 6, 2017.

⁽⁵⁾ The Fund commenced operations on July 11, 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ The Fund commenced operations on February 13, 2017.

⁽⁷⁾ The Fund commenced operations on October 16, 2017.

* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

** Total Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

† Annualized.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Excludes effect in-kind transfers.

[^] The Global X Health & Wellness Thematic ETF, Global X Longevity Thematic ETF, and Global X Millennials Thematic ETF Ratio of Expenses to Average to Net Asset would have been 0.68% without the waiver.

‡ The Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development ETF Ratio of Expenses to Average to Net Asset would have been 0.58% without the waiver.

Amounts designated as "—" are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Funds' Adviser, sub-adviser(s) (if applicable), custodian, and transfer agent who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements and are not intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund Shares. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by any national securities exchange. No national securities exchange makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Funds to achieve their objectives. No national securities exchange has any obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, shares that are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such shares by investment companies and companies relying on Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order that permits registered investment companies to invest in shares beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1)(A), subject to certain terms and conditions.

The Trust has obtained an SEC order permitting registered investment companies to invest in Shares, as described above. One such condition stated in the order is that investment companies relying on the order must enter into a written agreement with the Trust.

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. 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. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on NASDAQ or Cboe BZX is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at NASDAQ or Cboe BZX upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

For more information visit our website at

www.globalxfunds.com

or call 1-888-GXFund-1 (1-888-493-8631)

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Custodian and Transfer Agent

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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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Philadelphia, PA 19103

A Statement of Additional Information dated April 1, 2018, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

Additional information about each operational Fund and its investments is available in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report will explain the market conditions and investment strategies affecting the Funds' performance during its last fiscal year.

You can ask questions or obtain a free copy of the Funds' shareholder report or the Statement of Additional Information by calling 1-888-GXFund-1 (1-888-493-8631). Free copies of the Funds' shareholder report and the Statement of Additional Information are available from our website at www.globalxfunds.com.

Information about each Fund, including its reports and the Statement of Additional Information, has been filed with the SEC. They can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC or on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the Public Reference section of the SEC, 100 F Street N.E., Room 1580, Washington DC, 20549-1520.

PROSPECTUS

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