GLOBAL X
by Mirae Asset

Global X S&P 500 Covered Call ETF (XYLD)

Important Information

Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Concentration in a particular industry or sector will subject XYLD to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or sector. Investors in XYLD should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the fund's shares and the possibility of significant losses.

XYLD engages in options trading. An option is a contract sold by one party to another that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a stock at an agreed upon price within a certain period or on a specific date. A covered call option involves holding a long position in a particular asset, in this case U.S. common equities, and writing a call option on that same asset with the goal of realizing additional income from the option premium. XYLD writes covered call index options on the S&P 500 Index. By selling covered call options, the fund limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the price of the underlying index above the exercise price, but continues to bear the risk of a decline in the index. A liquid market may not exist for options held by the fund. While the fund receives premiums for writing the call options, the price it realizes from the exercise of an option could be substantially below the indices current market price.

Shares of ETFs are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. Beginning October 15, 2020, market price returns are based on the official closing price of an ETF share or, if the official closing price isn't available, the midpoint between the national best bid and national best offer ("NBBO") as of the time the ETF calculates current NAV per share. Prior to October 15, 2020, market price returns were based on the midpoint between the Bid and Ask price. NAVs are calculated using prices as of 4:00 PM Eastern Time. The returns shown do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. Indices are unmanaged and do not include the effect of fees, expenses or sales charges. One cannot invest directly in an index.

This material must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's prospectus. Please read it carefully before investing.

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Bonds and bond funds will decrease in value as interest rates rise. High yield bonds involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities, due to the speculative nature of their investments. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Real estate and REIT investments are subject to changes in economic conditions, credit risk and interest rate fluctuations. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities, including interest rate risk. Companies may not pay a dividend, an issuer may suspend payment of dividends at any time, and in certain situations an issuer may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. Investments in securities of MLPs involve risk that differ from investments in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macro economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow).

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XYLD: Global X S&P 500 Covered Call ETF

Tracking the Cboe S&P 500 BuyWrite Index, XYLD buys the stocks in the S&P 500 Index and sells "at-the-money" covered calls on the same index

High Income Potential
XYLD seeks to generate income through covered call writing, which historically produces higher yields in periods of volatility.[1]

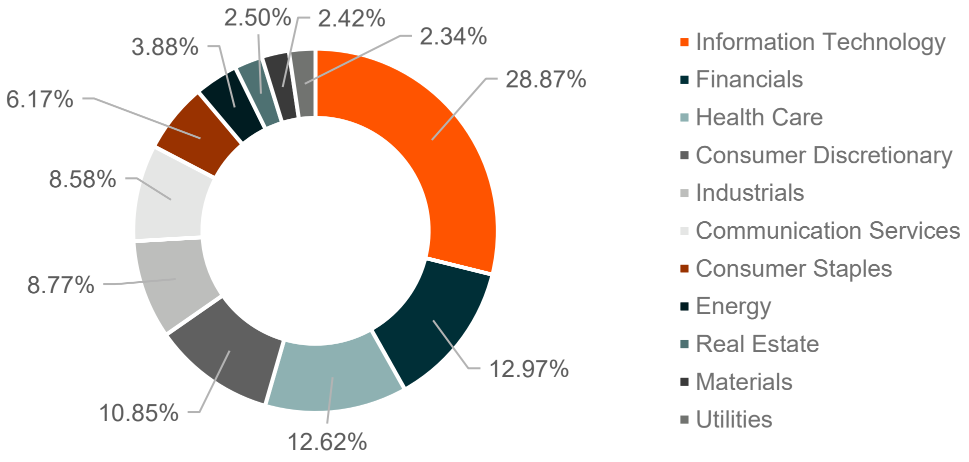
Monthly Distributions
XYLD has made monthly distributions 10 years running.

Efficient Options Execution
XYLD writes call options on the S&P 500 Index, saving investors the time and potential expense of doing so individually.

Key Facts		Stats & Fees	
	Inception Date: 06/21/13 **Ticker: XYLD** **Tracking Index: Cboe S&P 500 BuyWrite Index** **Bloomberg Index Ticker: BXM**		**Total Expense Ratio: 0.60%** **30-Day SEC Yield: 0.95%[2]** **12 Month Yield: 11.02%[2]** **Number of Holdings: 504[3]**

Key Characteristics

SECTOR BREAKDOWN[3]



PERFORMANCE[2,3]

		1-Mo	3-Mo	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	Annualized Since Inception
XYLD	NAV	2.03%	4.05%	11.04%	5.33%	7.08%	6.04%	6.98%
	Market Price	1.95%	3.90%	11.09%	5.32%	7.03%	6.45%	7.04%
S&P 500		4.53%	11.68%	26.26%	9.98%	15.66%	12.01%	13.13%

Performance represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end available at globalxetfs.com.
The Fund's investment objective and investment strategies changed effective December 15, 2017 and again on August 21, 2020. The Fund was also re-organized effective December 24, 2018. Fund returns (NAV & Market Price) presented above reflect the performance of the predecessor Fund through December 21, 2018.

[1] Covered call writing can limit the upside potential of the underlying security. [2] Source: Global X ETFs, as of 12/31/2023. [3] Bloomberg, as of 12/31/2023

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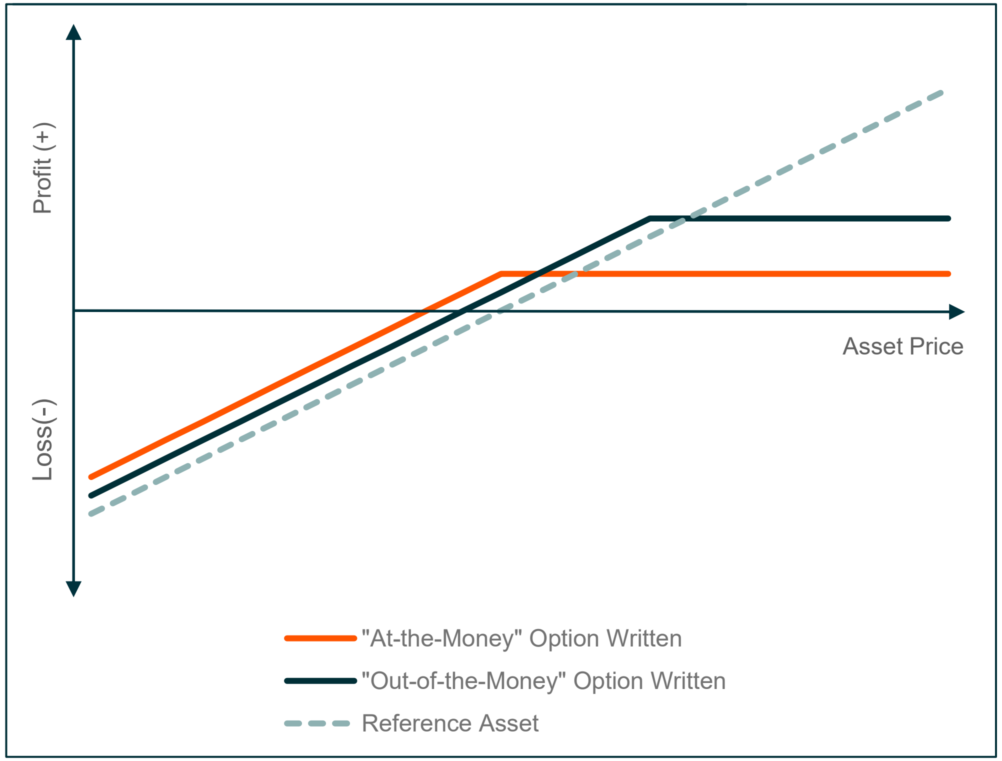
Covered Call Strategy Summary

A covered call is an option strategy in which an investor writes (sells) a call option on an asset he/she already owns

Covered call strategy payoff



Covered Call Features

- Generates higher income versus the underlying security itself due to the premiums received from selling call options.
- Upside potential is capped in the event that the stock appreciates beyond the strike price.
- Option premiums tend to increase during volatile markets, offering a potential risk management component.
- No additional downside protection beyond the premiums received.

How This Works: Covered Call Strategy In Practice (XYLD)

XYLD is an ETF that implements a covered call strategy on the S&P 500.

Owns the S&P 500 Index Components

Components:	As per S&P 500 Index
Weighting:	As per S&P 500 Index

Writes monthly Call Options on the S&P 500

Style:	European
Strike Price (SP):	Closest listed SP above last value
Options Strategy:	Written monthly

Additional Info

Ticker:	XYLD
Inception Date:	06/21/2013
Expense Ratio:	0.60%
Distributions:	Paid Monthly

XYLD seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe S&P 500 BuyWrite Index.

Covered Call Process Explained

As an example of how an ETF can implement a covered call strategy, the Global X S&P 500 Covered Call ETF (XYLD) maintains exposure to the stocks in the S&P 500, while writing call options on the index each month.

XYLD buys all the stocks in the S&P 500 Index

Global X ETF writes/sells S&P 500 Index (SPX) options that will expire in one month

- A premium is received in exchange for the sale of the index options

Shortly after writing the call option contracts, XYLD expects to distribute a portion of the income from writing/selling the SPX index option to the ETF shareholders

On the third Friday of each month, this process is repeated. Global X sells a new S&P 500 Index (SPX) option that will expire in one month

Index Options Details:

- Cannot be called/exercised early
- Settlement is in Cash

For Illustration Purposes Only

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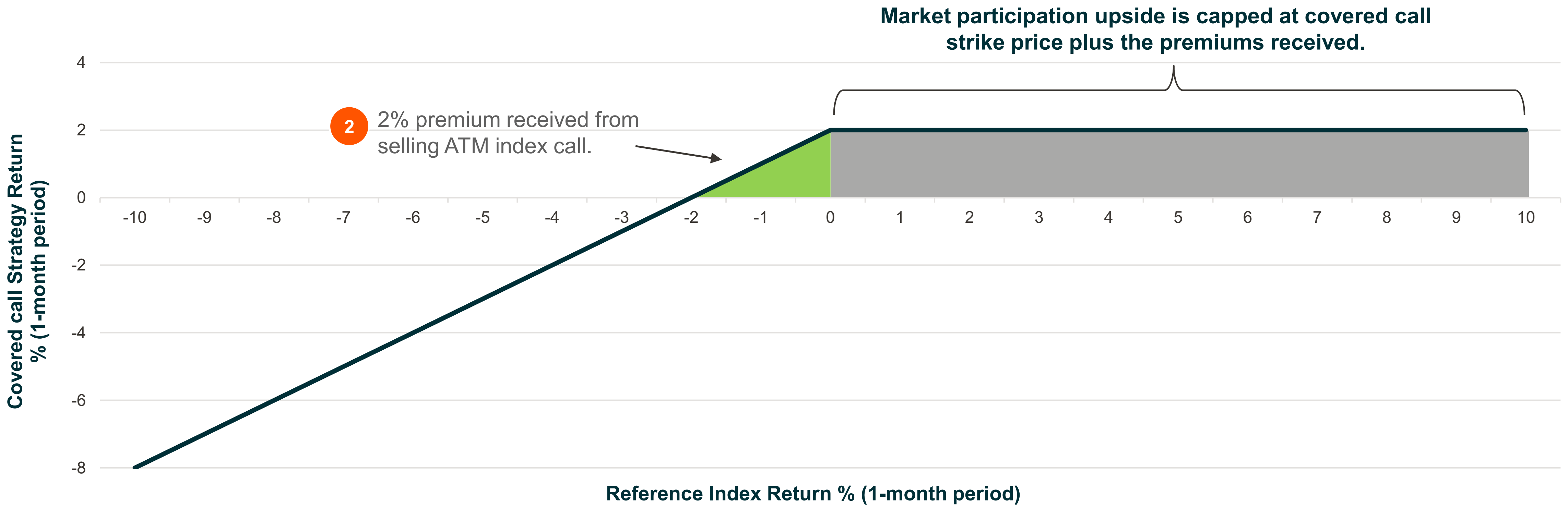
Global X Covered Call ETFs: How it Works (with premiums)

Assuming a 2% premium is received, we can visualize how Global X's Covered Call ETFs are expected to perform.

1 Purchase the underlying index securities

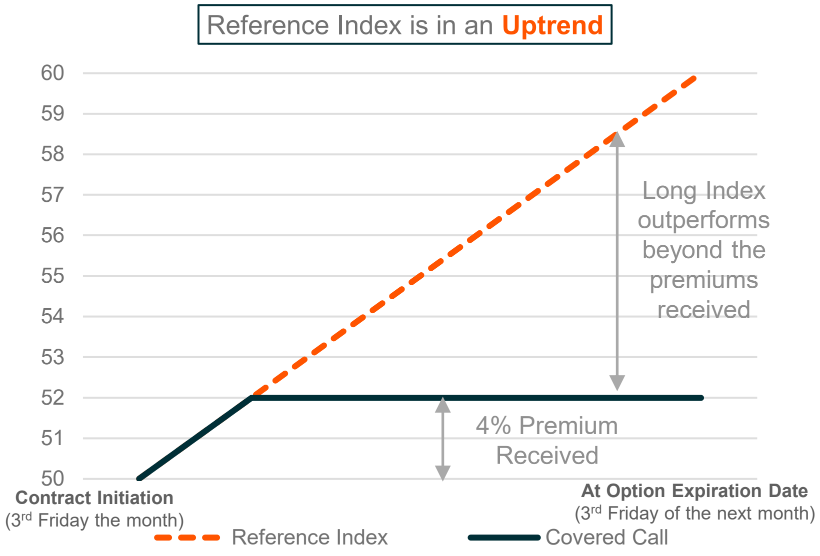
2 Sell an "at-the-money" index call option on 100% of its stock portfolio.

3 Not Pictured: Distribute half of the premiums received up to 1% of NAV to shareholders.



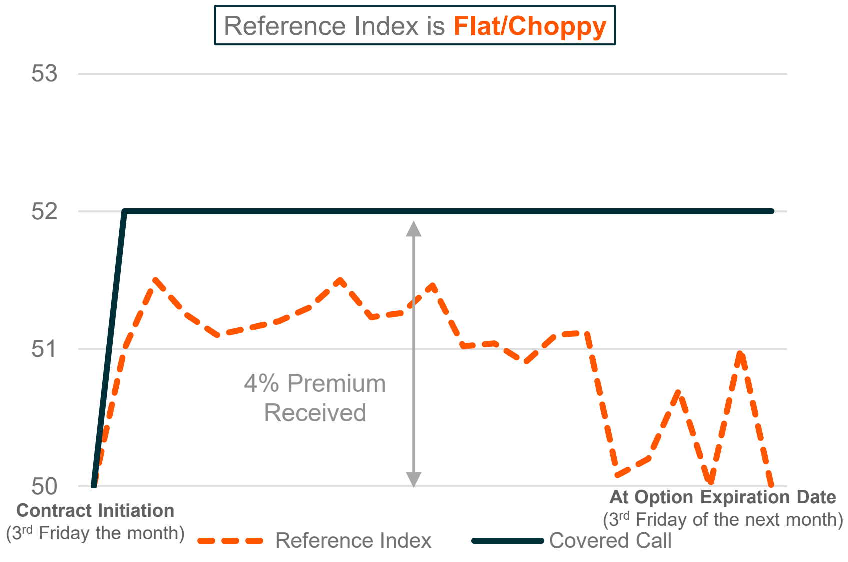
For Illustrative Purposes Only to demonstrate mathematical principal. This is not a guarantee of future results. Covered call Strategy does not reflect fund fees, which would further reduce returns. Fund market price returns may vary from NAV total returns.

Covered Call Performance Scenarios



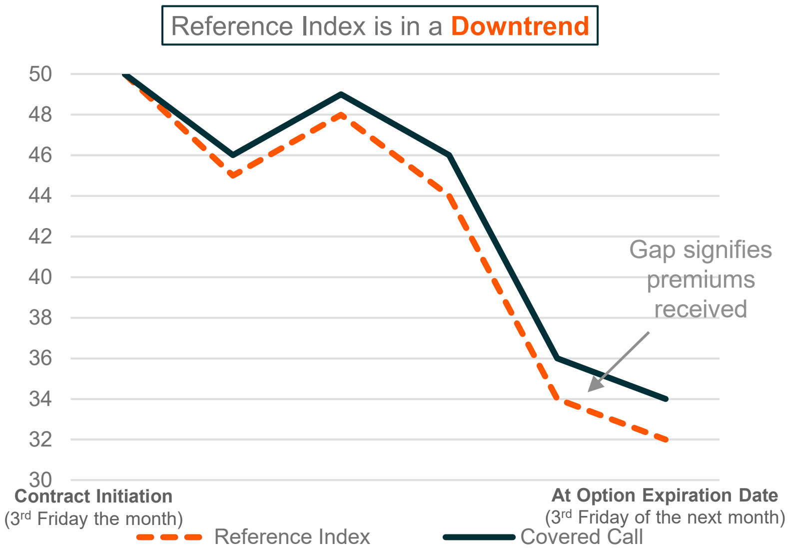
Short Call Strike Price = $50 (ATM)

Covered call would be expected to **underperform** since its potential gain will be limited to the premiums received.



Short Call Strike Price = $50 (ATM)

Covered call would be expected to **outperform** if the reference index price at contract initiation ends at the same price upon contract expiration since its performance will be supported by the premium income collected from selling monthly index calls.



Short Call Strike Price = $50 (ATM)

Covered call would be expected to **outperform** if the reference index falls throughout the life of the options contract due to the covered calls potentially offsetting some losses.

For illustrative purposes only. Flat/Choppy market assumes no fluctuations below the strike price

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Investment Case for XYLD

What can an income-oriented investor potentially do to increase their portfolio's yield?

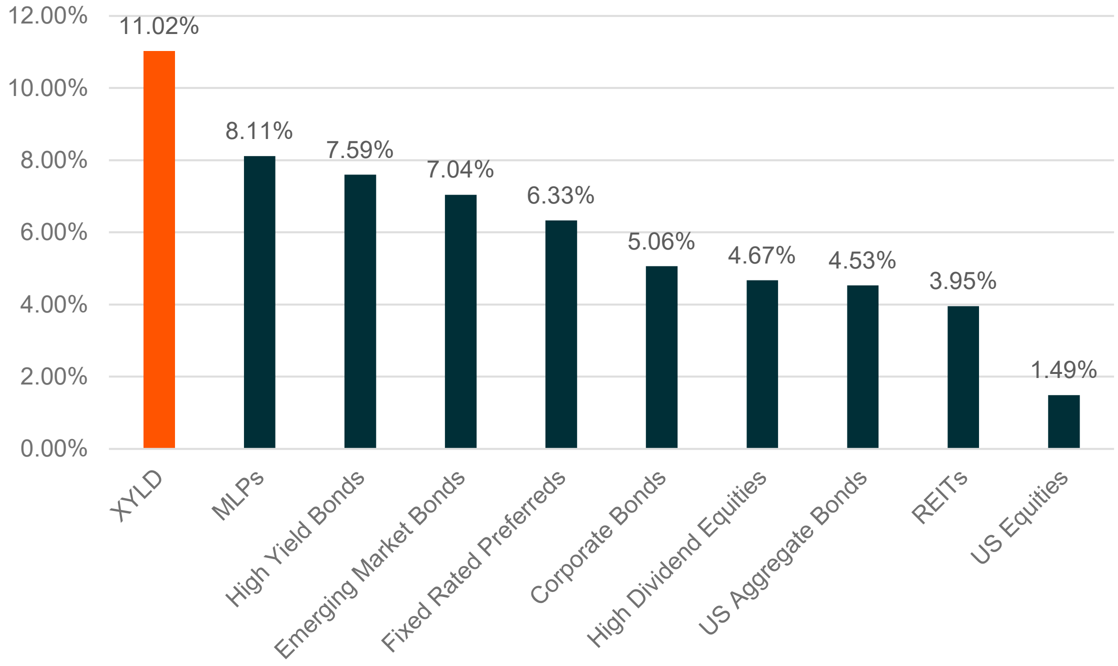
A Take more duration or credit risk in the bond markets, like high yield and Emerging Market bonds

B Look for alternative sources of income, such as high dividend stocks, MLPs, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS) or preferreds.

C Consider an options-based, income-generating strategy, such as the Global X S&P 500 Covered Call ETF (XYLD)

The Global X S&P 500 Covered Call ETF follows a "covered call" or "buy-write" strategy, in which the Fund buys the stocks in the S&P 500 Index and "writes" or "sells" corresponding call options on the same index.

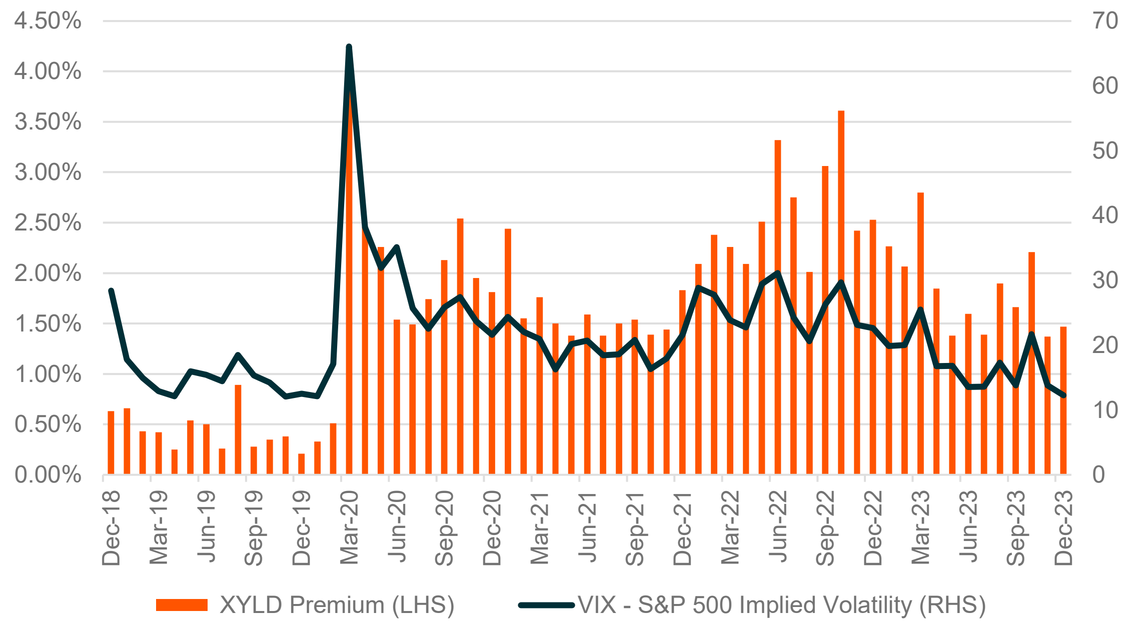
Yields by Asset Class vs. XYLD 12 Month Yield[1] (%)



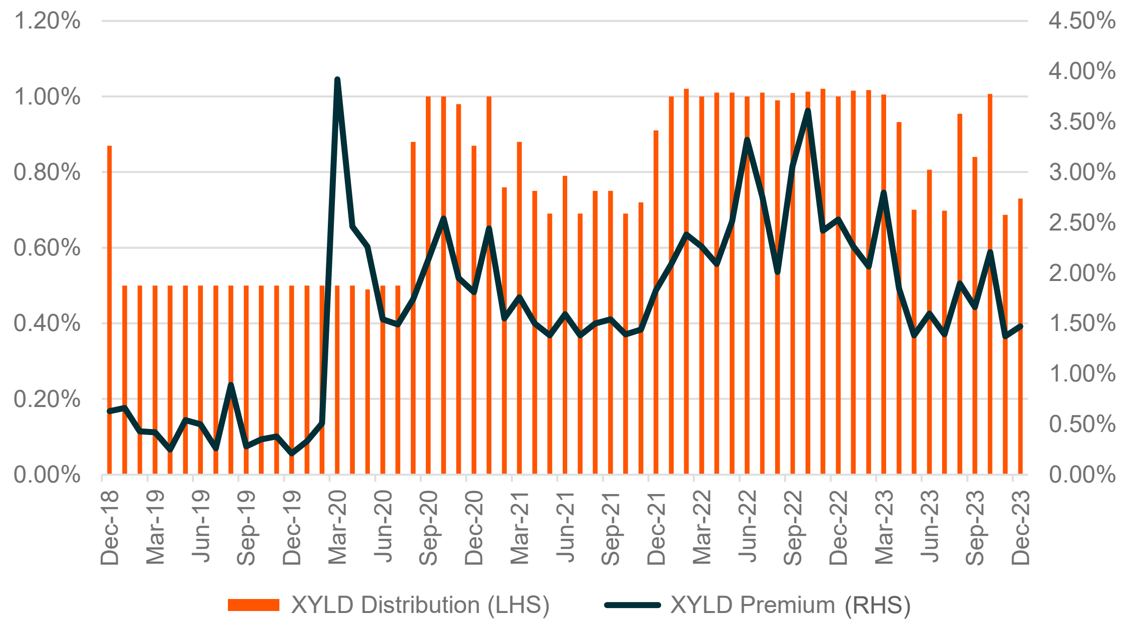
Source: Global X ETFs & Bloomberg as of 12/31/2023. Asset class representations are as follows, MLPs, S&P MLP Index; High Yield Bonds, Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Total Return Index; Fixed-Rate Preferreds, ICE BofA Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index; Emerging Market (EM) Bonds, Bloomberg EM USD Aggregate Total Return Index; Corporate Bonds, Bloomberg US Corporate Total Return Index; High Dividend Equities, S&P 500 High Dividend Total Return Index; REITs, FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Total Return Index; U.S. Equities, S&P 500 Total Return Index; US Aggregate Bonds, Bloomberg US Aggregate Total Return Index. [1]XYLD's yield is indicated by its 12-month yield. XYLD typically earns income dividends from stocks and options premiums. These amounts, net of expenses, are typically passed along to XYLD shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains from writing options and capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Any net realized long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as "capital gain distributions." XYLD collect dividends from the S&P 500 Index companies and monthly options premium from selling S&P 500 (SPX) Index options in which portions have been passed to shareholders as monthly distributions. A portion of the distribution may include a return of capital. These do not imply rates for any future distributions.

Implied Volatility, A Key Determinant of Option Premiums

XYLD Premium % vs. VIX (1-Month SPX Implied Vol)



XYLD Premiums % vs. Distribution %



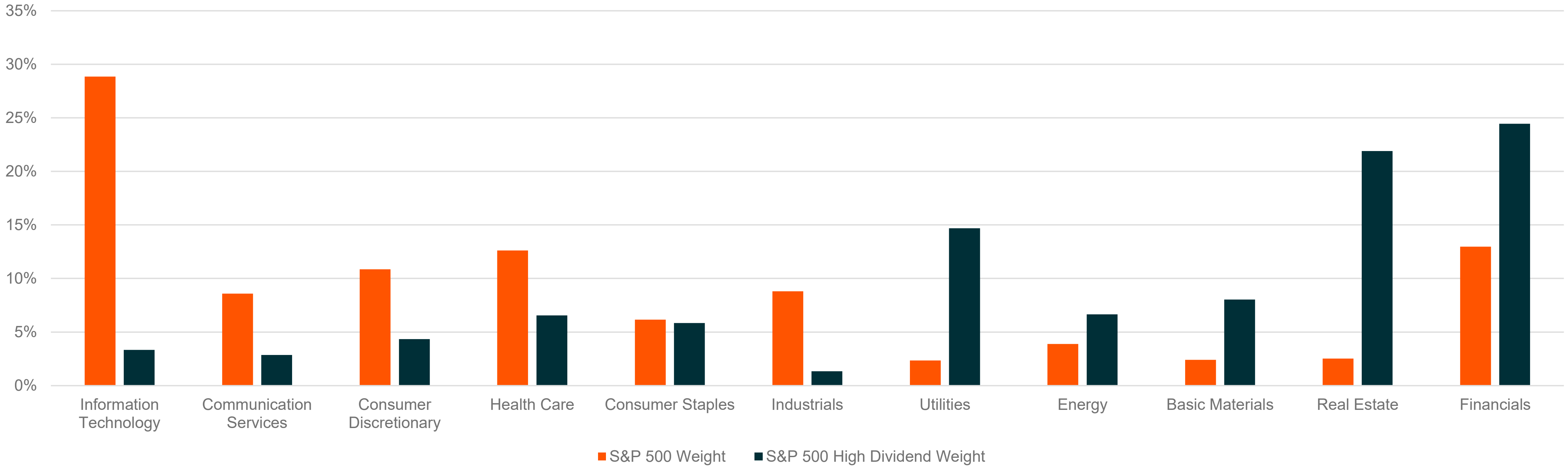
- *The monthly distribution of XYLD is capped at the lower of: a) half the premiums received, and b) 1% of the net asset value (NAV). The excess of options premiums received, if applicable, is reinvested into the fund.*
- *XYLD updated its methodology to writing ATM calls and paying out a cap of 1% on August 21 of 2020.*
- XYLD updated its methodology to writing ATM calls and paying out a cap of 1% in August of 2020

Source: Global X, Bloomberg. Left-Hand chart data is from 12/20/18 to 12/15/23. Right-Hand chart is from 12/20/18 to 12/28/23. December 2018 premium represents first month of premiums the XYLD ETF received since Global X took over as manager. Implied Volatility is being measured by VIX, Cboe Volatility Index.

Potentially Achieve Equity Sector Diversification within an Income Portfolio

Investors exposed to High Dividend strategies tend to be overweight defensive and cyclical sectors such as Consumer Staples, Utilities and Real Estate. A covered call strategy on the S&P 500 can help investors potentially diversify into other sectors such as Information Technology, Industrials, and Consumer Discretionary.

Sector Breakdowns – S&P 500 vs. S&P 500 High Dividend Index

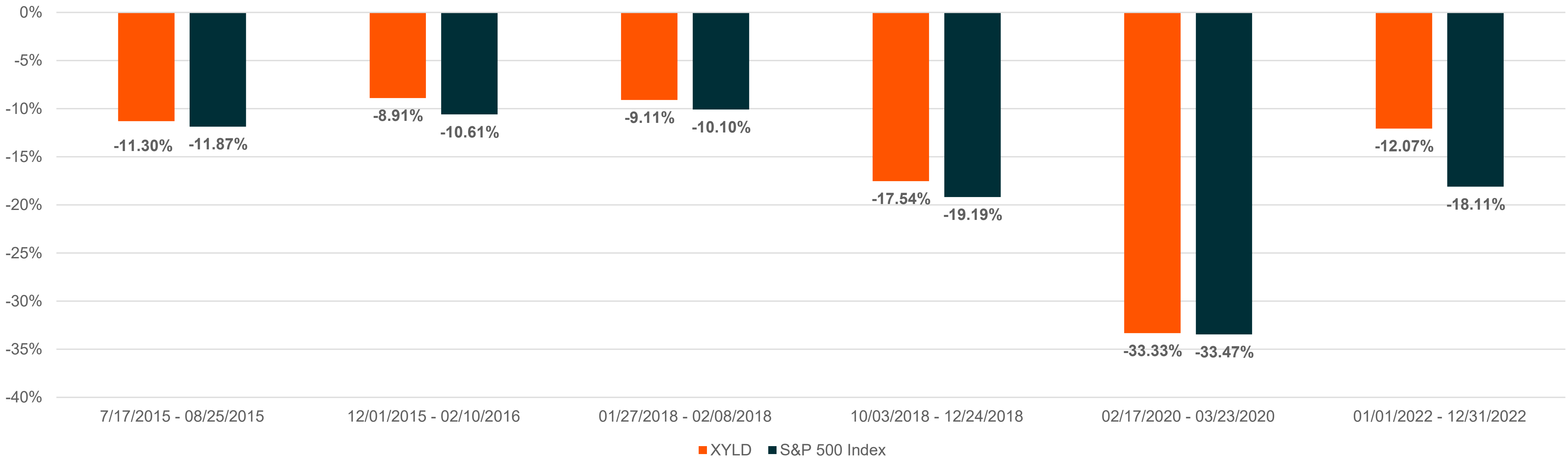


Source: Morningstar Direct. As of 12/31/2023

XYLD During Drawdowns[1]

A covered call ETF offers the potential to outperform their equity indices during steep and gentle market declines. This is due to the short call component providing a level of downside risk mitigation.

XYLD vs. S&P 500 – Drawdown History



Source: Morningstar Direct. As of 12/31/2023. XYLD returns signified by market price. **Data presented represents past performance**. **Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted.** [1]Market downturn of -10% or more for the equity index.

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Glossary - Option Terminology

Term	Description
Call Option	An option that gives the holder the right to buy an underlying asset from another party at a fixed price over a specific period of time.
Put Option	An option that gives the holder the right to sell an underlying asset to another party at a fixed price over a specific period of time.
Long Call	A position in a call option contract in which one has the exercisable right under the contract. This position reflects bullish attitude.
Short Call	A position in a call option contract one has in which the right under the contract can be exercised against oneself. This reflects bearish attitude.
Long Put	A position in a put option contract in which one has the exercisable right under the contract. This reflects bearish attitude.
Short Put	A position in a put option contract one has in which the right under the contract can be exercised against oneself. This reflects bullish attitude.
Market/Spot Price	The current price of the underlying asset of the option contract, such as a stock.
Strike Price	The fixed price at which an option holder can buy or sell the underlying asset. Also called exercise price.
Risk Free Rate	The theoretical rate of return on an investment with zero risk. Government bond yields are the most commonly used risk-free rates.

Term	Description
Delta	The sensitivity of the price of an option to changes in the price of the underlying. Delta is a good approximation of how the option price will change for a small change in the value of the underlying.
Gamma	A numerical measure of how sensitive an option's delta (the sensitivity of the option's price) is to a change in the value of the underlying.
Time (Theta)	The change in price of an option associated with a one-day reduction in its time to expiration; the rate at which an option's time value decays.
Volatility (Vega)	A measure of the sensitivity of an option's price to changes in the underlying's volatility.
Premium	The amount of money a buyer pays and seller receives to engage in an option transaction.
Covered Call	An option strategy involving the holding of an asset and sale of a call option on the same asset.
At-the-money	An option in which the underlying's price equals the strike price.
In-the-money	Options that, if exercised, would result in the value received being worth more than the payment required to exercise.
Out-of-the-money	Options that, if exercised, would require the payment of more money than the value received and therefore would not be currently exercised.

Glossary

Term	Description
12-Month Yield	The distribution yield an investor would have received if they had held the Fund over the last twelve months, assuming the most recent NAV. The 12-Month Trailing Yield is calculated by summing any income, capital gains and return of capital distributions over the past twelve months and dividing by the sum of the most recent NAV and any capital gain distributions made over the same period.
Volatility	The annualized standard deviation of the daily returns of the security and index using the closing levels of the index during the 22 index-day period preceding that day.
Standard Deviation	A statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time.
S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index tracks the performance of 500 leading U.S. stocks and captures approximately 80% coverage of available U.S. market capitalization. It is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities.
Cboe Volatility Index	The Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index commonly referred to as VIX, reflects a market estimate of future volatility of the S&P 500 index options, based on the weighted average of the implied volatilities.
Cboe S&P 500 BuyWrite Index	The Cboe S&P 500 BuyWrite Index^{SM} (BXM) is a benchmark index designed to track the performance of a hypothetical buy-write strategy on the S&P 500 Index.
ICE BofA Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index	This index tracks the performance of fixed rate, U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade exchange-traded preferred securities ($25 par) with outstanding market values of at least $100 million issued in the U.S. domestic market.
S&P MLP Index	The index tracks the price movements in shares of the largest entities that are structured as Master Limited Partnerships (MLP) or Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) and that are engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, or mining of natural resources.
FTSA NAREIT All Equity REITs Total Return Index	A free-float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of U.S. Equity REITs. Constituents of the index include all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50 percent of total assets in qualifying real estate assets other than mortgages secured by real property.
Bloomberg EM USD Aggregate Bond Index	The Bloomberg EM USD Aggregate Bond Index is a flagship hard currency Emerging Markets debt benchmark that includes USD-denominated debt from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers.

Glossary (Continued)

Term	Description
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-through), ABS and SMBS (agency and non-agency).
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index	The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD denominated securities publicly issued by US and non-US industrial, utility, and financial issuers.
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index	The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Bonds from issuers with an emerging markets country of risk, based on Bloomberg EM country definition, are excluded.
S&P 500 High Dividend Index	Serves as a benchmark for income seeking equity investors. The index is designed to measure the performance of 80 high yield companies within the S&P 500 and is equally weighted to best represent the performance of this group, regardless of constituent size.

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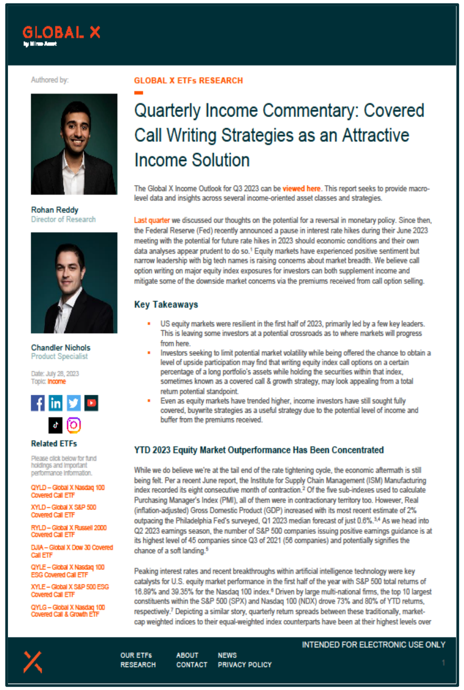
Quarterly Income Commentary: Covered Call Writing Strategies as an Attractive Income Solution



GLOBAL X ETFs RESEARCH

Quarterly Income Commentary: Covered Call Writing Strategies as an Attractive Income Solution

Rohan Reddy
Director of Research

Chandler Nichols
Product Specialist

Key Takeaways

YTD 2023 Equity Market Outperformance Has Been Concentrated

Introducing the Nasdaq 100 ESG Covered Call ETF (QYLE) and S&P 500 ESG Covered Call ETF (XYLE)

GLOBAL X ETFs RESEARCH

Introducing the Nasdaq 100 ESG Covered Call ETF (QYLE) and S&P 500 ESG Covered Call ETF (XYLE)

Key Takeaways

The Growing Focus on ESG for Companies

QDIV: A Quality Dividend Strategy for a Late Cycle Environment

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QDIV: A Quality Dividend Strategy for a Late Cycle Environment

Key Takeaways

How QDIV Invests