

**GLOBAL X FUNDS
(THE "TRUST")**

Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF (EMFM)(the "Fund")

**SUPPLEMENT DATED APRIL 2, 2024
TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, STATUTORY PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION ("SAI") FOR THE ABOVE SERIES OF THE TRUST DATED MARCH 1, 2024, AS
SUPPLEMENTED AND AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME**

On January 19, 2024, the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Trust voted to approve the orderly liquidation and termination of the Fund based upon the recommendation of Global X Management Company LLC ("Adviser"), the Trust's investment adviser. Based on the progress made to date in facilitating the proposed liquidation of the Fund, the officers of the Trust, pursuant to authority delegated by the Board, have determined that the timing of the proposed liquidation should be revised in order to facilitate the orderly unwinding of the Fund's underlying assets and their conversion into U.S. dollars.

As of the close of regular trading on NYSE Arca Inc. ("NYSE Arca") on May 17, 2024 ("Closing Date"), the shares of the Fund will cease trading on the NYSE Arca and will be closed to purchases by investors. In order to facilitate orderly capital markets activity, the Fund anticipates permitting purchases and redemptions of creation units in the Fund until it is delisted from the exchange.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund prior to the close of regular trading on the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. Prior to the Closing Date, the Fund will be in the process of winding up its operations in an orderly fashion and liquidating its portfolio. This necessary process will result in the Fund increasing its cash holdings, which may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy.

On or about May 24, 2024, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all remaining shareholders who have not previously redeemed their shares in an amount equal to the net asset value of their shares as of the close of business on that date. These distributions are taxable events. In addition, these payments to shareholders will include accrued capital gains and dividends, if any. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate. The Adviser will bear all fees and expenses that may be incurred in connection with the liquidation of the Fund and the distribution of cash proceeds to investors in the Fund, other than brokerage fees and expenses.

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

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

**GLOBAL X FUNDS
(THE "TRUST")**

Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF (EMFM)(the "Fund")

**SUPPLEMENT DATED MARCH 5, 2024
TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, STATUTORY PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION ("SAI") FOR THE ABOVE SERIES OF THE TRUST DATED MARCH 1, 2024, AS
SUPPLEMENTED AND AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME**

On January 19, 2024, the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Trust voted to approve the orderly liquidation and termination of the Fund based upon the recommendation of Global X Management Company LLC ("Adviser"), the Trust's investment adviser. Based on the progress made to date in facilitating the proposed liquidation of the Fund, the officers of the Trust, pursuant to authority delegated by the Board, have determined that the timing of the proposed liquidation should be revised in order to facilitate the orderly unwinding of the Fund's underlying assets and their conversion into U.S. dollars.

As of the close of regular trading on NYSE Arca Inc. ("NYSE Arca") on April 12, 2024 ("Closing Date"), the shares of the Fund will cease trading on the NYSE Arca and will be closed to purchases by investors. In order to facilitate orderly capital markets activity, the Fund anticipates permitting purchases and redemptions of creation units in the Fund until it is delisted from the exchange.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund prior to the close of regular trading on the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. Prior to the Closing Date, the Fund will be in the process of winding up its operations in an orderly fashion and liquidating its portfolio. This necessary process will result in the Fund increasing its cash holdings, which may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy.

On or about April 19, 2024, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all remaining shareholders who have not previously redeemed their shares in an amount equal to the net asset value of their shares as of the close of business on that date. These distributions are taxable events. In addition, these payments to shareholders will include accrued capital gains and dividends, if any. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate. The Adviser will bear all fees and expenses that may be incurred in connection with the liquidation of the Fund and the distribution of cash proceeds to investors in the Fund, other than brokerage fees and expenses.

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

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**GLOBAL X FUNDS
(THE "TRUST")**

Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF (EMFM)(the "Fund")

**SUPPLEMENT DATED MARCH 1, 2024
TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, STATUTORY PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION ("SAI") FOR THE ABOVE SERIES OF THE TRUST DATED MARCH 1, 2024, AS
SUPPLEMENTED AND AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME**

On January 19, 2024, the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Trust voted to approve the orderly liquidation and termination of the Fund based upon the recommendation of Global X Management Company LLC ("Adviser"), the Trust's investment adviser. Based on the progress made to date in facilitating the proposed liquidation of the Fund, the officers of the Trust, pursuant to authority delegated by the Board, have determined that the timing of the proposed liquidation should be revised in order to facilitate the orderly unwinding of the Fund's underlying assets and their conversion into U.S. dollars.

As of the close of regular trading on NYSE Arca Inc. ("NYSE Arca") on March 15, 2024 ("Closing Date"), the shares of the Fund will cease trading on the NYSE Arca and will be closed to purchases by investors. In order to facilitate orderly capital markets activity, the Fund anticipates permitting purchases and redemptions of creation units in the Fund until it is delisted from the exchange.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund prior to the close of regular trading on the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. Prior to the Closing Date, the Fund will be in the process of winding up its operations in an orderly fashion and liquidating its portfolio. This necessary process will result in the Fund increasing its cash holdings, which may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy.

On or about March 22, 2024, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all remaining shareholders who have not previously redeemed their shares in an amount equal to the net asset value of their shares as of the close of business on that date. These distributions are taxable events. In addition, these payments to shareholders will include accrued capital gains and dividends, if any. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate. The Adviser will bear all fees and expenses that may be incurred in connection with the liquidation of the Fund and the distribution of cash proceeds to investors in the Fund, other than brokerage fees and expenses.

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

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

**GLOBAL X FUNDS
(THE "TRUST")**

Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF (NGE) (the "Fund")

**SUPPLEMENT DATED MARCH 1, 2024
TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, STATUTORY PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION ("SAI") FOR THE ABOVE SERIES OF THE TRUST DATED MARCH 1, 2024, AS SUPPLEMENTED
AND AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME**

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this supplement, unless otherwise defined in this supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and SAI.

On June 22, 2023, the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Trust voted to approve the orderly liquidation and termination of the Fund based upon the recommendation of Global X Management Company LLC ("Adviser"), the Trust's investment adviser. As noted in the supplement dated June 22, 2023, in view of historical uncertainty surrounding the Nigerian government's currency policies, the timing for the proposed liquidation of the Fund may be subject to change. In light of the current status of the foreign exchange market in Nigeria, and based on the progress made to date in facilitating the proposed liquidation of the Fund, the officers of the Trust, pursuant to authority delegated by the Board, have determined that the timing of the proposed liquidation should be revised in order to facilitate the orderly unwinding of the Fund's underlying assets and their conversion into U.S. dollars.

As of the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca (the "NYSE") on March 25, 2024 ("Closing Date"), the shares of the Fund will cease trading on the NYSE and the Fund will be closed to purchases by investors. In order to facilitate orderly capital markets activity, the Fund anticipates permitting purchases and redemptions of creation units in the Fund until it is delisted from the NYSE.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund prior to the close of regular trading on the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. Prior to the Closing Date, the Fund will be in the process of winding up its operations in an orderly fashion and liquidating its portfolio. This necessary process will result in the Fund not tracking its underlying index and increasing its cash holdings, which may not be consistent with the Fund's current investment objective and strategy.

On or about March 29, 2024, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all remaining shareholders who have not previously redeemed their shares in an amount equal to the net asset value of their shares as of the close of business on that date. These distributions will be taxable events. In addition, these payments to shareholders will include accrued capital gains and dividends, if any. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will be terminated. The Adviser will bear all fees and expenses that may be incurred in connection with the liquidation of the Fund and the distribution of cash proceeds to investors in the Fund, other than brokerage fees and expenses.

In view of historical uncertainty surrounding the Nigerian government's currency policies, mentioned above, the timing for the proposed liquidation of the Fund and the Closing Date is subject to further change. Shareholders of the Fund will be promptly notified of any such changes.

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

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

GLOBAL X

by Mirae Asset

Global X MSCI Colombia ETF
NYSE Arca: GXG

Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF
NYSE Arca: CHIQ

Global X MSCI Norway ETF
NYSE Arca: NORW

Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF
NYSE Arca: ASEA

Global X MSCI Argentina ETF
NYSE Arca: ARGT

Global X MSCI Greece ETF
NYSE Arca: GREK

Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF
NYSE Arca: NGE

Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF
NYSE Arca: EMFM

Global X DAX Germany ETF
NASDAQ: DAX

Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF
NYSE Arca: VNAM

Prospectus

March 1, 2024

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 a Fund (defined below) 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 a Fund involve investment risks, including the loss of principal.

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FUND SUMMARIES

Global X MSCI Colombia ETF

Ticker: GXG Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Colombia ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index (the "Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.61%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.63%

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
\$64	\$202	\$351	\$786

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 36.17% 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 MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Colombia. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they 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 represent the performance of the broad Colombia equity universe, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The broad Colombia equity universe includes securities that are classified in Colombia according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Colombia and carry out the majority of their operations in Colombia. The Underlying Index also applies minimum liquidity thresholds as criteria for company inclusion. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several

days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Colombia's 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: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry: The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector: Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Chile: Investments in Chilean issuers involve risks that are specific to Chile, including legal, regulatory, political, currency, environmental and economic risks. Among other things, the Chilean economy is heavily dependent on the export of certain commodities.

Risk of Investing in Colombia: Investment in Colombian issuers and companies that have significant operations in Colombia involves risks that are specific to Colombia, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Colombian economy depends heavily on oil, coal and other commodity exports, making it vulnerable to commodity prices. Armed conflict and terrorism related to ongoing conflict in Colombia and the ongoing drug trade may impact the economy. Likewise, there are spillover risks associated with the ongoing political and humanitarian crisis in neighboring Venezuela which may adversely impact social, political, and economic stability in Colombia.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets: As of the date of this Prospectus, Colombia is an emerging market country. Investments in emerging markets 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, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser’s investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Colombian economy, which is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, including as a result of adverse economic conditions in a trading partner's economy, may cause an adverse impact on the economy in which the Fund invests. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk, Latin American Economic Risk and North American Economic Risk.**

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask

spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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.

Security Risk: Colombia has experienced security concerns. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in Colombian markets and may adversely affect Colombia's economy and the Fund's investments.

Structural Risk: The countries in which the Fund invests may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability.

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.

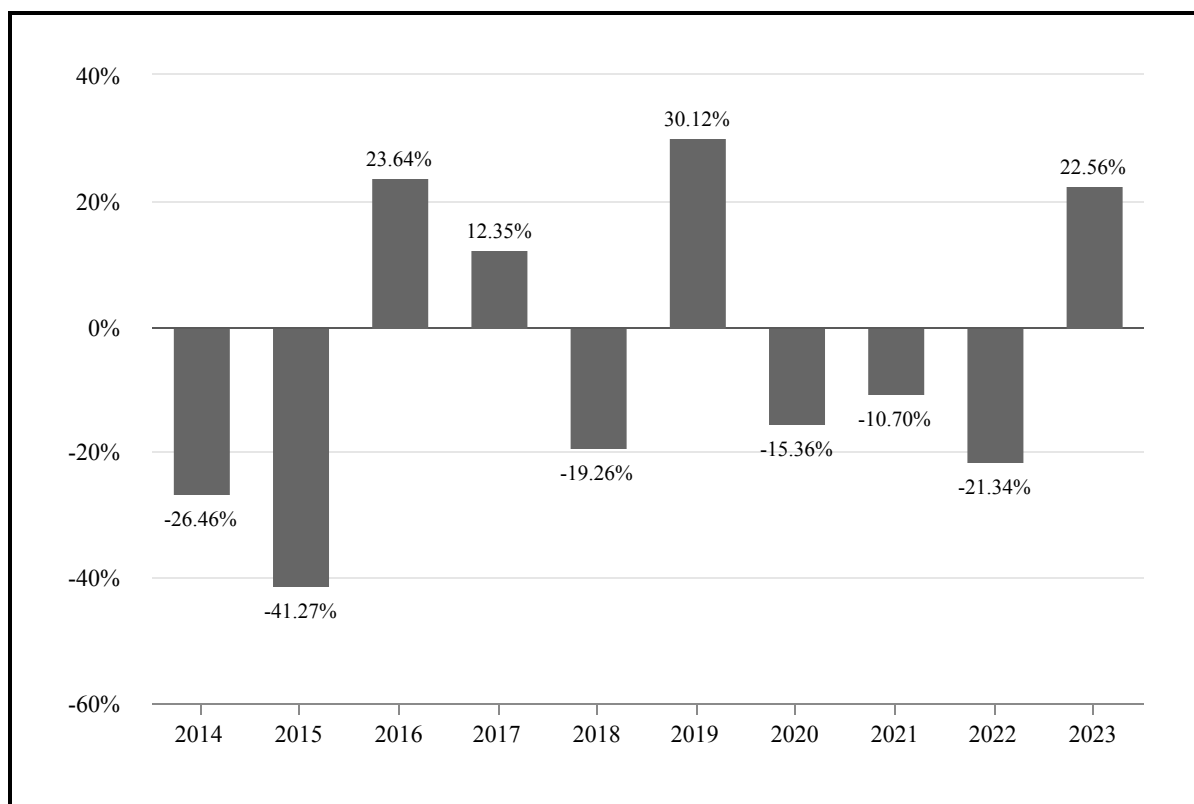
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations, performance would have been lower. On July 15, 2014, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X FTSE Colombia 20 ETF to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF to reflect a change to the Fund's Index Provider from the FTSE International Limited to the MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund's underlying index from FTSE Colombia 20 Index to MSCI All Colombia Capped Index. On August 31, 2016, the Fund's

underlying index changed from MSCI All Colombia Capped Index to MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index. 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 38.90%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -46.32%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF:			
·Return before taxes	22.56%	-1.06%	-7.48%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	19.92%	-2.71%	-8.55%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	14.09%	-1.20%	-5.33%
Hybrid MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	23.19%	-0.77%	-6.88%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

² Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Colombia 20 Index through July 14, 2014, the MSCI All Colombia Capped Index through August 30, 2016 and the MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF

Ticker: CHIQ Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.65%

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15.93% 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 MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of consumer discretionary companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this policy, consumer discretionary companies include those companies that are classified in the consumer discretionary sector under the Global Industry Classification System ("GICS"). The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they 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 tracks the performance of companies in the MSCI China Index (the "Parent Index") that are classified in the consumer discretionary sector, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI") the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The Parent Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of securities that are classified as operating in China according to the MSCI Global Investable Markets Index Methodology, and that satisfy minimum market capitalization and liquidity thresholds. The securities eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include H-Shares (securities of companies incorporated in China that are denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and listed on the

Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the "HKSE"), B-Shares (securities of companies denominated in U.S. dollars or Hong Kong dollars and listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange (the "SSE") or Shenzhen Stock Exchange (the "SZSE")), Red Chips (securities of companies with a majority of their business operations in mainland China and that are controlled by the national government or local governments of China, traded on the HKSE in Hong Kong dollars), P-Chips (securities of companies with the majority of their business operations in mainland China and controlled by individuals in China, but that are incorporated outside of China), A-Shares (securities of companies incorporated in mainland China that trade on Chinese exchanges in renminbi) that are accessible through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("Shanghai Connect") or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("Shenzhen Connect", and together with Shanghai Connect, "Stock Connect Programs"), and foreign listings such as American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"). The Stock Connect Programs are securities trading and clearing programs that aim to achieve mutual stock market access between China and Hong Kong. Under Stock Connect, the Fund's trading of eligible A-shares listed on the SSE or the SZSE, as applicable, would be effectuated through its Hong Kong brokers. Trading through the Stock Connect Programs is subject to a daily quota, which limits the maximum net purchases under Stock Connect Programs each day, and as such, buy orders for A-shares would be rejected once the daily quota is exceeded (although the Fund will be permitted to sell A-shares regardless of the daily quota balance). The daily quota is not specific to the Fund. From time to time, other stock exchanges in China may participate in Stock Connect, and A-shares listed and traded on such other stock exchanges and accessible through Stock Connect may be added to the Underlying Index, as determined by MSCI.

The Underlying Index then follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select all constituents of the Parent Index that are classified in the consumer discretionary sector under the GICS. The Underlying Index is weighted according to each component's free-float adjusted market capitalization, but is modified so that, as of the rebalance date, no group entity (defined by the Index Provider as companies with a controlling stake owned by one entity) constitutes more than 10% of the Underlying Index and so that, in the aggregate, the individual group entities that would represent more than 5% of the Underlying Index represent no more than 50% of the Underlying Index ("10/50 Cap"). The Underlying Index is reconstituted and re-weighted quarterly. The Underlying Index may include large- and mid-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index had 79 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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 Fund will not invest in investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, except for limited investment in money market funds utilized for cash management purposes in the ordinary course of business, which money market funds will not exceed 10% of Fund assets.

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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the broadline retail industry and had significant exposure to 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. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

China A-Shares Risk: A-Shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and are traded on Chinese exchanges. Foreign investors can access A-Shares by obtaining a Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("QFII") or a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("RQFII") license, as well as through the Stock Connect Program, which is a securities trading and clearing program with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between the China and Hong Kong markets. Stock Connect was developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") (in the case of Shanghai Connect) or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") (in the case of Shenzhen Connect), and the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CSDCC"). The Fund currently intends to gain exposure to A-Shares through the Stock Connect Programs. Investments in A-Shares are subject to various regulations and limits, and the recoupment or repatriation of assets invested in A-Shares is subject to restrictions by the Chinese government. In addition, investors from outside mainland China may face difficulties or prohibitions accessing certain A-Shares that are part of a restricted list in countries such as the U.S. A-Shares may be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts and may become illiquid. Trading suspensions in certain stock could lead to greater market execution risk and costs for the Fund, and the creation and redemption of Creation Units (as defined below) may also be disrupted. These risks, among others, could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the Chinese yuan 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. Additionally, the Chinese government heavily regulates the domestic exchange of foreign currencies and yuan exchange rates in China, which may adversely affect the operations and financial results of the Fund's investments in China. Shares purchased through the Stock Connect Programs will be purchased using offshore yuan, the value of which may differ from and experience greater volatility than the value of onshore yuan. Offshore yuan cannot be freely remitted into or transferred out of China, and there is no assurance that there will always be sufficient amounts of offshore yuan available for the Fund to invest in all components of the Underlying Index.

Custody Risk: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Broadline Retail Industry: Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the internet and related systems. Critical systems and operations may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquake and similar events. Any system interruption that results in the unavailability of a company's website or mobile app or reduced performance of transaction systems could interrupt or substantially reduce a company's ability to conduct its business. Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on paid and unpaid natural search engines and are therefore dependent on business decisions made by companies that offer natural search engines. Any business changes by dominant providers of natural search engines can be detrimental to an internet and direct marketing retail company's business while being totally outside of the control of such company.

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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China.

Economic, Political and Social Risk

China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices, including recent reforms to liberalize its capital markets and expand the sphere for private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Chinese companies are also subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation.

China has experienced major health crises. These health crises include, but are not limited to, the rapid and pandemic spread of novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus). Such health crises could exacerbate political, social, and economic risks previously mentioned.

Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Elevated trade tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy and forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the

economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed in the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies.

Security Risk

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security, including the contagion of infectious viruses or diseases, may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

Heavy Government Control and Regulation

Chinese companies, including Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries, and as a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. Investments in China may be subject to loss due to expropriation or nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital. Furthermore, government actions against leaders or other key figures within companies, or speculation about such actions, may lead to sudden and unpredictable falls in the value of securities within the Fund.

Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. Should legislation limit U.S. investors' ability to invest in specific Chinese companies through A-shares or other share class listings that are part of the underlying holdings, these shares may be excluded from Fund holdings.

Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the Chinese government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in

after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not place similar restrictions on other industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will be enforced or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access. As of December 31, 2023, the Fund had significant exposure to VIEs, as defined above.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets: As of the date of this Prospectus, China is an emerging market country. Investments in emerging markets 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, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Risk of 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, including in connection with recent protests and unrest, may have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Chinese economy, which is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, including as a result of adverse economic conditions in a trading partner's economy, may cause an adverse impact on the Chinese economy in which the Fund invests. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk**, **European Economic Risk**, and **North American Economic Risk**.

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

Risks Related to Stock Connect Programs: The Stock Connect Programs are subject to daily and aggregate quota limitations, which could affect the Fund's ability to enter into and exit Stock Connect positions on a timely basis. The Shenzhen and Shanghai markets may operate when the Stock Connect Programs are not active, and consequently the prices of shares held via Stock Connect Programs may fluctuate at times when the Fund is unable to add to or exit its positions. The Stock Connect Programs are new, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not well understood. Regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund's investments in A-Shares through the Stock Connect Program are held by its custodian in accounts in Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), which in turn holds the A-Shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with the CSDCC. The precise nature and rights of the Fund as the beneficial owner of the SSE Securities or SZSE Securities through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under Chinese law. There is no guarantee that the Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges will continue to support the Stock Connect Programs in the future.

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.

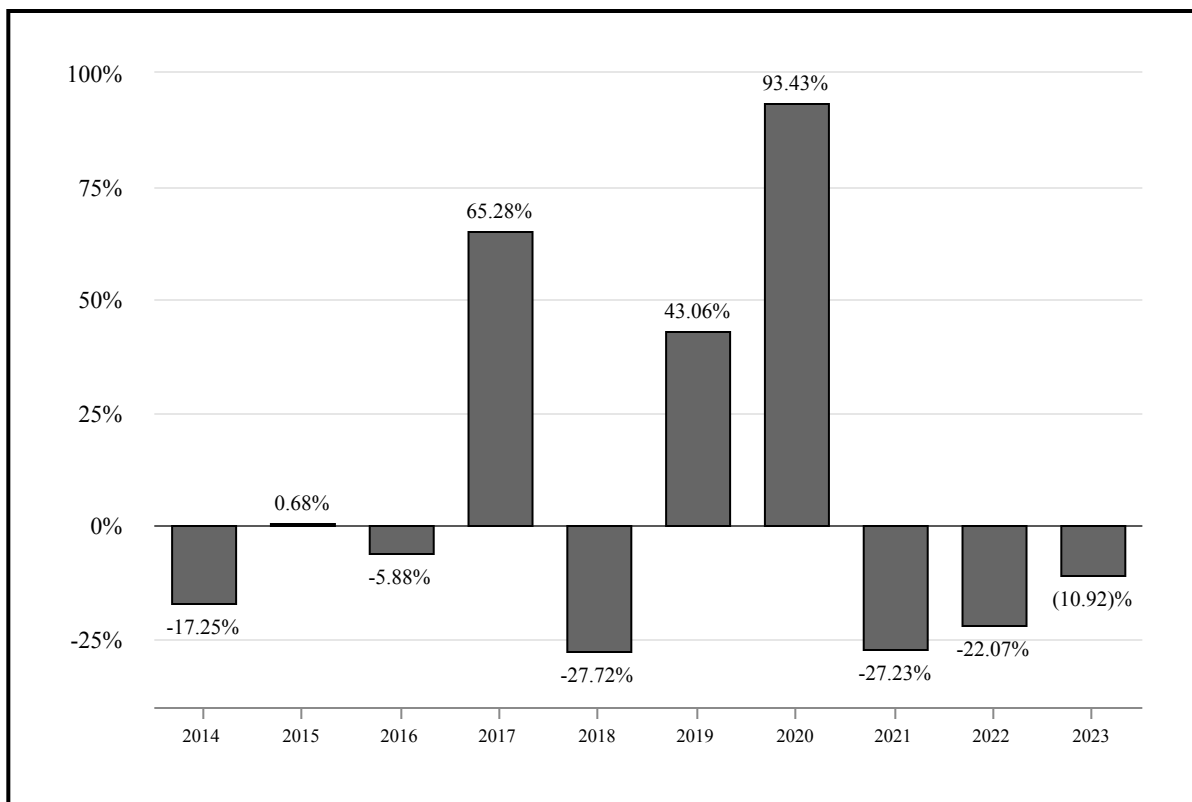
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On December 6, 2018, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X China Consumer ETF to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF to reflect a change to the Fund's Index Provider from Solactive AG to MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund's underlying index from the Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index to the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index. 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 31.30%
Worst Quarter: 9/30/2022 -23.20%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-10.92%	6.93%	2.73%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-11.65%	6.66%	2.21%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-6.39%	5.36%	1.92%
Hybrid MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index (net)²			
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	-10.48%	7.43%	3.35%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)			
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

² Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index through December 5, 2018, and the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index thereafter.

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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI Norway ETF

Ticker: NORW Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Norway ETF ("Fund") seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.51%

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
\$52	\$164	\$285	\$640

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 10.01% 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 MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index (the "Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Norway. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they 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 represent the performance of the broad Norway equity universe, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The broad Norway equity universe includes securities that are classified in Norway according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, which is a methodology that seeks to identify the investable universe of companies globally in order to facilitate the construction of replicable indexes such as the Underlying Index. The MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology screens companies using size, liquidity and other criteria in order to determine the investable universe. The country classification of a company is generally determined by the Index Provider using the company's country of incorporation and the primary listing of its securities. The Index Provider will classify a company in the country of incorporation if its securities have a primary listing in this country. In such cases where a company's securities have a primary listing outside of the country of incorporation, additional criteria such as the location of the company's headquarters and the geographic distribution of its operations (e.g. assets and revenues),

management, and shareholder base are considered for classification purposes. The Underlying Index follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select securities that satisfy the above criteria and which meet minimum market capitalization and liquidity requirements.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of, and unaffiliated with, 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 Underlying Index is weighted according to each component's free-float adjusted market capitalization. The weights are further modified so that, as of the rebalance date, no group entity (defined by the Index Provider as companies with a controlling stake owned by one entity) constitutes more than 25% of the Underlying Index and so that, in the aggregate, the individual group entities that would represent more than 5% of the Underlying Index represent no more than 50% of the Underlying Index ("25/50 Cap"). The Underlying Index is reconstituted and re-weighted quarterly. The Underlying Index may include large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies, and components primarily include financials, consumer staples and energy companies. As of December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index had 69 constituents. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry and had significant exposure to the energy sector.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

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. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

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.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Norway's 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector: The value of securities issued by companies in the energy sector may decline for many reasons, including, without limitation, changes in energy prices; international politics; energy conservation; the success of exploration projects; natural disasters or other catastrophes; changes in exchange rates, interest rates, or economic conditions; changes in demand for energy products and services; and tax and other government regulatory policies. Actions taken by central governments may dramatically impact supply and demand forces that influence energy prices, resulting in sudden decreases in value for companies in the energy sector.

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil, Gas and Consumable Fuels Industry: The oil, gas and consumable fuels industry is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of fuel. The market value of companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global commodity prices, supply and demand, capital expenditures on exploration and production, energy conservation efforts, the prices of alternative fuels, exchange rates and technological advances. Companies in this sector are subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these companies' earnings. Actions taken by central governments may dramatically impact supply and demand forces that influence the market price of fuel, resulting in sudden decreases in value for companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry. A significant portion of their revenues depends on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget restraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of companies in the industry.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Brazil: Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, debt, corruption, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: 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. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. 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 Norway: Investments in Norwegian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Norway. Norway is a major producer of oil and gas, and Norway's economy is subject to the risk of fluctuations in oil and gas prices. The high value of the Norwegian krone as compared to other currencies could have a damaging effect on Norwegian exports and investments.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: Economies in emerging market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **European Economic Risk, US Economic Risk, and Asian Economic Risk.**

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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.

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.

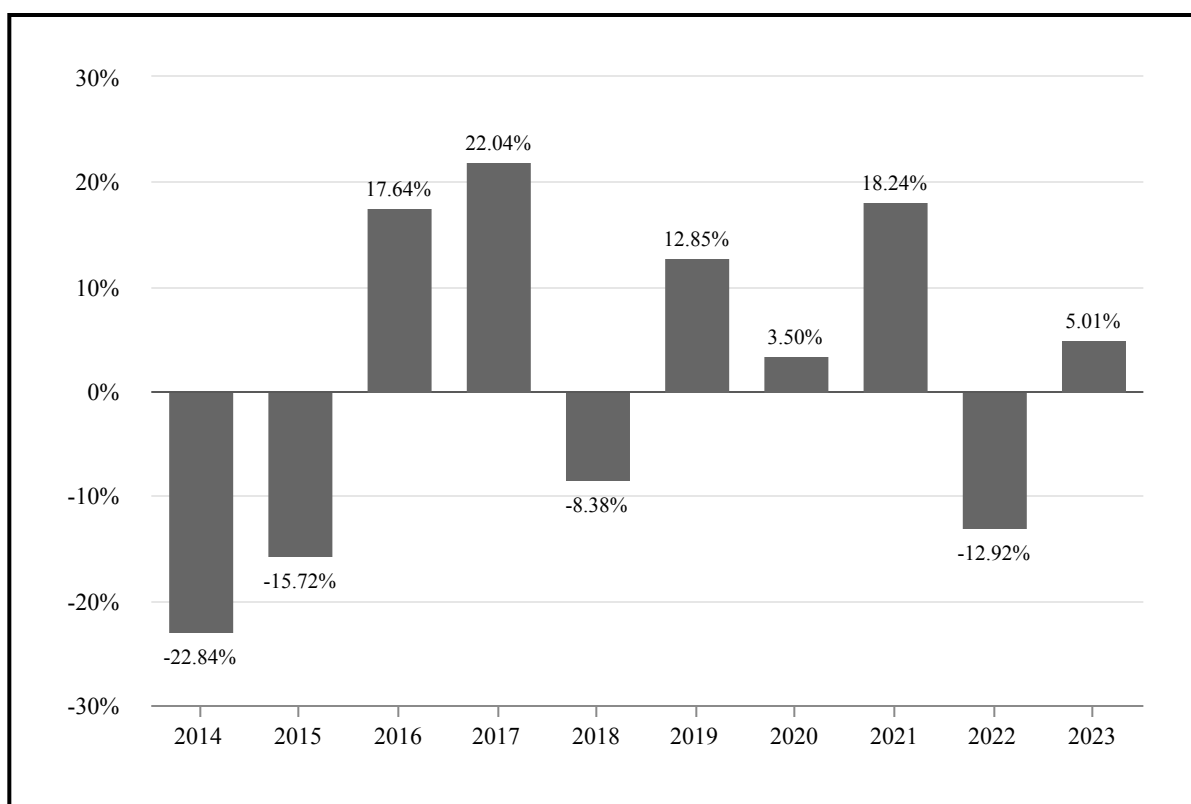
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). 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 information shown below reflects the historical performance of the Global X MSCI Norway ETF, a series of the Global X Funds (the "Predecessor Fund"). Effective as of the close of business on October 29, 2021, the Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund (the "Reorganization"). Upon completion of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance, financial, accounting and other historical information of the Predecessor Fund's shares. The Predecessor Fund and the Fund have identical investment objectives, strategies and restrictions. The portfolio managers of the Fund are the same members of the portfolio management team of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund has the same expenses as the Predecessor Fund.

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Predecessor Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Predecessor Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's and the Predecessor 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 24.12%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -37.23%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI Norway ETF:			
·Return before taxes ¹	5.01%	4.78%	0.77%
·Return after taxes on distributions ²	4.74%	4.36%	0.05%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	4.87%	4.13%	0.65%
Hybrid MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index(net)³ (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	5.52%	5.13%	1.15%
MSCI EAFE Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	18.24%	8.16%	4.28%

¹ Performance shown for periods prior to December 24, 2018, reflects that of the Predecessor Fund.

² 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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

³ Hybrid Index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Norway 30 Index through July 14, 2014 and the MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index thereafter.

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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called "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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to www.globalxetfs.com.

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-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 FTSE Southeast Asia ETF

Ticker: ASEA Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.65%

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11.40% 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 FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they 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 tracks the equity performance of the 40 largest and most liquid companies in the five Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN") regions: Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, as defined by FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must be a member of the FTSE All World Country Index for Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia or the Philippines. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if an ASEAN 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: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry: The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector: Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region: Investments in the ASEAN region involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines present different economic and political conditions from those in Western markets, and less social, political and economic stability. In the past, some of these economies have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Political instability could have an adverse effect on economic or social conditions in these economies and may result in outbreaks of civil unrest, terrorist attacks or threats or acts of

war in the affected areas, any of which could materially and adversely affect the companies in which the Fund may invest.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets: As of the date of this Prospectus, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines are emerging market countries. Investments in emerging markets 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, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Risk of Investing in Indonesia: Investments in Indonesian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, security and economic risk specific to Indonesia. Among other things, the Indonesian economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Japan, Singapore and the United States. In the past, Indonesia has experienced acts of terrorism, predominantly targeted at foreigners. Such acts of terrorism have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indonesian economy.

Risk of Investing in Malaysia: Investments in Malaysian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risk specific to Malaysia. Among other things, Malaysia's economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan and Singapore. Reduction in spending on Malaysian products and services, or economic or other changes in the U.S. or any of the Asian economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates may have an adverse impact on the Malaysian economy.

Risk of Investing in Singapore: Investments in Singaporean issuers involve risks that are specific to Singapore, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. In addition, because Singapore's economy is export-driven, Singapore relies heavily on its trading partners. Political and economic developments of Singapore's neighbors may have an adverse effect on Singapore's economy.

Risk of Investing in Thailand: Investments in Thai issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Thailand. Among other considerations, Thailand's economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan and other Asian countries.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of

interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: Economies in emerging market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk** and **North American Economic Risk**.

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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.

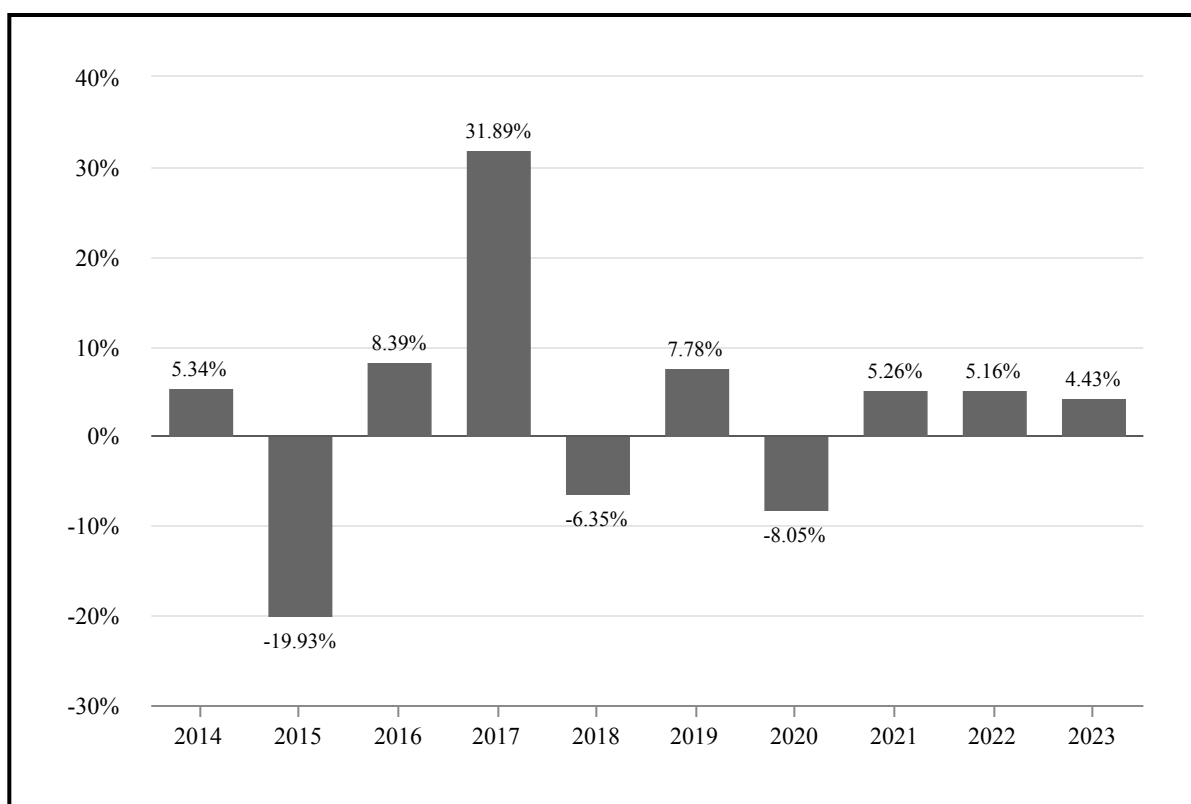
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 25.93%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -31.11%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF:			
·Return before taxes	4.43%	2.76%	2.61%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	3.31%	1.84%	1.73%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	3.07%	1.89%	1.77%
FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	5.13%	3.47%	3.32%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged 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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund

since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI Argentina ETF

Ticker: ARGT Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Argentina ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.59%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.59%

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
\$60	\$189	\$329	\$738

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 36.49% 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 MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Argentina. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they 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 represent the performance of the broad Argentina equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The broad Argentina equity universe includes securities that are classified in Argentina according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Argentina and carry out the majority of their operations in Argentina. The Underlying Index targets a minimum of 25 securities and 20 issuers at construction. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to 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. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Argentine Tax Treatment Uncertainty of ADRs: The sale, exchange or other transfer of Argentinian equity shares and other securities may be subject to a capital gain tax at a rate of 15% for certain nonresidents, including the Fund. The application and method of collection of this tax remains unclear in certain respects, including with respect to the sale or other disposition of, or the receipt of dividends from, Argentinian ADRs and GDRs. Such tax laws remain subject to further rulemaking and interpretation, which may adversely affect the tax treatment of the Fund's investments in Argentinian ADRs.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Argentina's 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: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Argentina: Argentina has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, severe inflation, drastic currency devaluations, political instability and high unemployment rates. The economy is heavily dependent on exports and commodities, making the economy susceptible to fluctuations in commodity markets and sensitive to its relationships with key trading partners. Argentina's default on its debt in 2001 and 2020 continues to impact the confidence of investors in Argentina, which might adversely impact returns in the Fund. Further defaults and related actions by Argentina may continue to impact the confidence of investors in Argentina, which could limit the government's ability to borrow in the future. Argentina has privatized, certain industries, which may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Risk of Investing in Brazil: Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, debt, corruption, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth.

Risk of Investing in Canada: The Canadian economy is highly dependent on the demand for and price of natural resources. As a result, the Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources and any changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Canadian economy. The Canadian economy is heavily dependent on relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States and China. Developments in the United States, including renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) and ratification of the successor United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (“USMCA”), which went into effect on July 1, 2020, as well as the imposition of additional tariffs by the United States, may have implications for the trade arrangements between the United States and Canada, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Chile: Investments in Chilean issuers involve risks that are specific to Chile, including legal, regulatory, political, currency, environmental and economic risks. Among other things, the Chilean economy is heavily dependent on the export of certain commodities.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets: As of the date of this Prospectus, Argentina is an emerging market country. Investments in emerging markets 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, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies’ exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Risk of Investing in Frontier and Standalone Markets: In June of 2021, Argentina was reclassified as a standalone market by the Index Provider due to prolonged and severe capital controls that are undermining market accessibility. Argentina was previously classified as an emerging market. Standalone markets are those that do not meet the criteria for classification as frontier markets or emerging markets. Because standalone markets often face highly unique circumstances that range from war to liquidity issues, investors should carefully assess each market and determine the reason for standalone classification prior to making any investment. In some cases, standalone markets may be subject to significant sanctions by the international community and may abruptly lose foreign investors as a result. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging market. Frontier markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuations and greater risk associated with custody of securities. Economic, political, liquidity and currency risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in frontier markets than in emerging markets and developed markets. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. These factors make investing in standalone and frontier markets significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Government Debt Risk: Argentina currently has high levels of debt and public spending. High levels of debt and public spending may stifle economic growth, contribute to prolonged periods of recession or lower a country's sovereign debt rating, all of which may adversely impact the Fund's investments.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Argentinean economy, which is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, including as a result of adverse economic conditions in a trading partner's economy, may cause an adverse impact on the Argentinean economy in which the Fund invests. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk, Latin American Economic Risk** and **North American Economic Risk**.

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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.

Structural Risk: The countries in which the Fund invests may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability.

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

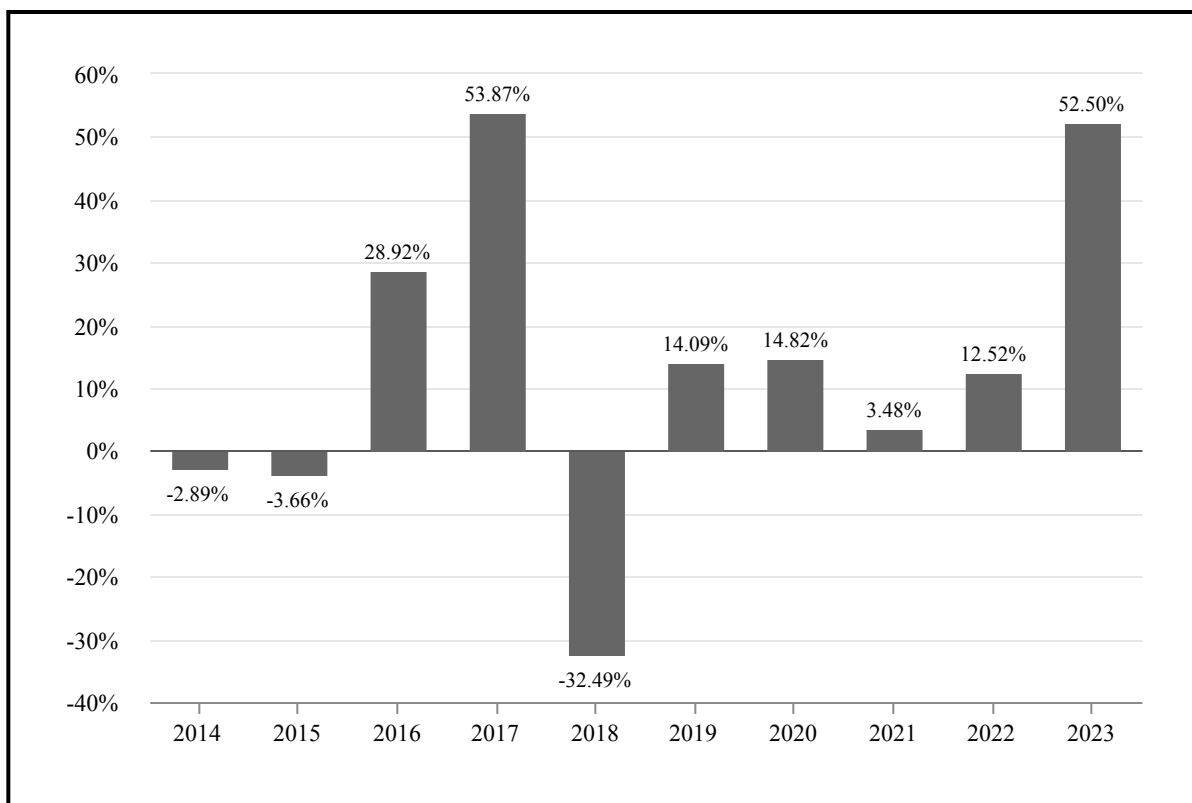
securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

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 (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On August 15, 2014, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X FTSE Argentina 20 ETF to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF to reflect a change to the Fund's Index Provider from FTSE International Limited to MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund's Underlying Index from the FTSE Argentina 20 Index to the MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index. 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 6/30/2020 45.14%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -38.17%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF:			
·Return before taxes	52.50%	18.39%	11.29%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	51.74%	17.88%	10.97%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	31.31%	14.74%	9.26%
Hybrid MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	53.09%	18.89%	11.77%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

² Hybrid Index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Argentina 20 Index through August 14, 2014 and the MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index thereafter.

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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI Greece ETF

Ticker: GREK Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Greece ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.55%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.57%

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
\$58	\$183	\$318	\$714

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 29.17% 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 MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Greece. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they 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 represent the performance of the broad Greece equity universe, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The broad Greece equity universe includes securities that are classified in Greece according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Greece and carry out the majority of their operations in Greece. The Underlying Index also applies minimum liquidity thresholds as criteria for company inclusion. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Greece's 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: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry: The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector: Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets: As of the date of this Prospectus, Greece is an emerging market country. Investments in emerging markets 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, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Risk of Investing in Greece: Investments are concentrated in companies in Greece. Greece's economy is heavily dependent on the services sector and has a large public sector. Greece's exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, could also make it especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as COVID-19. Key trading partners include the United Kingdom and member states of the European Union ("EU"), most notably Germany, Spain and Italy. Decreasing demand for Greek products and services or changes in governmental regulations on trade may have a significantly adverse effect on Greece's economy. The Greek economy may also be affected by an economic slowdown in Europe generally, by the war in Ukraine and by challenges to energy security. Greece's ability to repay its sovereign debt is in question, and the possibility of default is not unlikely, which could limit its ability to borrow in the future. Greece has been required to impose harsh austerity measures on its population in order to receive financial aid from the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") and EU member countries. The success of political parties in Greece opposed to austerity measures may increase the possibility that Greece would rescind these austerity measures in the future and consequently fail to receive further financial aid from these institutions. The persistence of these factors may seriously reduce the economic performance of Greece and pose serious risks for the country's economy in the future. There is the possibility that Greece may exit the European Monetary Union, which would result in immediate devaluation of the euro and potential for default. If this were to occur, Greece would face significant risks related to the process of full currency redenomination as well as the resulting instability of the Euro zone in general, which would have a severe adverse effect on the value of the securities held by the Fund. Increased volatility in the Greek market may result in the increased use of fair value pricing. Following the funding Greece received in 2015 from the IMF and the Eurozone, and its exit from the IMF bailout program in 2018, Greece has begun to show signs of recovery and exited the EU's enhanced monitoring program in August 2022. However, political uncertainty or fiscal instability, including budgetary constraints, elections, an uptick in social upheaval, an armed conflict with Turkey, or a global slowdown in growth, could threaten to stymie a domestic recovery. This may include defaults by the Greek government, the implementation of additional or extended capital controls (including the closure of the Athens Exchange for an extended period of time), and the possibility that Greece may exit the European Monetary Union, which would result in immediate devaluation of the Greek currency. Each of these scenarios has potential implications to the markets and may negatively and materially affect the value of the Fund's investments. The closure, and any related suspension of clearance and settlement mechanisms, of the Athens Exchange could prevent the Fund from buying, selling, or transferring securities traded on the Athens Exchange. During any closure of the Athens Exchange, the Fund will fair value its security holdings for which current market valuations are not currently available using fair value pricing pursuant to the pricing policy and procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees. In such a situation, it is possible that the Fund's market price could significantly deviate from its NAV. In addition, any closure of the Athens Exchange, and the related unavailability of current market quotations for securities contained in the Underlying Index could cause the Fund's NAV to have increased tracking error with respect to the Fund's Underlying Index, and could also affect the calculation of the Fund's indicative optimized portfolio value.

Government Debt Risk: Greece currently has high levels of debt and public spending. High levels of debt and public spending may stifle economic growth, contribute to prolonged periods of recession or lower a country's sovereign debt rating, all of which may adversely impact the Fund's investments.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: Economies in emerging market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **European Economic Risk, US Economic Risk, and Asian Economic Risk.**

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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.

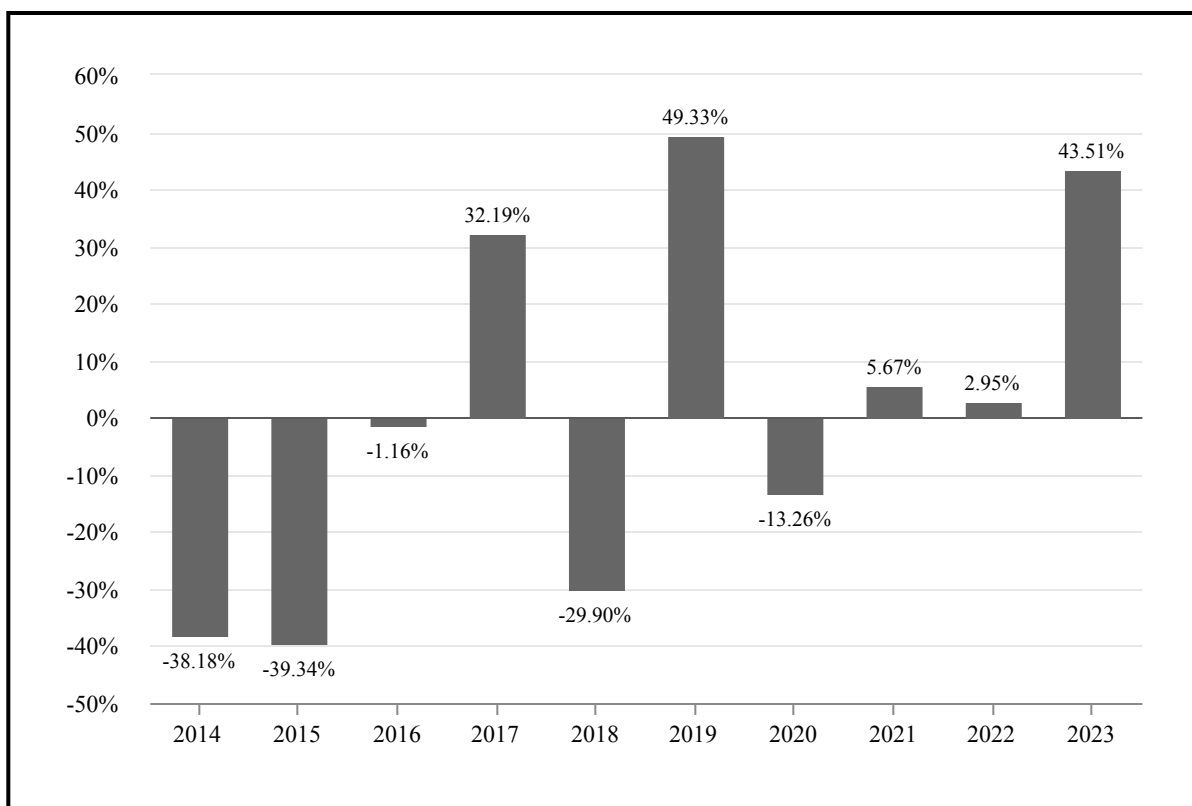
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On or around March 1, 2016, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X FTSE Greece 20 ETF to the Global X MSCI Greece ETF to reflect a change to the Fund's Index Provider from FTSE International Limited to MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund's underlying index from the FTSE/ATHEX Custom Capped Index to the MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index. 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 31.50%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -44.00%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI Greece ETF:			
·Return before taxes	43.51%	15.12%	-3.58%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	42.73%	14.54%	-3.96%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	26.47%	12.16%	-2.63%
Hybrid MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	44.60%	15.85%	-2.88%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

² Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE/ATHEX Custom Capped Index through February 29, 2016 and the MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI Nigeria ETF

Ticker: NGE Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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:	0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.80%

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
\$82	\$255	\$444	\$990

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 7.17% 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 MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund is not invested in ADRs and GDRs but may do so in the future pending availability. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Nigeria. The Fund's investments in the securities included in the Underlying Index are denominated in Naira, Nigeria's currency. As discussed in more detail below in the section titled "**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS – Risk of Investing in Nigeria**", Naira is subject to capital controls and therefore, the Fund has experienced challenges in converting Naira into other currencies, including U.S. Dollars, which has impacted its investment in the securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to represent the performance of the broad Nigeria equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The broad Nigeria equity universe includes securities that are classified in Nigeria according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Nigeria and carry out the majority of their operations in Nigeria. The eligibility criteria may result in the Underlying Index including constituents that are listed in

Nigeria and have substantial business activity in Nigeria, but which are headquartered and may face material risks in other jurisdictions. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Risk of Investing in Nigeria: The Fund's investments are significantly concentrated in companies in Nigeria and are denominated in Naira, Nigeria's currency. The economic development of Nigeria has been significantly hindered by military rule, mismanagement, corruption and ethnic conflict. The Nigerian economy is heavily dependent on oil production and sales and prices of oil in global markets, and the industry makes up a significant portion of Nigeria's GDP. In recent years, the decline in oil prices has put a significant strain on the Nigerian economy and government finances and has led to the devaluation of Naira. The Nigerian government has implemented capital controls restricting the free flow of capital to and from international markets, which has led to bouts of speculative demand and elevated arbitrage pressures. Specifically, the Nigerian government attempts to manage an official exchange rate regime that precludes the purchase or sale of Naira outside of official markets. In 2020, Nigeria experienced a depreciation of the Naira, as remittances fell and the country grappled with the COVID-19 health crisis. This steep depreciation also contributed to a sharp sell-off in Nigerian equities over a relatively short period of time. Given that

the uncertainties leading to the currency depreciation and divergence and market selloff in 2020 have not wholly dissipated, it is possible that the depreciation of the Naira and foreign portfolio outflows may continue.

Nigeria's foreign exchange policies have resulted in a sustained inability to convert Naira to other currencies, including U.S. dollars, and in the rare and infrequent instances when there is the ready ability to convert Naira to foreign currencies, significant delays have occurred. Recently, the Naira has depreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar. While the Naira experienced a modest depreciation in the official exchange rate, unofficial exchange rates experienced a far steeper depreciation, resulting in a large and sustained divergence between official and unofficial exchange rates. As a result of this divergence, fewer participants have expressed interest in converting U.S. dollars to Naira at the official exchange rate, which has curtailed the ability to convert Naira to U.S. dollars. The inability to (or a delay in the ability to) convert or repatriate Naira will adversely affect the value of and/or ability to convert the Fund's investments denominated in Naira and may impede the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests in U.S. dollars in a timely manner.

Because the holdings of the Fund are denominated in Naira, and in light of the fact that the Fund is presently unable to readily convert Naira to U.S. dollars, the Fund may be forced to borrow U.S. dollars in order to meet certain obligations of the Fund, including related to qualification as a regulated investment company ("RIC") for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Such borrowing may increase the Fund's total expense ratio. If the Fund experiences difficulty borrowing U.S. dollars in order to meet these obligations, the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC may be impacted.

As of the date of this Prospectus, because the Fund is unable to readily convert Naira to U.S. dollars at the official Nigerian exchange rate, the Fund has conveyed to Authorized Participants that the Fund will honor requests for redemption principally by delivering Naira. The Fund has traded at a steep discount for nearly three years as of the date of this Prospectus, and to the extent that Authorized Participants are unwilling or unable to accept redemption proceeds in Naira, the Fund may continue to trade at a steep discount. The Fund could also seek to suspend redemptions of Creation Units in certain limited circumstances, including in the event that an emergency exists in which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine its NAV, which could also cause the Fund to trade at a market price that is at a steep discount to its NAV. The Fund could also, among other things, limit or suspend creations of Creation Units, in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. During the period that creations are affected, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium to their NAV. During a period in which creations are suspended, the Fund could experience substantial redemptions, which may cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs and cause the Fund to make greater taxable distributions to shareholders of the Fund.

When the Fund holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value. Unless and until the Fund is more readily able to convert Naira to U.S. dollars, the Fund will not convert U.S. dollars into additional exposure to Naira-denominated investments, and will opportunistically seek to repatriate U.S. dollars to shareholders through dividends or other distributions to the extent possible. U.S. dollars received by the Fund through creations and repatriations will be used to satisfy fund expenses or will be distributed to shareholders as part of a distribution, including, if necessary a return of capital. The Fund may, however, reposition its portfolio of naira and naira-denominated securities. (See "SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS – Passive Investment Risk - Tracking Error Risk" below.)

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk: Stock prices of micro-cap companies are significantly more volatile, and more vulnerable to adverse business and economic developments, than those of larger companies, and their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may experience significant losses). Microcap stocks may also be thinly traded, making it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell them.

Currency Risk: The Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, in particular, Naira. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Nigeria's currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar and may decline as a result of delays and limitations on repatriation of Naira to U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. Moreover, the Fund has experienced an inability to convert Naira to U.S. dollars at the official Nigerian exchange rate due to government-imposed capital controls. While the Naira has experienced a modest depreciation in the official exchange rate, unofficial exchange rates for the Naira have experienced a far steeper depreciation, resulting in a large and sustained divergence between official and unofficial exchange rates. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, including as a result of depreciation of the official exchange rate to a level closer to the unofficial exchange rate, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry: The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector: Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund invests, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities, namely securities denominated in Naira. The Fund's investments in foreign securities are 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Frontier and Standalone Markets: As of the date of this Prospectus, Nigeria is a frontier market country. Standalone markets are those that do not meet the criteria for classification as frontier markets or emerging markets. Because standalone markets often face highly unique circumstances that range from war to liquidity issues, investors should carefully assess each market and determine the reason for standalone classification prior to making any investment. In some cases, standalone markets may be subject to significant sanctions by the international community and may abruptly lose foreign investors as a result. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging market. Frontier markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuations and greater risk associated with custody of securities. Economic, political, liquidity and currency risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in frontier markets than in emerging markets and developed markets. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. These factors make investing in standalone and frontier markets significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

In-Kind ETF Classification Risk: The Fund will deliver Naira in connection with redemption requests from Authorized Participants. Consequently, the Fund has elected to be classified as an in-kind ETF as defined in Rule 22e-4 of the 1940 Act, which means that it will meet redemptions through in-kind transfers of securities, positions and assets other than a de minimis amount of U.S. dollars. As a result, for so long as the Fund retains this designation, the Fund will not meet redemption requests from Authorized Participants by delivering principally U.S. dollars, but rather will deliver Naira. To the extent that Authorized Participants are unwilling or unable to accept redemption proceeds in Naira, the Fund may trade at a steep discount.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. Decreased liquidity may result in the Fund's shares declining in value, which will result in lower returns. In addition, transactions in illiquid investments may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid investments. In addition to liquidity risk, the Fund's

investments are denominated in Naira and any sale of Naira-denominated securities will result in the Fund holding Naira, which the Fund is unable to readily repatriate in light of capital controls imposed by the Nigerian government. (See "SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS – Currency Risk".)

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash (including foreign currency), size of the Fund, 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 is particularly heightened for the Fund in light of the Naira repatriation issues. Specifically, for the past three years, the Fund has typically held a significant portion of its assets Naira while such Naira is pending repatriation, to U.S. dollars. As a result, the Fund has had a

substantially greater allocation to uninvested foreign currency during this period than would typically be expected. Because of the current Naira repatriation issues, the Fund does not anticipate that it would reinvest at this time any U.S. dollars received into Naira or Naira-denominated securities, which may further increase tracking error between the Fund and the Underlying Index. Additionally, because the Fund seeks to qualify as a RIC, the Fund may be required to reallocate positions at the end of each fiscal quarter in order to comply with certain diversification requirements, which may cause the weights of the Fund's investments to diverge from the weights of the securities in the Underlying Index. In addition, during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions tracking error is exacerbated. 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Redemption Proceeds Risk: Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund will effect all or a significant portion of creations and redemptions by selling securities and delivering proceeds in Naira, rather than delivering securities in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, these transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: Economies in emerging and frontier market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **African Economic Risk, European Economic Risk and North American Economic Risk.**

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. Moreover, in light of the fact that the Fund will deliver Naira in connection with redemption transactions, to the extent that Authorized Participants are unwilling or unable to accept redemption proceeds in Naira, the Fund may trade at a steep discount. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. As a result of the repatriation issues experienced by the Fund and the inability for Authorized Participants to transact with the Fund other than in Naira, the market for the Shares is less liquid and the Fund has traded at a steep discount for nearly three years as of the date of this Prospectus. Consequently, if a shareholder sells Shares at during this time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain significant losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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

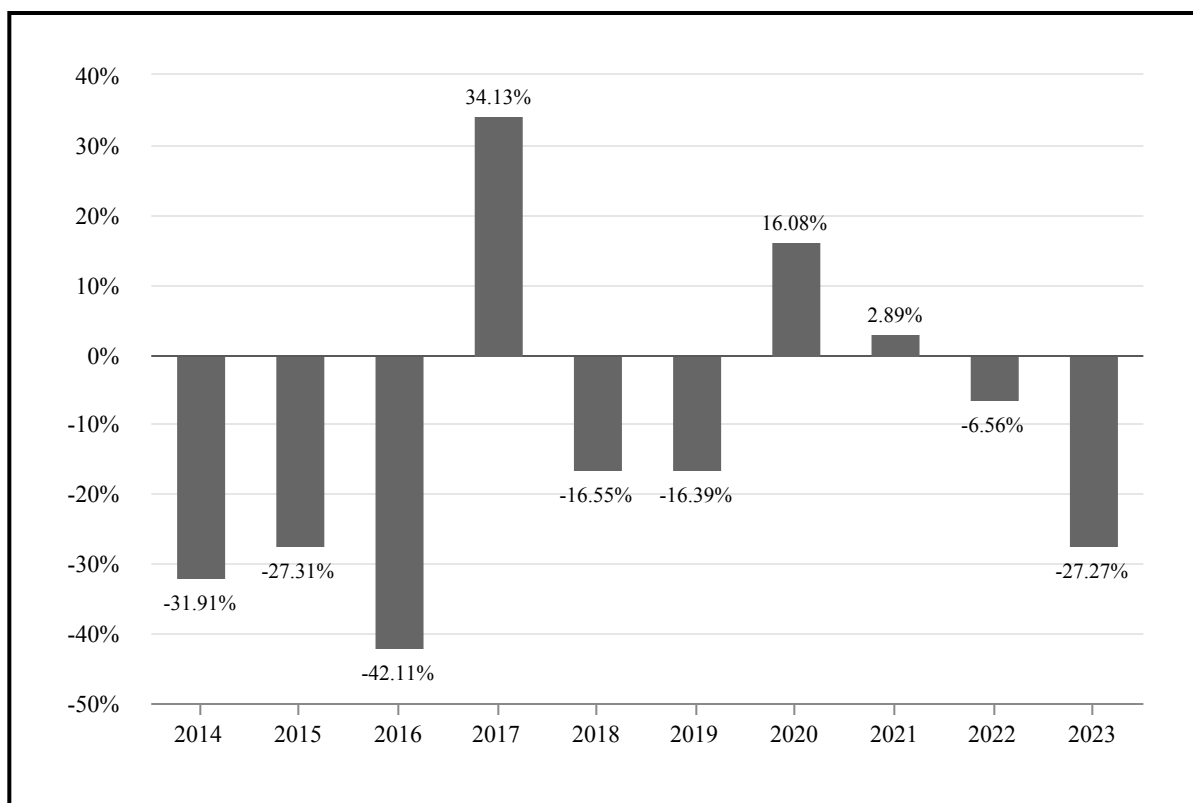
securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

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 (such as during trading halts). Monetary policies enacted by the government agencies in Nigeria, limiting its local currency’s repatriation to safeguard U.S. dollar reserves and exchange rates, significantly impacts the ability of the Fund to convert local denominated investments to U.S. dollars using quoted immediate currency settlement rates. The Fund’s investments denominated in Naira are translated using the Nigerian Autonomous Foreign Exchange Rate Fixing rate. The use of an alternative exchange rate would impact the effect of currency translation and the results of operations. 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 for the most recent calendar year and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund’s performance and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund’s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On August 15, 2014, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X Nigeria Index ETF to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF to reflect a change to the Fund’s Index Provider from Solactive AG to MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund’s Underlying Index from the Solactive Nigeria Index to the MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index. 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 29.17%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -34.20%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-27.27%	-7.46%	-14.14%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-35.32%	-10.84%	-16.21%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-16.19%	-6.27%	-8.86%
Hybrid MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	4.34%	1.40%	-9.04%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)			
	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

² Hybrid Index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive Nigeria Index through August 14, 2014 and the MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Ticker: EMFM Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.49%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.56%

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
\$57	\$179	\$313	\$701

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 16.65% 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 MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index ("Underlying Index") and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to emerging and frontier markets, as defined by MSCI, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to reflect equity performance of select emerging markets and frontier markets companies while maintaining diversification across individual countries, sectors and issuers. The Underlying Index is constructed from the MSCI EFM ex BRICKT (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Korea & Taiwan) Index (the "Parent Index"). Securities from the Parent Index are classified into emerging markets countries and frontier markets countries based on the market classification approach of the Index Provider. Constituents within the emerging markets countries classification are weighted by free-float adjusted market capitalization and constituents within the frontier markets countries classification are weighted by their doubled free-float adjusted market capitalization, subject, in each case, to applicable country, sector, and issuer capping constraints. As of December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index had 205 constituents from the following countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico,

Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 were to use a replication strategy, it would 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the banking industry and had significant exposure to the financials sector

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund's performance could trail that of other investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

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.

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. 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 or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. 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: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry: The performance of stocks in the banking industry may be affected by extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. Banks may also be subject to severe price competition. Competition is high among banking companies and failure to maintain or increase market share may result in lost market value. The impact of changes in capital requirements and recent or future regulation of any individual banking company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector: Performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of current or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from

the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets: Investments in emerging markets 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, and there may be greater risk associated with the custody of securities in emerging markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies. Emerging markets may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Risk of Investing in Frontier and Standalone Markets: Standalone markets are those that do not meet the criteria for classification as frontier markets or emerging markets. Because standalone markets often face highly unique circumstances that range from war to liquidity issues, investors should carefully assess each market and determine the reason for standalone classification prior to making any investment. In some cases, standalone markets may be subject to significant sanctions by the international community and may abruptly lose foreign investors as a result. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging market. Frontier markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuations and greater risk associated with custody of securities. Economic, political, liquidity and currency risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in frontier markets than in emerging markets and developed markets. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. These factors make investing in standalone and frontier markets significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Risk of Investing in Indonesia: Investments in Indonesian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, security and economic risk specific to Indonesia. Among other things, the Indonesian economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Japan, Singapore and the United States. In the past, Indonesia has experienced acts of terrorism, predominantly targeted at foreigners. Such acts of terrorism have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indonesian economy.

Risk of Investing in Malaysia: Investments in Malaysian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risk specific to Malaysia. Among other things, Malaysia's economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan and Singapore. Reduction in spending on Malaysian products and services, or economic or other changes in the U.S. or any of the Asian economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates may have an adverse impact on the Malaysian economy.

Risk of Investing in Mexico: Investments in Mexican issuers involve risks that are specific to Mexico, including legal, regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risks. In the past, Mexico has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility and high unemployment rates. Political developments in the U.S. have potential implications for the trade arrangements between the U.S. and Mexico, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Risk of Investing in the Philippines: The Philippine economy is heavily dependent on relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Japan and the United States. As a result, continued growth of the Philippine economy is dependent on the growth of these economies.

Risk of Investing in Poland: Poland's economy is still relatively underdeveloped and is heavily dependent on relationships with certain key trading partners, including Germany and other European Union countries. As a result, Poland's continued growth is dependent on the growth of these economies.

Risk of Investing in Qatar: The economy of Qatar is dominated by petroleum exports. A sustained decrease in commodity prices could have a negative impact on all aspects of the economy. The non-oil economy, concentrated in Doha's service sector, notably in tourism, real estate, banking and re-export trade, has grown rapidly over the past few years. Although the political situation in Qatar is largely stable, there remains the possibility that instability in the larger Middle East region could adversely impact the economy of Qatar and strained relations with other countries in the Middle East may adversely affect the Fund's investments. Recent political instability and civil unrest in North Africa and the Middle East have caused significant disruptions to many industries. Continued political and social unrest in these areas may adversely affect the value of the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Saudi Arabia: The ability of foreign investors (such as the Fund) to invest in Saudi Arabian issuers is relatively new and untested. Such ability could be restricted or revoked by the Saudi Arabian government at any time, and unforeseen risks could materialize due to foreign ownership in such securities. The economy of Saudi Arabia is dominated by petroleum exports. A sustained decrease in petroleum prices could have a negative impact on all aspects of the economy. Investments in securities of Saudi Arabian issuers involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments. Such heightened risks may include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, crime and instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. There remains the possibility that instability in the larger Middle East region could adversely impact the economy of Saudi Arabia, and there is no assurance of political stability in Saudi Arabia.

Risk of Investing in South Africa: Investing in South African securities involves significant risks, including legal, regulatory and economic risks specific to South Africa. Among other considerations, South Africa's economy is heavily dependent on its agriculture and mining sectors, and, thus, susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets.

Risk of Investing in Thailand: Investments in Thai issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Thailand. Among other considerations, Thailand's economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan and other Asian countries.

Risk of Investing in Turkey: The Turkish economy is heavily dependent on relationships with certain key trading partners, including European Union countries, China and Russia. The Turkish economy has certain significant economic weaknesses, such as its relatively high current account deficit and currency volatility. Turkey has historically experienced acts of terrorism and strained relations related to border disputes with certain neighboring countries. The continuation of the conflict on the Turkish-Syrian border, for example, could have an adverse impact on the Turkish economy. Turkey may be subject to considerable degrees of social and political instability. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may cause uncertainty in the Turkish stock market and as a result adversely affect issuers to which the Fund has exposure. In February 2023, a severe earthquake struck central and southern Turkey, causing tens of thousands of fatalities, the collapse of buildings and infrastructure, disruption of supply chains, and other forms of immense economic damage.

Risk of Investing in the United Arab Emirates: The economy of the United Arab Emirates (the "UAE") is dominated by petroleum exports. A sustained decrease in commodity prices, particularly oil and natural gas, could have a negative impact on all aspects of the UAE economy. The nonoil UAE economy, which is concentrated in Dubai's service sector, could be affected by declines in tourism, real estate, banking and re-export trade. The UAE and the governments of the individual emirates exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Governmental actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the UAE, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund. In addition, recent political instability and protests in North Africa and the Middle East have

caused significant disruptions to many industries. Continued political and social unrest in these areas may adversely affect the value of the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Vietnam: Vietnamese companies face risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization of assets (including property and real estate), restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. The Vietnamese government may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, and may own or control certain companies therein. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the country, and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Vietnam is dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China and Japan, and as a result may be adversely affected if demand for Vietnam's exports in those nations decline. Vietnam has become a manufacturing hub an important component of the global supply chains for many different industries, in some cases benefiting from the changing economic and political climate in other regional manufacturing hubs such as China. If this trend slows or reverses, Vietnamese companies across all industries would be adversely impacted. The Vietnamese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices in recent years, but issues such as foreign ownership limits and lack of in-kind transfers remain. If deterioration occurs in Vietnam's balance of payments, it could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in Vietnam may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, or seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund. Vietnam may levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income received by the Fund. Although in some portion of these taxes may be recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from the Fund's investments. The currencies of frontier markets, such as Vietnam, may be subject to more significant fluctuations greater likelihood for speculation than the currencies of more developed markets. The economy of Vietnam is less developed and less correlated to global economic cycles than those of its more developed counterparts and its markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund Shares. Vietnam may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks. These factors make investing in Vietnam significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or

global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: Economies in emerging and frontier market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **African Economic Risk, Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk, Latin American Economic Risk, Middle East Economic Risk, and North American Economic Risk.**

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask

spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

Security Risk: The countries in which the Fund invests have experienced security concerns. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in emerging and frontier market countries and may adversely affect their economies and the Fund's investments

Structural Risk: The countries in which the Fund invests may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability.

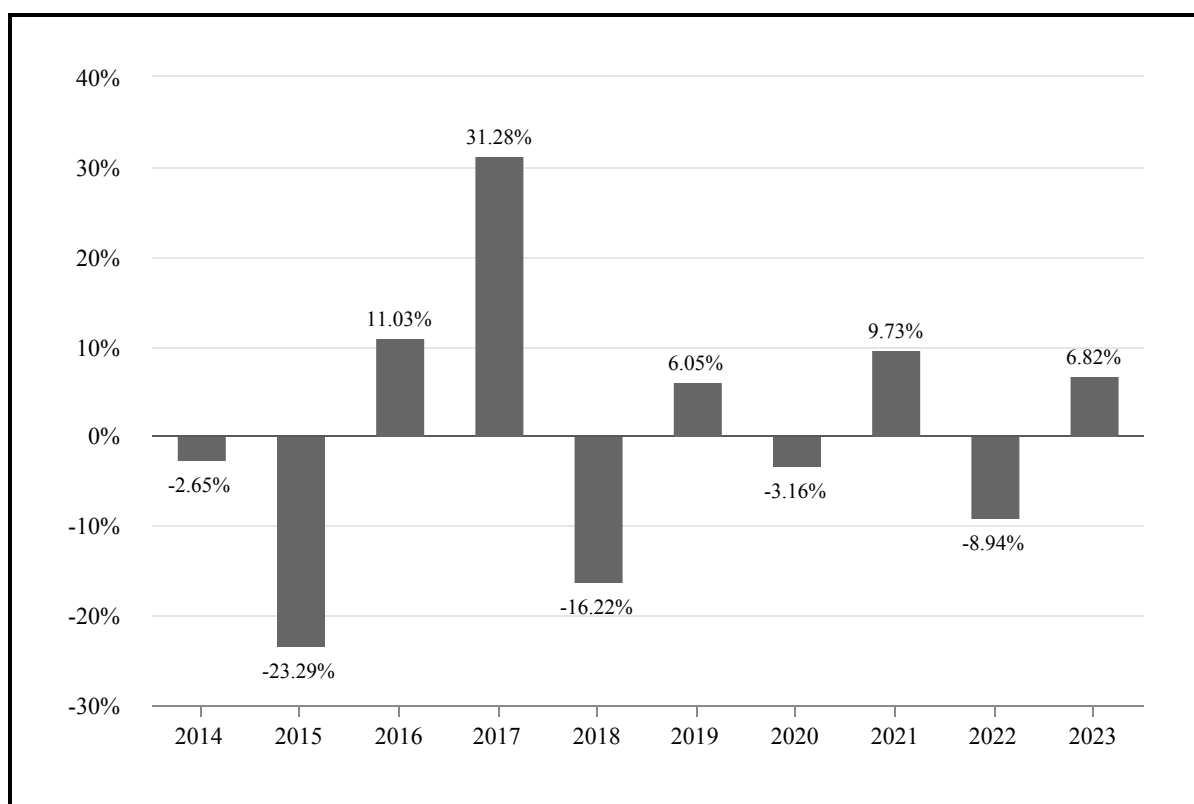
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 (such as during trading halts). 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 for the most recent calendar year and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare with the Fund's benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. On January 16, 2019, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF to reflect a change to the Fund's Index Provider from Solactive AG to MSCI, Inc. and a change in the Fund's underlying index from the Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index to the MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index. 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/2020 18.00%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 (29.18)%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Ten Years Ended December 31, 2023
Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF:			
·Return before taxes	6.82%	1.85%	0.00%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	6.17%	1.23%	-0.52%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	4.65%	1.41%	0.04%
Hybrid MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index (net)²			
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	7.48%	2.65%	0.70%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)			
(Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	9.83%	3.68%	2.66%

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-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

² Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index through January 15, 2019, and the MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index thereafter.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2018. Mr. Xie has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 DAX Germany ETF

Ticker: DAX Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X DAX Germany ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that closely correspond, before fees and expenses, generally to the price and yield performance of the DAX[®] Index ("DAX Index" or "Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.20%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.20%

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
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 16.81% 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 DAX[®] Index ("DAX Index" or "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 Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Index tracks the segment of the largest and most actively traded companies - known as blue chips - on the German equities market. The Index contains the shares of among the 30 largest German companies in terms of liquidity and free-float market capitalization admitted to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in the Prime Standard segment. Liquidity is defined as book order volume, which is the sum of the daily turnover over the prior 12-month period. The Prime Standard segment is a market segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange which includes companies with higher transparency and reporting standards than those of the General Standard, which is the minimum reporting standard currently required by EU-regulation. The 30 stocks contained in the Index generally represent about 80% of the market capitalization listed in Germany.

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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index had significant exposure to the industrials 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. An investment in the 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. 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"). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the euro 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

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. Companies in the Industrial Sector face increased risk from trade

agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets: 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. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the Fund's investments. 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 Germany: The Fund's investment in German issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Germany. Ongoing concerns in relation to the economic health of the European Union (the "EU") continue to constrain the economic resilience of certain EU member states, including Germany. Germany has an industrial and export dependent economy and therefore relies heavily on trade with key trading partners, including the Netherlands, China, the U.S., the United Kingdom, France, Italy and other European countries. Germany is dependent on the economies of these other countries, and a decline in the price or demand for German exports may have an adverse impact on its economy.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift

away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the German economy, which is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, including as a result of adverse economic conditions in a trading partner's economy, may cause an adverse impact on the German economy in which the Fund invests. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **European Economic Risk** and **North American Economic Risk**.

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask

spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

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.

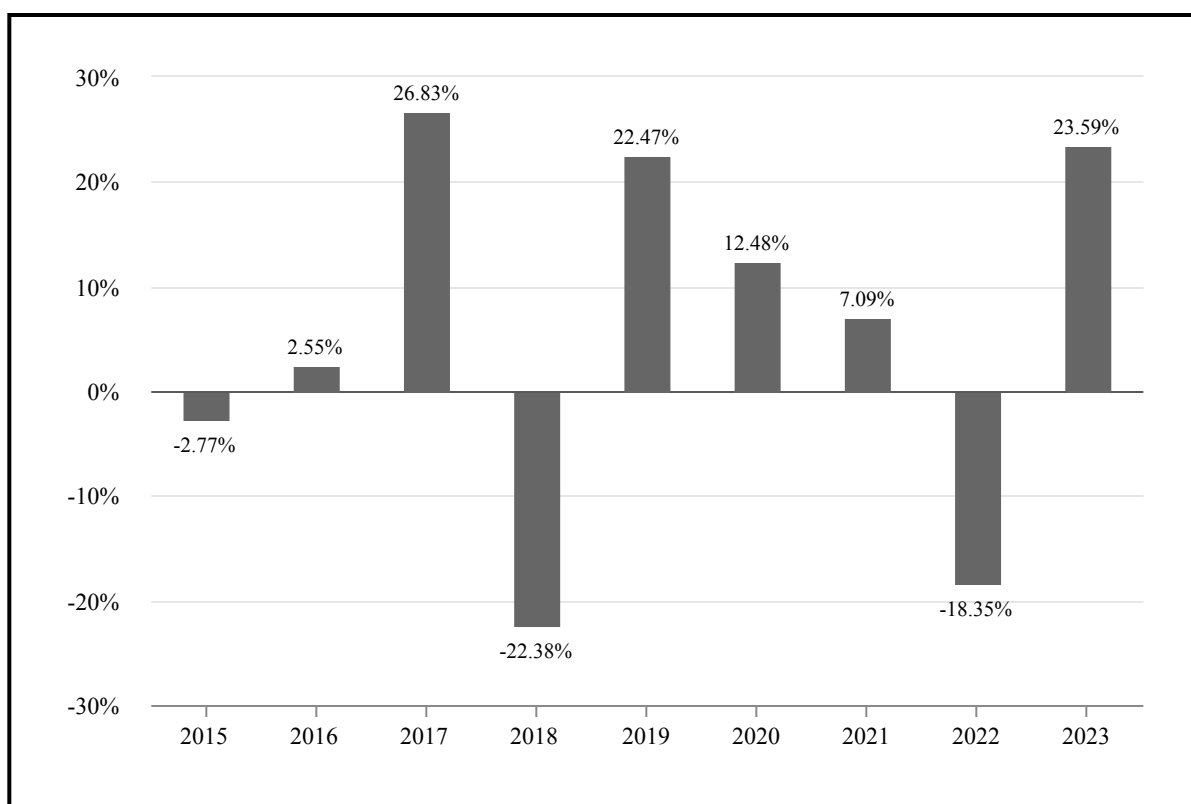
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare 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.globalxetfs.com.

The Fund operated as the Horizons DAX Germany ETF (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of Horizons ETF Trust I prior to the Fund's acquisition of the assets and assumption of the liabilities of the Predecessor Fund on December 24, 2018 (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for the Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 6/30/2020 26.45%
Worst Quarter: 3/31/2020 -26.58%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Five Years Ended December 31, 2023	Since Inception (10/22/2014)
Global X DAX Germany ETF:¹			
·Return before taxes	23.59%	8.28%	4.71%
·Return after taxes on distributions ²	23.10%	7.72%	4.28%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ²	14.70%	6.56%	3.78%
DAX[®] Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of non-U.S. withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	23.53%	8.13%	4.78%
MSCI EAFE Index (net) (Index returns reflect invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)	18.24%	8.16%	5.26%

¹ Performance shown for periods prior to December 24, 2018, reflects that of the Predecessor Fund.

² 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-advantaged 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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Mr. To has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since the Fund's inception in December 2018 and had managed the Predecessor Fund since October 2018. Mr. Xie has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 1, 2019. Ms. Yang has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since December 2020. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called 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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to <https://www.globalxetfs.com>.

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-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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 MSCI Vietnam ETF

Ticker: VNAM Exchange: NYSE Arca

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF ("Fund") seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares ("Shares") of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

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

Management Fees:	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.55%

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
\$56	\$176	\$307	\$689

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 44.49% 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 MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index (the "Underlying Index") (typically denominated in local currency) and in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund may invest in ADRs and GDRs when the Fund's portfolio managers determine doing so to be advantageous versus investing directly in the securities of the Underlying Index. For example, ADRs or GDRs may at times have more liquidity than locally denominated securities, may in certain circumstances be more cost effective than investing in locally denominated securities and/or may be used where there are prohibitions on investment in locally denominated securities. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Vietnam. The Fund's 80% investment policies are non-fundamental and require 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before they can be changed.

The Underlying Index is designed to represent the performance of the broad Vietnam equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). The broad Vietnam equity universe includes securities that are classified in Vietnam according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Vietnam and carry out the majority of their operations in Vietnam, as determined solely by the Index Provider. The country classification of a company is generally determined by the Index Provider using the company's country of incorporation and the primary listing of its securities. The Index Provider will classify a company in the country of incorporation if its securities have a primary listing in that country. In

such cases where a company's securities have a primary listing outside of the country of incorporation, additional criteria such as the location of the company's headquarters and the geographic distribution of its operations (e.g. assets and revenues), management, and shareholder base are considered by the Index Provider for classification purposes. The Underlying Index follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select all securities that satisfy the above criteria and which have a market capitalization greater than or equal to the 85th percentile of listed frontier market securities, have an annual traded value ratio (a measure of liquidity calculated by the Index Provider) greater than or equal to 15%, and have traded on greater than or equal to 50% of trading days over the past twelve months.

The Underlying Index is weighted according to each component's free-float adjusted market capitalization. Free-float adjusted market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). In addition, a liquidity discount factor based on the security's annual traded value ratio ("ATVR") is applied. ATVR is a liquidity metric calculated by the Index Provider. The liquidity discount factor is applied to each company's free float market capitalization for the purposes of calculating the allocated index weight to each constituent, such that the allocated index weight is lower for less liquid securities (and higher for more liquid securities) than it would otherwise be. The weights are further modified for diversification purposes, so that, as of the rebalance date, no group entity (defined by the Index Provider as companies that are jointly controlled by a single parent company) constitutes more than 25% of the Underlying Index and so that, in the aggregate, the individual group entities that would represent more than 5% of the Underlying Index represent no more than 50% of the Underlying Index ("25/50 Cap"). The Underlying Index and the Fund are reconstituted and re-weighted quarterly. The Underlying Index may include large- and mid-capitalization companies, and components primarily include financials and real estate companies. As of December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index is expected to hold 56 constituents. 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, and unaffiliated with, 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 December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the real estate management and development industry and had significant exposure to the real estate sector. As of December 31, 2023, the constituents of the Underlying Index that are categorized as being part of the real estate management and development industry include companies that are involved in the construction and development of apartments, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, trade centers, retail complexes and other commercial properties. In addition, these companies may be involved in property management, brokerage and leasing services. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

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. An investment in the 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. 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”). The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

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

Depository Receipts Risk: The Fund may invest in depository receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. Depository receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. For additional details on these risks, please see **Foreign Securities Risk**. Moreover, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based. A holder of depository receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depository.

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.

Capitalization Risk: Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

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.

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

Currency Risk: The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Vietnam's 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: The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. 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.

Focus Risk: To the extent that the Underlying Index focuses in investments related to a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. Similarly, if the Underlying Index has significant exposure to one or more sectors, the Fund's investments will likely have significant exposure to such sectors. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, which 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 particular industry or sector. As a result, the value of the Fund's investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Management and Development Industry: Companies in the real estate management and development industry are typically impacted by general global economic conditions, including include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, fluctuations in debt and equity capital markets, levels of unemployment, consumer confidence and the general condition of the U.S. and the global economy. Such companies may also often be concentrated in certain geographic markets, and any disruptions in those real estate markets could harm the company's business.

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Sector: The real estate sector includes real estate companies focused on commercial and residential real estate development, sales, operations, and services, as well as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). 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 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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund may invest, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities. 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 American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“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 factors, 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. The Fund may lose money due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This, in turn, could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk: A natural, biological 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. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Frontier and Standalone Markets: Standalone markets are those that do not meet the criteria for classification as frontier markets or emerging markets. Because standalone markets often face highly unique circumstances that range from war to liquidity issues, investors should carefully assess each market and determine the reason for standalone classification prior to making any investment. In some cases, standalone markets may be subject to significant sanctions by the international community and may abruptly lose foreign investors as a result. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging market. Frontier markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuations and greater risk associated with custody of securities. Economic, political, liquidity and currency risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in frontier markets than in emerging markets and developed markets. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. These factors make investing in standalone and frontier markets significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Risk of Investing in Vietnam: Vietnamese companies face risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization of assets (including property and real estate), restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. The Vietnamese government may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, and may own or control certain companies therein. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the country, and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Vietnam is dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China and Japan, and as a result may be adversely affected if demand for Vietnam's exports in those nations decline. Vietnam has become a manufacturing hub an important component of the global supply chains for many different industries, in some cases benefiting from the changing economic and political climate in other regional manufacturing hubs such as China. If this trend slows or reverses, Vietnamese companies across all industries would be adversely impacted. The Vietnamese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices in recent years, but issues such as foreign ownership limits and lack of in-kind transfers remain. If deterioration occurs in Vietnam's balance of payments, it could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental

approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in Vietnam may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, or seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund. Vietnam may levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income received by the Fund. Although in some portion of these taxes may be recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from the Fund's investments. The currencies of frontier markets, such as Vietnam, may be subject to more significant fluctuations greater likelihood for speculation than the currencies of more developed markets. The economy of Vietnam is less developed and less correlated to global economic cycles than those of its more developed counterparts and its markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund Shares. Vietnam may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks. These factors make investing in Vietnam significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying investments 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 such company's securities to decline.

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

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. Additionally, cyber security 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. 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

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.

Management Risk: The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. The Adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, 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.

Tracking Error Risk: Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash, size of the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: Economies in emerging and frontier market countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **African Economic Risk, European Economic Risk and North American Economic Risk.**

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds: As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk: The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk: 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.

Listing Standards Risk: The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks: Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares, as well as disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of assets in the Fund or 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. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's Shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

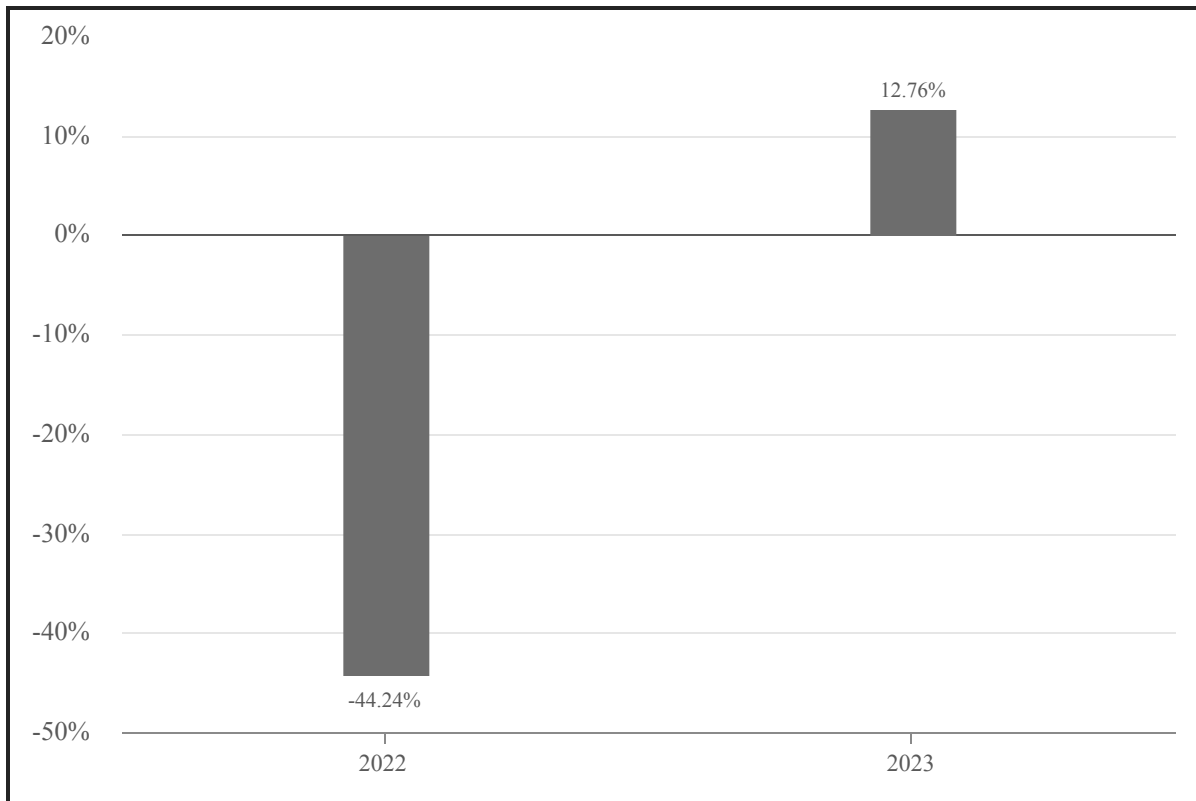
Trading Halt Risk: An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such 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 (such as during trading halts). 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 how the Fund's average annual returns for the indicated periods compare 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.globalxetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	6/30/2023	7.11%
Worst Quarter:	6/30/2022	-24.32%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2023	Since Inception (12/07/2021)
Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF:		
·Return before taxes	12.76%	-18.47%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	12.53%	-18.73%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	7.55%	-13.79%
MSCI Vietnam Select 25-50 Index (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	14.18%	-17.73%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net) (Index returns reflects invested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflect no deduction for fees, expenses, or other taxes)		
	9.83%	-6.17%

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-advantaged 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 Nam To, CFA; Wayne Xie; Vanessa Yang; and Sandy Lu, CFA (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. To and Xie and Ms. Yang have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund’s inception. Mr. Lu has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are or will be 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 called "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 the national securities exchanges are open for business (“Business Day”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). To access information regarding the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, please go to www.globalxetfs.com.

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-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"), in which case distributions from such tax-advantaged 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. In addition, each Fund may also invest in equity index futures for cash flow management purposes and as a portfolio management technique. 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 upon at least 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

Each Fund is subject to various risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund, and the Fund could underperform other investments.

Argentine Tax Treatment Uncertainty of ADRs

Argentine Tax Treatment Uncertainty of ADRs applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF

The sale, exchange or other transfer of Argentinian equity shares and other securities may be subject to a capital gain tax at a rate of 15% for certain nonresidents, including the Fund. The application and method of collection of this tax remains unclear in certain respects, including with respect to the sale or other disposition of, or the receipt of dividends from, Argentinian ADRs and GDRs. Such tax laws remain subject to further rulemaking and interpretation, which may adversely affect the tax treatment of the Fund's investments in Argentinian ADRs.

Recent tax reform bills, including Decree 1112/2017, have attempted to clarify the application of Argentinian tax law. Pursuant to this decree, nonresidents such as the Fund may be exempt from income tax on gains from the sale or exchange of Argentinian listed shares, ADRs or GDRs. In June of 2021, Law 27/630 established the 7% withholding tax on dividends as a permanent rate for profits accrued beginning January 1, 2021, replacing the 13% rate that was previously established in Decree 1112/2017.

Asset Class Risk

Asset Class Risk applies to each Fund

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

China A-Shares Risk

China A-Shares Risk applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF

A-Shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and are traded on Chinese exchanges. Foreign investors can access A-Shares by obtaining a QFII or a RQFII license, as well as through the Stock Connect Programs. The Fund currently intends to gain exposure to A-Shares through the Stock Connect Programs. Trading suspensions in certain stocks could lead to greater market execution risk, valuation risks, liquidity risks and costs for the Fund, as well as for Authorized Participants that create and redeem Creation Units of the Fund. The SSE and SZSE currently apply a daily limit of the amount of fluctuation permitted in the prices of A-shares during a single trading day. The daily limit refers to price movements only and does not restrict trading within the relevant limit. There can be no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange will exist for any particular A-share or for any particular time. Additionally, during instances where aggregate limits on foreign ownership are exceeded, the Fund may be unable to purchase additional equity securities of a particular company. This could increase the Fund's tracking error and/or cause the Fund to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Given that the A-share market is considered volatile and unstable (with the risk of widespread trading suspensions or government intervention), the creation and redemption of Creation Units (as defined below) may also be disrupted. These risks, among others, could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Depository Receipts Risk:

Depository Receipts Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

The Fund may invest in depository receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs. ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing the underlying foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. GDRs are certificates issued by an international bank that generally are traded and denominated in the currencies of countries other than the home country of the issuer of the underlying shares. Depository receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. For additional details on these risks, please see Foreign Securities Risk. Moreover, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depository receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depository receipts. A holder of depository receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depository.

Equity Securities Risk

Equity Securities Risk applies to each Fund

The 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, or 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.

Capitalization Risk

Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X DAX Germany 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.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X MSCI Vietnam 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.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF and Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

The 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.

Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk

Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The Fund may invest in micro-capitalization companies. These companies are subject to substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may experience significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations. Micro-capitalization companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-capitalization companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-capitalization company.

Cash Transaction Risk

Cash Transaction Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

Unlike most ETFs, the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gain on the distributed portfolio securities at the Fund level. Because the Fund currently intends to effect redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may

have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs. To the extent that the maximum additional variable charge for cash creation or cash redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the transaction costs of purchasing or selling portfolio securities, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Currency Risk

Currency Risk applies to each Fund

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.

Currency Risk

Currency Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, in particular, Naira. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Nigeria's currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar and may decline as a result of delays and limitations on repatriation of Naira to U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. Moreover, the Fund has experienced an inability to convert Naira to U.S. dollars at the official Nigerian exchange rate due to government-imposed capital controls. While the Naira has experienced a modest depreciation in the official exchange rate, unofficial exchange rates for the Naira have experienced a far steeper depreciation, resulting in a large and sustained divergence between official and unofficial exchange rates. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning, including as a result of depreciation of the official exchange rate to a level closer to the unofficial exchange rate, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Custody Risk

Custody Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X MSCI Vietnam 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.

Focus Risk

Focus Risk applies to each Fund

In following its methodology, the Underlying Index may be focused to a significant degree in securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries and/or may have significant exposure to one or more sectors. To the extent that the Underlying

Index focuses in the securities of issuers in such an area, the Fund will also focus its investments to approximately the same extent. In such event, the Fund's performance will be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry or sector, and the Fund will face greater risk than if it were diversified broadly over numerous such areas. Such heightened 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 particular industry or sector. In addition, at times, such industry, group of industries or sector may be out of favor and underperform other such categories or the market as a whole.

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Banking Industry applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Companies in the banking sector of an economy are subject to extensive governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. The extent to which the Fund may invest in a company that engages in securities-related activities or banking is limited by applicable law. Extensive governmental regulation may limit the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments companies in the banking sector can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Such governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the banking sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. Legislation enacted in 2018 in the U.S. relaxed capital requirements and other regulatory burdens on certain U.S. banks. While the effect of the legislation may benefit certain companies in the financials sector, increased risk taking by affected banks may also result in greater overall risk in the U.S. and global financials sector. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries, on any individual financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. Certain risks may impact the value of investments in the financials sector more severely than those of investments outside this sector, including the risks associated with companies that operate with substantial financial leverage. Banking companies may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, credit rating downgrades and adverse conditions in other related markets. Their profitability is heavily dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact banking companies. The banking sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. The banking sector is also a target for cyberattacks, and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Broadline Retail Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Broadline Retail Industry applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF

Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the internet and related systems. Critical systems and operations may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, cyberattacks, acts of war, break-ins, earthquake and similar events. Any system interruption that results in the unavailability of a company's website or mobile app or reduced performance of transaction systems could interrupt or substantially reduce a company's ability to conduct its business. Companies in the internet and direct marketing retail industry are dependent on paid and unpaid natural search engines and are therefore dependent on business decisions made by companies that offer natural search engines. Any business changes by dominant providers of natural search engines can be detrimental to an internet and direct marketing retail company's business while being totally outside of the control of such company.

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF and Global X MSCI Argentina 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 and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Moreover, the consumer discretionary sector can be significantly affected by several factors, including, without limitation, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange rates, changing consumer preferences, demographics, marketing campaigns, cyclical revenue generation, consumer confidence, commodity price volatility, labor relations, interest rates, import and export controls, intense competition, technological developments and government regulation. Consumer recessionary fears could impact discretionary spending due to rising interest rates and a high inflationary environment.

Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector applies to the Global X MSCI Norway ETF

The success of companies in the energy sector may be cyclical and highly dependent on energy prices. Securities of companies in the energy sector are subject to swift energy price and supply fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Actions taken by central governments may dramatically impact supply and demand forces that influence energy prices, resulting in sudden decreases in value for companies in the energy sector. Weak demand for the companies' products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these other areas, would adversely impact the Fund's performance. Companies in the oil and gas sector (including alternative energy suppliers) may be adversely affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes and may be at risk for environmental damage claims. Additionally, these companies could be negatively impacted by the adoption of other and/or novel energy sources, driven by economic, environmental, and/or regulatory reasons, among others. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions or world events in the regions that the companies operate (i.e., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Investments in companies located in emerging market countries may heighten these risks. Companies engaged in the distribution of energy, including electricity and gas, may be adversely affected by governmental limitation on rates charged to customers. Deregulation and greater competition may adversely affect the profitability of these companies and lead to diversification outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business, potentially increasing risk and making the price of their equity securities more volatile.

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Companies in the financials sector are subject to government intervention and extensive governmental regulation, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financials sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. Recently enacted legislation in the U.S. has relaxed capital requirements and other regulatory burdens on certain U.S. banks. While the effect of the legislation may benefit certain companies in the financials sector, increased risk taking by affected banks may also result in greater overall risk in the financials sector. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries, on any individual financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. 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 2008-2009 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 and could occur again if credit markets were substantially affected once more. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. The financials sector is also a target for cyber-attacks and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector applies to the Global X DAX Germany ETF

The stock prices of companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, trade disputes, world events and economic conditions affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by damages from environmental claims and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies in this sector tend to rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil, Gas and Consumable Fuels Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil, Gas and Consumable Fuels Industry applies to the Global X MSCI Norway ETF

The oil, gas and consumable fuels industry is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of fuel. The market value of companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global commodity prices, supply and demand, capital expenditures on exploration and production, energy conservation efforts, the prices of alternative fuels, exchange rates and technological advances. Companies in this sector are subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these companies' earnings. Actions taken by central governments may dramatically impact supply and demand forces that influence the market price of fuel, resulting in sudden decreases in value for companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry. A significant portion of their revenues depends on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget restraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of companies in the industry.

Companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry may also operate in countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. Companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry also face a significant civil liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental mishaps, equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials, and a risk of loss from terrorism or other natural disasters. Any such event could have serious consequences for the general population of the area affected and result in a material adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio securities and the performance of the Fund. Companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products and services, weather conditions, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and general economic conditions.

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Management and Development Industry

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Management and Development Industry applies to the Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

Companies in the real estate management and development industry are typically impacted by general global economic conditions, including include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, fluctuations in debt and equity capital markets, levels of unemployment, consumer confidence and the general condition of the U.S. and the global economy. Such companies may also often be concentrated in certain geographic markets, and any disruptions in those real estate markets could harm the company's business.

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Real Estate Sector applies to the Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

The real estate sector includes real estate companies focused on commercial and residential real estate development, sales, operations, and services, as well as real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). 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 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.

Foreign Securities Risk

Foreign Securities Risk applies to each Fund except for the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The 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 the Fund; restrictions placed on U.S. investors by U.S. regulations governing foreign investments; higher transaction and custody costs and delays in settlement procedures; difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; lower levels of regulation of the securities market; weaker accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements; and legal principles relating to corporate governance and directors' fiduciary duties and liabilities. 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 the 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Foreign Securities Risk

Foreign Securities Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The Fund invests, within U.S. regulations, in foreign securities, namely securities denominated in Naira. The Fund's investments in foreign securities are 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. Where all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's shares are listed and trading is open, there may be differences between the last quote from the security's closed foreign market and the value of the security during the Fund's domestic trading day. This in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares.

Geographic Risk

Geographic Risk applies to each Fund

Geographic risk is the risk that the Fund's assets may be focused in countries located in the same geographic region. This investment focus will subject the Fund to risks associated with that particular region, or a region economically tied to that particular region, such as a natural, biological or other disaster. Outbreaks of contagious viruses and diseases may reduce business activity or disrupt market activity, and have the potential to exacerbate market risks in the countries and regions in which they occur. The securities in which the Fund invests and, consequently, the Fund are also subject to specific risks as a result of their business operations, including, but not limited to:

Risk of Investing in Argentina

Risk of Investing in Argentina applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF

Argentina's economy is heavily dependent on exports and commodities, making the economy susceptible to fluctuations in commodity markets and sensitive to its relationships with key trading partners. Argentina's key trading and foreign investment partners are Brazil, China and the U.S. Reduction in spending on Argentinean products and services, or changes in China, the U.S., or any of the Latin American economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates may adversely impact the Argentinean economy.

Argentina has experienced a high level of debt and public spending. Argentina's default on its debt in 2001 and 2020 continues to impact the confidence of investors in Argentina, which might adversely impact returns in the Fund. In 2014, minority bondholders of Argentina's previously defaulted debt sought, and won, an injunction that prohibited Argentina from repaying bonds that had been renegotiated, unless they simultaneously paid the holdout minority bondholders their full amount due as well. As a result, the Argentinian government, in 2014, subsequently entered a technical default on its debt. In 2016, after a series of court appeals and negotiations, the government and minority bondholders entered into a settlement to resolve the dispute. Further defaults, potential debt renegotiations with the IMF or other international creditors, and related actions by Argentina may continue to impact the confidence of investors in Argentina, which could limit the government's ability to borrow in the future.

Argentina has experienced periods of significant political instability and certain sectors and regions of Argentina experience high unemployment, which may cause downturns in the Argentinean market and adversely impact investments in the Fund. Uncertainty over direction of Argentina's economic reforms can emerge abruptly with the resignation or dismissal of the Minister of Economy. Heavy regulation of labor and product markets is pervasive in Argentina and may stifle Argentinean economic growth or contribute to prolonged periods of recession. Argentina has privatized, certain industries, which may lose money or be re-nationalized. In the past, Argentina's government decided to partially nationalize YPF S.A., Argentina's largest energy company.

Argentina has previously imposed capital controls that affected the inflow and repatriation of capital and the free transfer of securities. If such capital controls are reinstated, or if new capital controls are implemented, it could disrupt the creation/redemption process, which could affect the trading of Fund shares, resulting in Fund shares trading at a price that is materially different from NAV. Argentina is currently implementing a system of multiple exchange rates in a bid to prevent devaluation of the Argentinian Peso. The addition of new exchange rates for various purposes or adjustments to tax policies for the aforementioned rates is subject to change.

Risk of Investing in the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region

Risk of Investing in the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region applies to the Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF

Investments in the ASEAN region involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines present different economic and political conditions from those in Western markets, and less social, political and economic stability. In the past, some of these economies have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Political instability could have an adverse effect on economic or social conditions in these economies and may result in outbreaks of civil unrest, terrorist attacks or threats or acts of war in the affected areas, any of which could materially and adversely affect the companies in which the Fund may invest.

Risk of Investing in Brazil

Risk of Investing in Brazil applies to the Global X MSCI Norway ETF and Global X MSCI Argentina ETF

Investment in Brazilian issuers involves risks that are specific to Brazil, including legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risks. Specifically, Brazilian issuers are subject to possible regulatory and economic interventions by the Brazilian government, including the imposition of wage and price controls and the limitation of imports. In addition, the market for Brazilian securities is directly influenced by the flow of international capital and economic and market conditions of certain countries, especially other emerging market countries in Central and South America. The Brazilian economy has historically been exposed to high rates of inflation, a high level of debt, and violence, each of which may reduce and/or prevent economic growth. A rising unemployment rate could also have the same effect. Corruption and subsequent legal consequences have led to political instability and sudden changes in leadership.

Risk of Investing in Canada

Risk of Investing in Canada applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF

The United States is Canada's largest trading and investment partner, and the Canadian economy is significantly affected by developments in the U.S. economy and by changes in U.S. trade policy. Since the implementation of NAFTA in 1994 among Canada, the United States and Mexico, total two-way merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has more than doubled. To further this relationship, the three NAFTA countries entered into the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America in March 2005, which has further affected Canada's dependency on the U.S. economy. Any downturn in U.S. or Mexican economic activity is likely to have an adverse impact on the Canadian economy. The Canadian economy is also dependent upon external trade with other key trading partners, including China and the European Union. Any trade policy changes by the United States, China or the European Union which reduced Canada's ability to trade with such regions could therefore have significant impact on the Canadian economy. Developments in the United States, including renegotiation of NAFTA, ratification of the successor USMCA, which received legislative approval and went into effect in 2020, and imposition of tariffs by the United States, may have implications for the trade arrangements among the United States and Canada, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Funds. In addition, Canada is a large supplier of natural resources (e.g., oil, natural gas and agricultural products). As a result, the Canadian economy is sensitive to fluctuations in certain commodity prices.

Risk of Investing in Chile

Risk of Investing in Chile applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF and Global X MSCI Argentina ETF

Investment in Chilean issuers involves risks that are specific to Chile, including, legal, regulatory, political, environmental and economic risks. Chile's economy is export-dependent and relies heavily on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Brazil, Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Argentina and Germany. Future changes in the price or the demand for Chilean exported products by China, Brazil, Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Argentina and Germany, changes in these countries' economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates could adversely impact the Chilean economy and the issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

Risk of Investing in China

Risk of Investing in China applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF

The Chinese economy is subject to a considerable degree of economic, political and social instability.

Political and Social Risk

The Chinese government is authoritarian and has periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth and the pace of economic liberalization may lead to social turmoil, violence and labor unrest. In addition, China continues to experience disagreements related to integration with Hong Kong and religious and nationalist disputes in Tibet and Xinjiang. There is also a greater risk in China than in many other countries of currency fluctuations, currency nonconvertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation as a result of internal social unrest or conflicts with other countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. China's growing income inequality, rapidly aging population and significant environmental issues also are factors that may affect the Chinese economy. Concerns about the rising government and household debt levels could impact the stability of the Chinese economy.

Heavy Government Control and Regulation

The Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in the economy, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. There can be no assurance these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite recent reform and privatizations, government control over certain sectors or enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive, including restrictions on investment in companies or industries deemed to be sensitive to particular national interests, and the Chinese government may restrict foreign ownership of Chinese corporations and/or the repatriation of assets by foreign investors. Chinese companies that maintain large amounts of sensitive data or produce some form of adverse social cost are particularly at risk as the government moves forward with the Common

Prosperity agenda. Limitations or restrictions on foreign ownership of securities may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Fund and could lead to higher tracking error. Chinese government intervention in the market may have a negative impact on market sentiment, which may in turn affect the performance of the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments. Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies that may be connected to governmental influence, lack of publicly-available information, and political and social instability.

Economic Risk

The Chinese economy has grown rapidly in the recent past and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. In fact, the Chinese economy may experience a significant slowdown as a result of, among other factors, a deterioration in global demand for Chinese exports, a systemic failure in the property sector, as well as contraction in spending on domestic goods by Chinese consumers. In addition, China may experience substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, which would have a negative effect on its economy and securities market. Delays in enterprise restructuring, slow development of well-functioning financial markets and widespread corruption have also hindered performance of the Chinese economy. China continues to receive substantial pressure from trading partners to liberalize official currency exchange rates.

Elevated geopolitical tensions between China and its trading partners, including the imposition of U.S. tariffs on certain Chinese goods, the imposition of trade and non-trade related barriers for certain Chinese companies, and increased international pressure related to Chinese trade policy, forced technology transfers and intellectual property protections, may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy. The continuation or worsening of the current political climate between China and the U.S. could result in additional regulatory restrictions being contemplated or imposed on the U.S. or in China that could impact the Fund's ability to invest in certain companies. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity), or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and the Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. For example, the U.S. has added certain foreign technology companies to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security's "Entity List," which is a list of companies believed to pose a national security risk to the U.S. U.S. investors may also be barred by U.S. authorities from investing in certain companies, including those with ties to the military, intelligence, and security services in China. Actions like these may have unanticipated and disruptive effects on the Chinese economy. Any such response that targets Chinese financial markets or securities exchanges could interfere with orderly trading, delay settlement or cause market disruptions. Public health crises or major health-related developments may have a substantial impact on the Chinese economy or holdings in the Fund. Outbreaks of contagious viruses and diseases, including the novel viruses commonly known as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 (Coronavirus), may reduce business activity or disrupt market activity, and have the potential to exacerbate market risks such as volatility in exchange rates or the trading of Chinese securities listed domestically or abroad. Likewise, factories, ports, and critical infrastructure in China may close to limit contagion risk. Additionally, China's shift away from a zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, causing uncertainty for global economic growth. Foreign investors' access to domestic markets may also be limited during such health crises, especially if domestic exchanges are closed for an extended period. Market closures could interfere with the orderly trading or settlement mechanisms of Chinese securities listed domestically or abroad. The Chinese economy or holdings in the Fund may also be adversely impacted should health crises create political uncertainty or social unrest. The implications of such health crises are difficult to ascertain but may put strain on China's supply chains, trading relationships, and international relations.

Expropriation Risk

The Chinese government maintains a major role in economic policy making and investing in China involves 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.

Security Risk

China has strained international relations with Taiwan, India, Russia and other neighbors due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other security concerns. Relations between China's Han ethnic majority and other ethnic groups in China, including Tibetans and Uighurs, are also strained and have been marked by protests and violence. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's

economy and Chinese issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Chinese market and may adversely affect the Chinese economy. In addition, conflict on the Korean Peninsula could adversely affect the Chinese economy.

Tax Risk

China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund.

Hong Kong Political Risk

Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997 as a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China under the principle of "one country, two systems." Although China is obligated to maintain the current capitalist economic and social system of Hong Kong through June 30, 2047, the continuation of economic and social freedoms enjoyed in Hong Kong is dependent on the government of China. Since 1997, there have been tensions between the Chinese government and many people in Hong Kong who perceive China as tightening of control over Hong Kong's semi-autonomous liberal political, economic, legal, and social framework. Recent protests and unrest have increased tensions even further. Due to the interconnected nature of the Hong Kong and Chinese economies, this instability in Hong Kong may cause uncertainty in the Hong Kong and Chinese markets. In addition, the Hong Kong dollar trades at a fixed exchange rate in relation to (or, is "pegged" to) the U.S. dollar, which has contributed to the growth and stability of the Hong Kong economy. However, it is uncertain how long the currency peg will continue or what effect the establishment of an alternative exchange rate system would have on the Hong Kong economy. Because the Fund's NAV is denominated in U.S. dollars, the establishment of an alternative exchange rate system could result in a decline in the Fund's NAV.

Special Risk Considerations of Investing in China – Variable Interest Entity Investments

For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of China, including on U.S. exchanges, many Chinese-based operating companies are structured as Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). In this structure, the Chinese-based operating company is the VIE and establishes a shell company in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The shell company lists on a foreign exchange and enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE. This structure allows Chinese companies in which the government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the shell company has no equity ownership of the VIE, these contractual arrangements permit the shell company to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying Chinese operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the Chinese-based operating company only through contractual arrangements and has no ownership in the Chinese-based operating company. Furthermore, because the shell company only has specific rights provided for in these service agreements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities at the Chinese-based operating company are limited and the operating company may engage in activities that negatively impact investment value.

While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally recognized under Chinese law and therefore there is a risk that the Chinese government could prohibit the existence of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed shell company by making them invalid. If these contracts were found to be unenforceable under Chinese law, investors in the listed shell company, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the Chinese government determines that the agreements establishing the VIE structures do not comply with Chinese law and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a Chinese-based issuer to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, or forfeiture of ownership interest. In addition, the listed shell company's control over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE breaches the terms of the agreement, is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation, such as chops and seals, are used without the Chinese-based issuer's authorization to enter into contractual arrangements in China. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents, represent a legally binding commitment by the company. Moreover, any future regulatory action may prohibit the ability of the shell company to receive the economic benefits of the Chinese-based operating company, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed shell company to suffer a significant loss. For example, in 2021, the Chinese government prohibited use of the VIE structure for investment in after-school tutoring companies. There is no guarantee that the government will not place similar restrictions on other

industries.

Chinese equities that utilize the VIE structure to list in the U.S. as ADRs face the risk of regulatory action from U.S. authorities, including the risk of delisting. This will depend in part on whether U.S. regulatory authorities are satisfied with their access to mainland China and Hong Kong for the purpose of conducting inspections on the quality of audits for these companies. Although the U.S. and China reached an agreement in September 2022 to grant the U.S. access for such inspections, there is no guarantee that the agreement will be enforced or that U.S. regulatory authorities will continue to feel satisfied with their access.

Risk of Investing in Colombia

Risk of Investing in Colombia applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF

Colombia's economy is heavily dependent on exports. The oil, coal and coffee sectors of Colombia's economy account for a large portion of its exports. Any changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Colombian economy. For example, in 2022 the Colombian government passed restrictions on new contracts for oil exploration in an effort to reduce reliance on the sector. Colombia's key trading and foreign investment partners are the U.S., Brazil, China, the E.U., Venezuela and Mexico. Reduction in spending on Colombian products and services, or changes in the U.S. or any of the Latin American economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates may adversely impact the Colombian economy.

Colombia has experienced a high level of debt and public spending, which may stifle economic growth, contribute to prolonged periods of recession or lower the country's sovereign debt rating and adversely impact investments in the Fund. Colombia has experienced periods of political instability, violence, and social unrest in the past. Although levels of violence associated with internal conflicts and drug-trafficking have fallen, they remain high by international standards. Moreover, ongoing tension between Colombia and Venezuela, or the ongoing humanitarian and political crisis in Venezuela, could adversely affect the Colombian economy.

In the past, Colombia has imposed stringent capital controls that have restricted the inflow and repatriation of capital and the free transfers of securities. These controls have since been eased but there can be no assurance that they will be reinstated or changed again and without prior warning. These capital controls could disrupt the creation/redemption process thereby adversely affecting trading of the Shares. For example, these controls could cause the Shares to trade at a price that is materially different from its NAV.

Colombia is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, droughts, floods and tsunamis. In addition, emerging markets are especially economically sensitive to environmental events.

A substantial portion of Colombia's exports are from businesses in the agriculture and mining sectors of its economy. Commodity prices or negative changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on Colombia's economy and companies located in Colombia.

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets

Risk of Investing in Developed Markets applies to the Global X MSCI Norway ETF and Global X DAX Germany ETF

Investment in developed country issuers may subject the 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, although economies of individual developed countries can be impacted by slowdowns in other sectors. In the past, certain developed countries have been targets of terrorism, and some geographic areas in which the Fund invests have experienced strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, defense concerns and other security concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the financial markets in these countries or geographic areas and may adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Heavy regulation of certain markets, including 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 and may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, resulted

in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. In addition, price fluctuations of certain commodities and regulations impacting the import of commodities may negatively affect developed country economies.

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets

Risk of Investing in Emerging Markets applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

The securities markets of emerging market countries may be less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and not be 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. Issuers and securities markets in emerging markets are generally not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements or as comprehensive government regulations as are issuers and securities markets in the developed markets. In particular, the assets and profits appearing on the financial statements of emerging market issuers may not reflect their financial position or results of operations in the same manner as financial statements for developed market issuers. Substantially less information may be publicly available about emerging market issuers than is available about issuers in developed markets. It may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue claims against an emerging market issuer in the courts of an emerging market country. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against emerging market companies and shareholders may have limited legal rights and remedies.

Emerging markets are generally located in the Asia and Pacific regions, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Africa. Emerging markets typically are classified as such by lacking one or more of the following characteristics: sustainability of economic development, large and liquid securities markets, openness to foreign ownership, ease of capital inflows and outflows, efficiency of the market's operational framework, and/or stability of the institutional framework. The 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 the Fund, the Adviser, its affiliates and their respective clients and other service providers. The 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 the 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), the Fund may invest in such countries through other investment funds in such countries. Certain emerging market countries may have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 market 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.

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, social, and public health developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Many emerging markets may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. 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.

As a result of heightened geopolitical tensions, various countries have imposed economic sanctions, imposed non-trade barriers and renewed existing economic sanctions on specific emerging markets and on issuers within those markets. These non-trade barriers consist of prohibiting certain securities trades, prohibiting certain private transactions in certain sectors and with respect to certain companies, asset freezes, and prohibition of all business, against certain individuals and companies. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional, broader economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect certain emerging markets in the future. These actions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. For example, the Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, sanctions may require the Fund to freeze its existing investments, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Also, if an affected security is included in the Fund's Underlying Index, the Fund may, where practicable, seek to eliminate its holdings of the affected security by employing or augmenting its representative sampling strategy to seek to track the investment results of the Underlying Index. The use of (or increased use of) a representative sampling strategy may increase the Fund's tracking error risk. Actions barring some or all transactions with a specific company will likely have a substantial, negative impact on the value of such company's securities. These sanctions may also lead to changes in the Fund's Underlying Index. The Fund's index provider may remove securities from the Underlying Index or implement caps on the securities of certain issuers that have been subject to recent economic sanctions. In such an event, it is expected that the Fund will rebalance its portfolio to bring it in line with its Underlying Index as a result of any such changes, which may result in transaction costs and increased tracking error. The 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund.

The creditworthiness of the local securities firms used by the 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.

The Fund's use of foreign currency management techniques in emerging market countries may be limited. Due to the limited market for these instruments in emerging market countries, all or a significant portion of the 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund, reserves the right to abstain from voting proxies in those markets.

Risk of Investing in Frontier and Standalone Markets

Risk of Investing in Frontier and Standalone Markets applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

Standalone markets are those that do not meet the criteria for classification as frontier markets or emerging markets. The index provider's classification framework is based on the three factors of economic development, size and liquidity, as well as market accessibility. Standalone markets are classified as such due to severe deficiencies in at least one of these three areas. Because standalone markets often face highly unique circumstances that range from war to liquidity issues, investors should carefully assess each market and determine the reason for standalone classification prior to making any investment. In some cases, standalone markets may be subject to significant sanctions by the international community and may abruptly lose foreign investors as a result. Generally, frontier markets are classified as such by having extremely limited size and/or liquidity, limited access to foreign ownership, limitations on capital inflows/outflows and/or limited efficiency of operational framework. Frontier countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund Shares. These factors make investing in standalone and frontier markets significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Governments of many frontier countries in which the Fund may invest may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the governments of such frontier countries may own or control certain companies. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in a frontier country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of frontier countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be, adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. Likewise, many frontier markets may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic.

Certain foreign governments in countries in which the Fund may invest levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier countries and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund. Certain frontier countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain frontier countries may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Frontier countries may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors, such as the Fund. In addition, if deterioration occurs in a frontier country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in local markets in frontier countries may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, or seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Germany

Risk of Investing in Germany applies to the Global X DAX Germany ETF

Investment in German issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Germany. Ongoing concerns in relation to the economic health of the European Union (the "EU") continue to constrain the economic resilience of certain EU member states, including Germany. Germany has a large export-reliant manufacturing and industrials sector and the German economy is dependent to a significant extent on the economies of certain key trading partners, including the Netherlands, China, the U.S., the U.K., France, Italy and other European countries. Reduction in spending on German products and services, or a decline in any of the economies may have an adverse impact on the German economy. In addition, heavy regulation of labor, energy and product markets in Germany may have an adverse impact on German issuers. Such regulations may negatively impact economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. Germany is particularly exposed to risks stemming from energy supply disruptions because of its heavy reliance on Russia for gas. There is much uncertainty over how Germany will re-establish its energy security.

Risk of Investing in Greece

Risk of Investing in Greece applies to the Global X MSCI Greece ETF

Greece's economy is heavily dependent on the services and tourism sector and industry and has a large public sector. Key trading partners include the United Kingdom and member states of the European Union ("EU"), most notably Germany, Spain and Italy. Decreasing demand for Greek products and services, changes in governmental regulations on trade, or a reduction in tourism and travel, may have a significantly adverse effect on Greece's economy. Greece and many of the Western European developed nations are member states of the EU. As a result, these member states are dependent upon one another economically and politically. The Treaty of Lisbon has further heightened the degree of economic and political inter-dependence. This and other political or economic developments could cause market disruptions and affect adversely the values of securities held by the Fund.

Greece has experienced periods of high, persistent unemployment. Economic competitiveness has also decreased in recent years, and structural weaknesses exist that could hamper growth and reduce competitiveness further. The long-

term credit assessment is not favorable for Greece, and serious problems persist with regard to public finances and excessive debt levels. During the early 2000s, the Greek government consistently and deliberately misrepresented its financial situation and economic statistics in order to maintain the appearance of falling within the guidelines of the monetary union. This practice allowed the Greek government to spend beyond their means while concealing the actual deficit levels from the rest of the EU. Greece's ability to repay its sovereign debt is in question, and the possibility of default is not unlikely, which could affect its ability to borrow in the future. Greece has been required to impose harsh austerity measures on its population in order to receive financial aid from the IMF and EU member countries. These austerity measures have also led to social uprisings within Greece, as citizens have protested – at times violently – the actions of their government. The success of political parties in Greece opposed to austerity measures may increase the possibility that Greece would rescind these austerity measures and consequently fail to receive further financial aid from these institutions. The persistence of these factors may seriously reduce the economic performance of Greece and pose serious risks for the country's economy in the future. There is the possibility that Greece may exit the European Monetary Union, which would result in immediate devaluation of the Greek currency and potential for default. If this were to occur, Greece would face significant risks related to the process of full currency redenomination as well as the resulting instability of the Euro zone in general, which would have a severe adverse effect on the value of the securities held by the Fund.

Greece applies foreign ownership limits in certain sectors, particularly with regard to national strategically sensitive companies, such as those that administer national infrastructure networks (e.g., telecommunications). Pre-approval from an inter-ministerial committee is required if an investor is to raise its stake in a national strategically sensitive company beyond 20 percent, a policy which may continue in the future.

In 2015, subsequent to a negotiation period that led to the imposition of capital controls and the closure of the Athens Exchange, Greece received funding from the IMF and the Eurozone. This economic program required significant additional financial austerity measures from the Greek government. Greece exited from the IMF bailout program in 2018.

Greece has begun to show signs of recovery and growth. However, political uncertainty or fiscal instability, including budgetary constraints, elections, an uptick in social upheaval, an armed conflict with Turkey, or a global slowdown in growth, could threaten to stymie a domestic recovery. It remains possible that future economic troubles in Greece may result in defaults by the Greek government, the implementation of additional or extended capital controls (including the closure of the Athens Exchange for an extended period of time), and the possibility that Greece may exit the European Monetary Union, which would result in immediate devaluation of the Greek currency. Furthermore, tensions between Greece and Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and Aegean Sea could possibly escalate and lead to some form of violent conflict. Each of these scenarios has potential implications to the markets and may negatively and materially affect the value of the Fund's investments.

The closure, and any related suspension of clearance and settlement mechanisms, of the Athens Exchange could prevent the Fund from buying, selling, or transferring securities traded on the Athens Exchange. During any closure of the Athens Exchange, the Fund will fair value its security holdings for which current market valuations are not currently available using fair value pricing pursuant to the pricing policy and procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees. In such a situation, it is possible that the Fund's market price could significantly deviate from its NAV. In addition, any closure of the Athens Exchange, and the related unavailability of current market quotations for securities contained in the Underlying Index could cause the Fund's NAV to have increased tracking error with respect to the Fund's Underlying Index and could also affect the calculation of the Fund's indicative optimized portfolio value.

Risk of Investing in Hong Kong

Risk of Investing in Hong Kong applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF

The Fund's investment 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 may have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy

Political and Social Risk

Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997 as a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China under the principle of "one country, two systems." Although China is obligated, under the Sino-

British Joint Declaration it signed in 1984, to maintain the current capitalist economic and social system of Hong Kong through June 30, 2047, the continuation of economic and social freedoms enjoyed in Hong Kong is dependent on the government of China. Since 1997, there have been tensions between the Chinese government and many people in Hong Kong who perceive China as tightening its control over Hong Kong's semi-autonomous liberal political, economic, legal, and social framework. Lingering dissatisfaction, particularly from the 2019 protest movement, could reignite into another wave of mass protest and civil disobedience. The passing of the National Security Law in June 2020 creates political risk for any individual or company that expresses pro-independence sentiments. Due to the interconnected nature of the Hong Kong and Chinese economies, this instability in Hong Kong may cause uncertainty in the Hong Kong and Chinese markets.

Economic Risk

The economy of Hong Kong is closely tied to the economy of China. The Chinese economy has grown rapidly during the past several years and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. China may experience substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, causing a negative effect on the economy and securities market. Delays in enterprise restructuring, slow development of well-functioning financial markets and widespread corruption have also hindered performance of the Chinese economy, and China continues to receive substantial pressure from trading partners to liberalize official currency exchange rates.

Risk of Investing in Indonesia

Risk of Investing in Indonesia applies to the Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Investment in Indonesian issuers involves risks that are specific to Indonesia, including legal, regulatory, political, security and economic risks. The securities markets of Indonesia are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries. As a result, securities markets in Indonesia are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. Moreover, trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether. The government in Indonesia may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in Indonesia. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in Indonesia. These factors, among others, make investing in issuers located or operating in Indonesia significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries, and any one of them could cause a decline in the value of the Fund's Shares. The value of the Indonesian Rupiah may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation. The Fund's exposure to the Indonesian Rupiah and changes in value of the Indonesian Rupiah versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. The Indonesian economy, among other things, is dependent upon external trade with other economies, specifically China, Japan, Singapore and the United States. In the past, Indonesia has experienced acts of terrorism, predominantly targeted at foreigners. Such acts of terrorism have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indonesian economy.

Risk of Investing in Malaysia

Risk of Investing in Malaysia applies to the Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Investments in Malaysian issuers involve risks that are specific to Malaysia, including, legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risks. The Malaysian economy, among other things is dependent upon external trade with other economies, including the United States, China, Japan and Singapore. As a result, Malaysia is dependent on the economies of these other countries and any change in the price or demand for Malaysian exports may have an adverse impact on the Malaysian economy. In addition, the Malaysian economy is heavily focused on export of electronic goods. As a result, Malaysia's reliance on the electronics sector makes it vulnerable to economic downturns in, among other sectors, the technology sector. Volatility in the exchange rate of the Malaysian currency and general economic deterioration has previously led to the imposition and then reversal of stringent capital controls, a prohibition on repatriation of capital and an indefinite prohibition on free transfers of securities. There can be no assurance that a similar levy will not be reinstated by Malaysian authorities in the future, to the possible detriment of the Fund and its shareholders. Malaysian capital controls have been changed in significant ways since they were adopted and without

prior warning. There can be no assurance that Malaysian capital controls will not be changed in the future in ways that adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders.

Risk of Investing in Mexico

Risk of Investing in Mexico applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Investment in Mexican issuers involves risks that are specific to Mexico, including regulatory, political, and economic risks. The Mexican economy is dependent upon external trade with other economies, specifically with the United States and certain Latin American countries. As a result, Mexico is dependent on, among other factors, the U.S. economy and any change in the price or demand for Mexican exports may have an adverse impact on the Mexican economy. For example, lower oil prices have negatively impacted Petróleos Mexicanos, the Mexican state-owned petroleum company, which accounts for a significant percentage of the Mexican government's tax revenue. Mexico has experienced adverse economic impacts as a result of earthquakes and hurricanes, as well as outbreaks of violence. Incidents involving Mexico's security may have an adverse effect on the Mexican economy and cause uncertainty in its financial markets. In the past, Mexico has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility and high unemployment rates.

Political and Social Risk

Mexico has been destabilized by local insurrections, social upheavals, drug related violence, and the public health crisis related to the COVID-19 outbreak. Recurrence of these or similar conditions may adversely impact the Mexican economy. Mexican elections have been contentious and have been closely decided. Changes in political parties or other Mexican political events may affect the economy and cause instability.

Currency Instability Risk

Historically, Mexico has experienced substantial economic instability resulting from, among other factors, periods of very high inflation and significant devaluations of the Mexican currency, the peso.

Relations with the United States

Political developments in the U.S. have raised potential implications for the trade arrangements between the U.S. and Mexico, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Nigeria

Risk of Investing in Nigeria applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The Fund's investments are significantly concentrated in companies in Nigeria and are denominated in Naira, Nigeria's currency. The economic development of Nigeria has been significantly hindered by military rule, mismanagement, corruption and ethnic conflict. The Nigerian economy is heavily dependent on oil production and sales and prices of oil in global markets, and the industry makes up a significant portion of Nigeria's GDP. In recent years, the decline in oil prices has put a significant strain on the Nigerian economy and government finances and has led to the devaluation of Naira. The Nigerian government has implemented capital controls restricting the free flow of capital to and from international markets, which has led to bouts of speculative demand and elevated arbitrage pressures. Specifically, the Nigerian government attempts to manage an official exchange rate regime that precludes the purchase or sale of Naira outside of official markets. In 2020, Nigeria experienced a depreciation of the Naira, as remittances fell and the country grappled with the COVID-19 health crisis. This steep depreciation also contributed to a sharp sell-off in Nigerian equities over a relatively short period of time. Given that the uncertainties leading to the currency depreciation and divergence and market selloff in 2020 have not wholly dissipated, it is possible that the depreciation of the Naira and foreign portfolio outflows may continue.

Nigeria's foreign exchange policies have resulted in a sustained inability to convert Naira to other currencies, including U.S. dollars, and in the rare and infrequent instances when there is the ready ability to convert Naira to foreign currencies, significant delays have occurred. Recently, the Naira has depreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar. While the Naira experienced a modest depreciation in the official exchange rate, unofficial exchange rates experienced a far steeper depreciation, resulting in a large and sustained divergence between official and unofficial exchange rates. As a result of this divergence, fewer participants have expressed interest in converting U.S. dollars to

Naira at the official exchange rate, which has curtailed the ability to convert Naira to U.S. dollars. The inability to (or a delay in the ability to) convert or repatriate Naira will adversely affect the value of and/or ability to convert the Fund's investments denominated in Naira and may impede the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests in U.S. dollars in a timely manner.

Because the holdings of the Fund are denominated in Naira, and in light of the fact that the Fund is presently unable to readily convert Naira to U.S. dollars, the Fund may be forced to borrow U.S. dollars in order to meet certain obligations of the Fund, including related to qualification as a regulated investment company ("RIC") for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Such borrowing may increase the Fund's total expense ratio. If the Fund experiences difficulty borrowing U.S. dollars in order to meet these obligations, the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC may be impacted.

As of the date of this Prospectus, because the Fund is unable to readily convert Naira to U.S. dollars at the official Nigerian exchange rate, the Fund has conveyed to Authorized Participants that the Fund will honor requests for redemption principally by delivering Naira. The Fund has traded at a steep discount for nearly three years as of the date of this Prospectus, and to the extent that Authorized Participants are unwilling or unable to accept redemption proceeds in Naira, the Fund may continue to trade at a steep discount. The Fund could also seek to suspend redemptions of Creation Units in certain limited circumstances, including in the event that an emergency exists in which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine its NAV, which could also cause the Fund to trade at a market price that is at a steep discount to its NAV. The Fund could also, among other things, limit or suspend creations of Creation Units, in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. During the period that creations are affected, the Fund's shares could trade at a premium to their NAV. During a period in which creations are suspended, the Fund could experience substantial redemptions, which may cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs and cause the Fund to make greater taxable distributions to shareholders of the Fund.

When the Fund holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value. Unless and until the Fund is more readily able to convert Naira to U.S. dollars, the Fund will not convert U.S. dollars into additional exposure to Naira-denominated investments, and will opportunistically seek to repatriate U.S. dollars to shareholders through dividends or other distributions to the extent possible. U.S. dollars received by the Fund through creations and repatriations will be used to satisfy fund expenses or will be distributed to shareholders as part of a distribution, including, if necessary a return of capital. The Fund may, however, reposition its portfolio of naira and naira-denominated securities.

Nigeria has privatized, certain industries, which may lose money or be re-nationalized. Religious and social conflict is present in Nigeria, often resulting in the outbreak of violence, particularly in the Niger Delta, which is Nigeria's main oil-producing region. Nigeria also suffers from the prevalence of organized crime and corruption, which makes it more difficult for citizens and companies to do business in Nigeria and has significant impact on the Nigerian economy. The persistence of organized crime and corruption may continue to drag on economic growth in the country.

Religious and social conflict is present in Nigeria, often resulting in the outbreak of violence, particularly in the Niger Delta, which is Nigeria's main oil-producing region. Several petroleum operators in the region have sustained significant attacks from rebels that target refineries and pipelines due to conflict over the petroleum rights in the region. The Nigerian population is comprised of diverse religious, linguistic and ethnic groups, and outlying provinces have, from time to time, proved to be resistant of the central government's control. While the Nigerian government has imposed stricter penalties on religious violence in many parts of the country, this is no guarantee that an outbreak of violence or sustained conflict could not occur in the future.

Outbreaks of communicable diseases in the region may impair Nigeria's economic growth. Outbreaks of communicable diseases in neighboring countries has adversely impacted the Nigerian economy in the past and may do so again in the future. Securities markets in Nigeria 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. Moreover, trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether. The governments might restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in Nigeria as well as the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors.

Foreign investors may not purchase instruments on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) "negative list" which includes companies prospecting in crude oil and companies of a military and defense nature, nor government securities (treasury bills and bonds) with a tenor of less than one year, a policy which may continue in the future.

Risk of Investing in Norway

Risk of Investing in Norway applies to the Global X MSCI Norway ETF

Investments in Norwegian issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Norway. Norway is a major producer of oil and gas, and Norway's economy is subject to the risk of fluctuations on oil and gas prices. Norwegian oil and gas infrastructure, particularly that which is linked to continental Europe, is at risk of being sabotaged as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war. The high value of the Norwegian krone as compared to other currencies could have a damaging effect on Norwegian exports and investments.

Risk of Investing in the Philippines

Risk of Investing in the Philippines applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

The Philippine economy, among other things, is dependent upon external trade with other key trading partners, specifically China, Japan and the United States. As a result, the Philippines is dependent on the economies of these other countries and any change in the price or demand for Philippine exports may have an adverse impact on its economy. In addition, the geopolitical conflict created by China's claims in the South China Sea has created diplomatic tension and may adversely affect the Philippine economy. The Philippine economy is particularly dependent on exports of electronics and semiconductor devices. The Philippines' reliance on these sectors makes it vulnerable to economic downturns in, among other sectors, the technology sector. The purchase of shares of Philippine corporations through the Philippine Stock Exchange is subject to a stock transaction tax of one-half of 1% of gross selling price. If the listed shares do not meet a minimum public float, a capital gains tax of up to 10% may apply although the Fund if it were to purchase such securities does not expect to be liable for such capital gains tax under an applicable tax treaty. In-kind transfers of stock may be subject to documentary stamp tax of .75 Philippine pesos per 200 Philippine pesos of par value.

Risk of Investing in Poland

Risk of Investing in Poland applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Poland's economy, among other things, is dependent upon the export of raw materials and consumer goods. As a result, Poland is dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including Germany and other European Union countries. Poland's economy, like most other economies in Eastern Europe, remains relatively underdeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments.

Risk of Investing in Qatar

Risk of Investing in Qatar applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Qatar is highly reliant on income from the sale of oil and natural gas and trade with other countries involved in the sale of oil and natural gas, and its economy is therefore vulnerable to changes in foreign currency values and the market for oil and natural gas. As global demand for oil and natural gas fluctuates, Qatar may be significantly impacted. As a host to U.S. regional military operations, Qatar is susceptible to potential terrorist attacks. Qatar has periodically deployed troops to other Gulf Cooperation Council Countries to support their forces, which could lead to hostilities against Qatar. Political, economic and social unrest could adversely affect the Qatari economy and could decrease the value of the Fund's investments.

Like most Middle Eastern governments, the federal government of Qatar exercises substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Although liberalization in the wider economy is underway, in many areas it has lagged significantly: restrictions on foreign ownership persist, and the government has an ownership stake in many key industries. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that Qatar is governed by a monarchic, emirate-type government. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in Qatar, which could affect private sector companies and the Fund, as well as the value of securities in the Fund's portfolio.

Qatar's economy relies heavily on cheap, foreign labor, and changes in the availability of this labor supply could have an adverse effect on the economy. Allegations of human rights abuses against foreign laborers continue to surface and could affect relationships with key trading partners.

Risk of Investing in Saudi Arabia

Risk of Investing in Saudi Arabia applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

The ability of foreign investors (such as the Fund) to invest in Saudi Arabian issuers is new and untested. Such ability could be restricted or revoked by the Saudi Arabian government at any time, and unforeseen risks could materialize due to foreign ownership in such securities. In addition, the Capital Markets Authority ("CMA") places investment limitations on the ownership of Saudi Arabian issuers by foreign investors, including a limitation on the Fund's ownership of any single issuer listed on the Saudi Arabian Stock Exchange, which may prevent the Fund from investing in accordance with its strategy and contribute to tracking error against the Underlying Index. Saudi Arabia is highly reliant on income from the sale of petroleum and trade with other countries involved in the sale of petroleum, and its economy is therefore vulnerable to changes in foreign currency values and the market for petroleum. As global demand for petroleum fluctuates, Saudi Arabia may be significantly impacted. Like most Middle Eastern governments, the government of Saudi Arabia exercises substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Although liberalization in the wider economy is underway, in many areas it has lagged significantly: restrictions on foreign ownership persists, and the government has an ownership stake in many key industries. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that Saudi Arabia is governed by an absolute monarchy. Saudi Arabia has historically experienced strained relations with economic partners worldwide, including other countries in the Middle East due to geopolitical events. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in Saudi Arabia, which could affect private sector companies and the value of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Any economic sanctions on Saudi Arabian individuals or Saudi Arabian corporate entities, or even the threat of sanctions, may result in the decline of the value and liquidity of Saudi Arabian securities, a weakening of the Saudi riyal or other adverse consequences to the Saudi Arabian economy. In addition, Saudi Arabia's economy relies heavily on cheap, foreign labor, and changes in the availability of this labor supply could have an adverse effect on the economy.

Investment in securities of Saudi Arabian issuers involves risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments. Such heightened risks may include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, crime and instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Although the political situation in Saudi Arabia is largely stable, Saudi Arabia has historically experienced political instability, and there remains the possibility that instability in the larger Middle East region could adversely impact the economy of Saudi Arabia. Political instability in the larger Middle East region has caused significant disruptions to many industries. Continued political and social unrest in these areas may negatively affect the value of securities in the Fund's portfolio.

Risk of Investing in South Africa

Risk of Investing in South Africa applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

South Africa's two-tiered economy, with one rivaling developed countries and the other exhibiting many characteristics of developing countries, is characterized by uneven distribution of wealth and income and high rates of unemployment. Although economic reforms have been enacted to promote growth and foreign investments, there can be no assurance that these programs will achieve the desired results. In addition, South Africa's inadequate currency reserves have left its currency vulnerable, at times, to devaluation. Despite significant reform and privatization, the South African government continues to control a large share of South African economic activity. Heavy regulation of labor and product markets is pervasive and may stifle South African economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. The agriculture and mining sectors of South Africa's economy account for a large portion of its exports, and thus the South African economy is susceptible to fluctuations in these commodity markets. In recent years, an unstable electricity supply in South Africa has stifled economic growth, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Risk of Investing in Singapore

Risk of Investing in Singapore applies to the Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF

Investments in Singaporean issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risks specific to Singapore. Specifically, political and economic developments of its neighbors may have an adverse effect

on Singapore's economy. In addition, because its economy is export driven, Singapore relies heavily on its trading partners. China is a major purchaser of Singapore's exports and serves as a source of Singapore's imports. Singapore derives a significant portion of its foreign investments from China. Singapore is also sensitive to the socio-political and economic developments of its neighbors, Indonesia and Malaysia, relying on both as markets for Singapore's service industry and on Malaysia for its raw water supply. Singapore also has substantial economic exposure to Hong Kong and the U.S. As a result, Singapore's economy is susceptible to fluctuations in the world economy. A downturn in the economies of China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, or the U.S., among other countries or regions, could adversely affect Singapore's economy. In addition, Singapore's economy may be particularly vulnerable to external market changes due to its smaller size. Rising labor costs and increasing environmental consciousness have led some labor-intensive industries to relocate to countries with cheaper work forces, and continued labor outsourcing may adversely affect the Singaporean economy.

Risk of Investing in Thailand

Risk of Investing in Thailand applies to the Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Investment in Thai issuers involves risks that are specific to Thailand, including, legal, regulatory, political, security and economic risks. Thailand's economy is export-dependent and relies heavily on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the U.S., China, Japan and other Asian countries. Political uncertainty and the military coup that occurred in 2014 weakened Thailand's economic growth by reducing domestic and international demand for both goods and services. Future changes in the price or the demand for Thailand's exported products by the U.S., China, Japan or other Asian countries, or changes in these countries' economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates could adversely impact the Thai economy and the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. Economic and political instability have contributed to high price volatility in the Thai equity and currency markets, which could affect investments in the Fund. The Thai economy has experienced periods of substantial inflation, currency devaluations and economic recessions, any of which may have a negative effect on the Thai economy and securities markets. Thailand has at times been destabilized by frequent government turnover and significant political changes, including military coups. Recurrence of these conditions, unanticipated or sudden changes in the political structure or other Thai political events may result in sudden and significant investment losses. In addition, household debt levels, political uncertainty and an aging population pose risks to Thailand's economic growth.

Risk of Investing in Turkey

Risk of Investing in Turkey applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

The Turkish economy has certain significant economic weaknesses, such as its relatively high current account deficit, which it may finance by borrowing through volatile, short-term instruments. The Turkish lira has experienced and may continue to experience extreme currency volatility. With few of its own natural resources, the Turkish economy is import-dependent. Turkey's main import partners include Russia, Germany, China, the U.S. and Italy. The Turkish economy is dependent upon exports to other economies, specifically to Germany, other European Union countries, the U.S. and Iraq. As a result, Turkey is dependent on these economies and any change in the price or demand for Turkish exports may have an adverse impact on the Turkish economy. In February 2023, a severe earthquake struck central and southern Turkey, causing tens of thousands of fatalities, the collapse of buildings and infrastructure, disruption of supply chains, and other forms of immense economic damage. Turkey has experienced strained relations with certain economic partners, including the U.S. and certain European Union countries over geopolitical matters. Any economic sanctions on Turkish individuals or Turkish corporate entities, or even the threat of sanctions, may result in the decline of the value and liquidity of Turkish securities, a weakening of the Turkish lira or other adverse consequences to the Turkish economy. Turkey has historically experienced acts of terrorism and strained relations related to border disputes with certain neighboring countries. The continuation of the conflict on the Turkish-Syrian border, for example, could have an adverse impact on the Turkish economy. Turkey has also experienced strained relations with other countries in the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, due to geopolitical events. Historically, Turkey's national politics have been unpredictable and subject to influence by the military, and its government may be subject to sudden change. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization and capital market development and religious and racial disaffection have also led to social and political unrest. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Such situations may cause uncertainty in the Turkish market and as a result adversely affect issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

Risk of Investing in the United Arab Emirates

Risk of Investing in the United Arab Emirates applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

The economy of the United Arab Emirates (the "UAE") is dominated by petroleum exports. A sustained decrease in commodity prices, particularly oil and natural gas, could have a negative impact on all aspects of the UAE economy. The nonoil UAE economy, which is concentrated in Dubai's service sector, could be affected by declines in tourism, real estate, banking and re-export trade. The UAE and the governments of the individual emirates exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Governmental actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the UAE, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund. In addition, recent political instability and protests in North Africa and the Middle East have caused significant disruptions to many industries. Continued political and social unrest in these areas may adversely affect the value of the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Vietnam

Risk of Investing in Vietnam applies to the Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF

Vietnamese companies face risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization of assets (including property and real estate), restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. The Vietnamese government may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, and may own or control certain companies therein. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the country, and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Vietnam is dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China and Japan, and as a result may be adversely affected if demand for Vietnam's exports in those nations decline. Vietnam has become a manufacturing hub an important component of the global supply chains for many different industries, in some cases benefiting from the changing economic and political climate in other regional manufacturing hubs such as China. If this trend slows or reverses, Vietnamese companies across all industries would be adversely impacted. The Vietnamese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices in recent years, but issues such as foreign ownership limits and lack of in-kind transfers remain. If deterioration occurs in Vietnam's balance of payments, it could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in Vietnam may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, or seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund. Vietnam may levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income received by the Fund. Although in some portion of these taxes may be recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from the Fund's investments. The currencies of frontier markets, such as Vietnam, may be subject to more significant fluctuations greater likelihood for speculation than the currencies of more developed markets. The economy of Vietnam is less developed and less correlated to global economic cycles than those of its more developed counterparts and its markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund Shares. Vietnam may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks. These factors make investing in Vietnam significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Geographic Economic Exposure Risk

Geographic Economic Exposure Risk applies to each Fund

The constituents held by the Fund may have partners, suppliers and/or customers located in various geographic regions, and the geographic regions in which Fund constituents are located may have trading partners in other geographic regions. As a result, an economic downturn in one or more of these regions may impact the performance of the constituents in which the Fund invests, even if the Fund does not invest directly in companies located in such region. The risks related to such regions may include:

African Economic Risk

The economies of African countries are subject to risks not typically associated with more developed economies, countries or geographic regions. Such heightened risks include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest.

The securities markets in Africa are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than markets located in more developed countries or geographic regions. Securities markets in Africa are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. Moreover, trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether.

Certain governments in Africa may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in those countries. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in countries in Africa. Moreover, certain countries in Africa may require governmental approval or special licenses prior to investment by foreign investors; may limit the amount of investment by foreign investors in a particular industry and/or issuer; may limit such foreign investment to a certain class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domestic investors of those countries; and/or may impose additional taxes on foreign investors. These factors, among others, make investing in issuers located or operating in countries in Africa significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries.

Asian Economic Risk

Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization in recent years, but there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. Other Asian economies, however, have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Geopolitical hostility, political instability, as well as economic or environmental events in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on some or all of the economies of the countries in which the Fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including political instability, corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. Hong Kong is currently administered as a Special Administrative Region under the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, but pro-independence sentiment and political dissatisfaction towards China have resulted and may continue to result in widespread protests. In 2020, China passed the National Security Law in Hong Kong, which tightened political freedoms and heightens risk for any businesses or individuals that express pro-independence views. North Korea and South Korea each have substantial military capabilities, and historical tensions between the two countries present the risk of war. Escalated tensions involving the two countries and any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, could have a severe adverse effect on the entire Asian region. Maritime disputes in the South China Sea are complex and involve conflicting claims by China, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam, and there is a risk that these disputes could escalate into armed conflict between any of the aforementioned countries. Furthermore, there are numerous disputes over islands in East Asia that pose security risks, including but not necessarily limited to the Liancourt Rocks dispute between Japan and Korea, the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands dispute between China and Japan, and the Kuril Islands dispute between Japan and Russia. Although Taiwan currently has a government that is separate from that of the People's Republic of China, the PRC lays claim to Taiwan and has enacted legislation mandating military invasion should Taiwan's government formally declare independence. China may also choose to launch an invasion of Taiwan even without the Taiwanese government formally declaring independence and there is a high risk that such a conflict would draw in other actors such as the United States and Japan. In response to the elevated risk of conflict in

Taiwan, in 2022 the government of Japan moved to dramatically raise its defense budget and lift longstanding restrictions on obtaining missiles with strike capabilities. Certain Asian countries have also developed increasingly strained relationships with the U.S., and if these relations were to worsen, they could adversely affect Asian issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions.

Australasian Economic Risk

The economies of Australasia, which include Australia and New Zealand, are dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining sectors. This makes Australasian economies susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. Australasian economies are also increasingly dependent on their growing service industries. Because the economies of Australasia are dependent on the economies of Asia, Europe and the United States as key trading partners and investors, reduction in spending by any of these trading partners on Australasian products and services, or negative changes in any of these economies, may cause an adverse impact on some or all of the Australasian economies.

European Economic Risk

The economies of Europe are highly dependent on each other, both as key trading partners and, in many cases, as fellow members maintaining the euro. Decreasing European imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Europe, or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the securities in which the Fund invests. Reduction in trading activity among European countries may cause an adverse impact on each nation's individual economies. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the "EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe, including those countries that are not members of the EU. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and recessions in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have historically experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including, but not limited to, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Ukraine. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect European countries.

Latin American Economic Risk

High interest rates, inflation, government defaults and unemployment rates are characteristics of the economies in some Latin American countries. Currency devaluations in any Latin American country can have a significant effect on the entire region. Because commodities such as oil and gas, minerals and metals can represent a significant percentage of the region's exports, the economies of Latin American countries may be particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. As a result, the economies in many Latin American countries could experience significant volatility. Political stability is also a concern in Latin America, with the risk of contested election results, military coups, and mass social disorder presenting complex risks.

Middle East Economic Risk

Middle Eastern governments have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Many economies in the Middle East are highly reliant on income from the sale of oil or trade with countries involved in the sale of oil, and their economies are therefore vulnerable to changes in the market for oil and foreign currency values. As global demand for oil fluctuates, many Middle Eastern economies may be significantly impacted. A sustained decrease in commodity prices could have a significant negative impact on all aspects of the economy in the region. Middle Eastern economies may be subject to acts of terrorism, political strife, religious, ethnic or socioeconomic unrest and sudden outbreaks of hostilities with neighboring countries. Certain Middle Eastern countries have strained relations with other Middle Eastern countries due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, international alliances, religious tensions or defense concerns, which may adversely affect the economies of these countries. Certain Middle Eastern countries experience significant unemployment, as well as widespread underemployment. Many Middle Eastern countries have little or no democratic tradition. Many Middle Eastern countries periodically have experienced political, economic and social unrest as protestors have called for widespread reform. Some of these protests have resulted in a governmental regime change, internal conflict or civil war. If further

regime changes were to occur, internal conflict were to intensify, or a civil war were to continue in any of these countries, such instability could adversely affect the economies of Middle Eastern countries.

North American Economic Risk

A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations or an economic recession in any North American country can have a significant economic effect on the entire North American region and on some or all of the North American countries to which the Fund has economic exposure. The U.S. is Canada's and Mexico's largest trading and investment partner. The Canadian and Mexican economies are significantly affected by developments in the U.S. economy. Since the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") in 1994 among Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, total merchandise trade among the three countries has increased. However, political developments in the U.S., including the renegotiation of NAFTA and imposition of tariffs by the U.S., may have implications for the trade arrangements among the U.S., Mexico and Canada, which could negatively affect the value of securities held by the Fund. Policy and legislative changes in any of the three countries may have a significant effect on North American economies generally, as well as on the value of certain securities held by the Fund.

Government Debt Risk

Government Debt Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF and Global X MSCI Greece ETF

Countries with high levels of public debt and spending may experience stifled economic growth. Such countries may face higher borrowing costs and, in some cases, may implement austerity measures that could have an adverse effect on economic growth. Such developments could contribute to prolonged periods of recession and adversely impact investments in the Fund.

In-Kind ETF Classification Risk

In-Kind ETF Classification Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The Fund will deliver Naira in connection with redemption requests from Authorized Participants. Consequently, the Fund has elected to be classified as an in-kind ETF as defined in Rule 22e-4 of the 1940 Act, which means that it will meet redemptions through in-kind transfers of securities, positions and assets other than a de minimis amount of U.S. dollars. As a result, for so long as the Fund retains this designation, the Fund will not meet redemption requests from Authorized Participants by delivering principally U.S. dollars, but rather will deliver Naira. To the extent that Authorized Participants are unwilling or unable to accept redemption proceeds in Naira, the Fund may trade at a steep discount.

International Closed Market Trading Risk

International Closed Market Trading Risk applies to each Fund

To the extent that the underlying investments 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 ETFs.

Investable Universe of Companies Risk

Investable Universe of Companies Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF and Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

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

Issuer Risk applies to each Fund

Issuer risk is the risk that any of the individual companies that the 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.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. Decreased liquidity may result in the Fund's shares declining in value, which will result in lower returns. In addition, transactions in illiquid investments may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid investments. In addition to liquidity risk, the Fund's investments are denominated in Naira and any sale of Naira-denominated securities will result in the Fund holding Naira, which the Fund is unable to readily repatriate in light of capital controls imposed by the Nigerian government. (See "SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS – Currency Risk".)

Market Risk

Market Risk applies to each Fund

Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in which the 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 liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the securities held by the Fund experience poor liquidity, the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Fund's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels of Fund redemptions from Authorized Participants, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Furthermore, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, raising of interest rates, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and trading of its Shares. This increases the risk that monetary policy may provide less support should economic growth slow. Additionally, China's shift away from their zero-COVID policy creates both opportunities and risks, establishing China as the wildcard for global economic growth. Market risk factors may result in increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

Non-Diversification Risk

Non-Diversification Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act. This means that the Fund may invest most of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of companies. As a result, the 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

Operational Risk applies to each Fund

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.

With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Fund, Authorized Participants, service providers and the relevant listing exchange are susceptible to operational, information security and related "cyber" risks both directly and through their service providers. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value. Unlike many other types of risks faced by the Fund, these risks typically

are not covered by insurance. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Recently, geopolitical tensions may have increased the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing. Cyber security failures by or breaches of the systems of the Adviser and the Fund’s distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, the Index Provider, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, cyber-attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, the Index Provider, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

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

Passive Investment Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the Underlying Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index regardless of their investment merits, and the Adviser does not otherwise attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not seek to outperform its Underlying Index. Therefore, the 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. Additionally, if a constituent of the Underlying Index were removed, even outside of a regular rebalance of the Underlying Index, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund would sell such security. 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.

Index-Related Risk

Index-Related Risk applies to each Fund

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.

Management Risk

Management Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. Therefore, the 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 the Fund to underperform the market or its relevant benchmark or adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. While the Fund is passively managed, implementation of the Fund’s principal investment strategy may result in tracking error risk, which is described below.

The ability of the Adviser to successfully implement the Fund's investment strategies will influence the Fund's performance significantly.

Tracking Error Risk

Tracking Error Risk applies to each Fund except for the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

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), transaction costs incurred by the Fund, 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Tracking Error Risk

Tracking Error Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

Tracking error may occur because of differences between the instruments held in the Fund's portfolio and those included in the Underlying Index, pricing differences, transaction costs incurred by the Fund, the Fund's holding of uninvested cash (including foreign currency), size of the Fund, 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 is particularly heightened for the Fund in light of the Naira repatriation issues. Specifically, for the past three years, the Fund has typically held a significant portion of its assets Naira while such Naira is pending repatriation, to U.S. dollars. As a result, the Fund has had a substantially greater allocation to uninvested foreign currency during this period than would typically be expected. Because of the current Naira repatriation issues, the Fund does not anticipate that it would reinvest at this time any U.S. dollars received into Naira or Naira-denominated securities, which may further increase tracking error between the Fund and the Underlying Index. Additionally, because the Fund seeks to qualify as a RIC, the Fund may be required to reallocate positions at the end of each fiscal quarter in order to comply with certain diversification requirements, which may cause the weights of the Fund's investments to diverge from the weights of the securities in the Underlying Index. In addition, during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions tracking error is exacerbated. 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 ETFs that do not track such indices.

Redemption Proceeds Risk

Redemption Proceeds Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund will effect all or a significant portion of creations and redemptions by selling securities and delivering proceeds in Naira, rather than delivering securities in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Moreover, these transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund may invest in economies that are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a slowdown in the economies of any of its key trading partners may cause an adverse impact on the economies of the markets in which the Fund invests.

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds

Risks Associated with Exchange-Traded Funds applies to each Fund

As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk applies to each Fund except for the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

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, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create and redeem in either of those cases, Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and may possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from the Exchange.

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants and engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. Moreover, in light of the fact that the Fund will deliver Naira in connection with redemption transactions, to the extent that Authorized Participants are unwilling or unable to accept redemption proceeds in Naira, the Fund may trade at a steep discount. To the extent that those Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, such as in times of market stress, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads, and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting from an exchange. Authorized Participants Concentration Risk may be heightened because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities.

Large Shareholder Risk

Large Shareholder Risk applies to each Fund

Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, 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 the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Listing Standards Risk

Listing Standards Risk applies to each Fund

The Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the listing exchange. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's Shares being delisted by the listing exchange. Any resulting liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs and could result in negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks applies to each Fund except for the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

Absence of Active Market

Although Shares of the 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 the Shares will develop or be maintained.

Risks of Secondary Listings

The 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 the Fund's Shares will continue to trade on any such exchange or in any market or that the Fund's Shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The 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 brokers 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

Only Authorized Participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Shares of the Fund may trade in the secondary market on days when the Fund does not accept orders to purchase or redeem Shares from Authorized Participants. 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 Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or when the Fund has relatively few assets or experiences a lower trading volume. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. 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 the 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 the 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 the 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.

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks

Market Trading Risks and Premium/Discount Risks applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on a national securities exchange, which may subject shareholders to numerous market trading risks. As a result of the repatriation issues experienced by the Fund and the inability for Authorized Participants to transact with the Fund other than in Naira, the market for the Shares is less liquid and the Fund has traded at a steep discount for nearly three years as of the date of this Prospectus. Consequently, if a shareholder sells Shares at during this time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain significant losses. The NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Fund's shares fluctuates, in some cases materially, throughout trading hours in response to changes in the Fund's NAV.

Risks Related to Stock Connect Programs

Risks Related to Stock Connect Programs applies to the Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF

Investing in securities through Stock Connect Programs is subject to trading, clearance, settlement and other procedures, which could pose risks to the Fund. The Stock Connect Programs are subject to daily and aggregate quota limitations, which limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day by Hong Kong investors (and foreign investors trading through Hong Kong) trading mainland Chinese listed securities and mainland Chinese investors trading Hong Kong listed securities trading through the relevant Stock Connect Program. The daily quota is not specific to the Fund and is utilized on a first-come-first-serve basis. As such, buy orders via the Stock Connect Programs could be rejected once the daily quota is exceeded. The daily quota may thereby restrict the Fund's ability to invest through Stock Connect Programs on a timely basis, which could affect the Fund's ability to effectively pursue its investment strategy. The daily quota is also subject to change. It is possible for securities eligible to be purchased via the Stock Connect Programs to lose such designation, which could impact the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy.

In order to comply with applicable local market rules and to facilitate orderly operations of the Fund, including the timely settlement of Stock Connect Program trades placed by or on behalf of the Fund, the Fund utilizes an operating model that may reduce the risks of trade failures; however, it will also allow Stock Connect Program trades to be settled without the prior verification by the Fund. Accordingly, this operating model may subject the Fund to additional risks, including an increased risk of inadvertently exceeding certain trade or other restrictions or limits placed on the Fund and/or its affiliates, and a heightened risk of erroneous trades, which may negatively impact the Fund. Additionally, the Shenzhen and Shanghai markets may operate when the Stock Connect Programs are not active, and consequently the prices of shares held via Stock Connect Programs may fluctuate at times when the Fund is unable to add to or exit its positions.

The Stock Connect Programs are new, and the effect of the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors on the market for trading Chinese-listed securities is not well understood. Regulations, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund's investments in A-Shares through the Stock Connect Program are held by its custodian in accounts in Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), which in turn holds the A-Shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with the CSDCC. The precise nature and rights of the Fund as the beneficial owner of the SSE Securities or SZSE Securities through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under Chinese law. There is no guarantee that the Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges will continue to support the Stock Connect Programs in the future. The securities regimes and legal systems of China and Hong Kong differ significantly, and issues may arise based on these differences. Different fees, costs and taxes are imposed on foreign investors acquiring securities through Stock Connect Programs, and these fees, costs and taxes may be higher than comparable fees, costs and taxes imposed on owners of other Chinese securities providing similar investment exposure.

Securities Lending Risk

Securities Lending Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF and Global X MSCI Greece ETF

The Fund may engage in lending its portfolio securities. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to the extent noted in the section of the Fund's summary prospectus titled Principal Investment Strategies. In connection with such loans, the 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 the

Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the 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 the Fund). In addition, the 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.

Security Risk

Security Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Countries in which the Fund invests have experienced security concerns. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in the country's markets and may adversely affect its economies and the Fund's investments.

Structural Risk

Structural Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF and Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

The countries in which the Fund invests may be subject to considerable degrees of political, social, economic, legal and currency risks.

Political and Social Risk. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, among other factors, may exacerbate social unrest, violence and labor unrest in some of the countries in which the Fund may invest. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses.

Economic Risk. Some countries in which the Fund may invest may experience economic instability, including instability resulting from substantial rates of inflation or significant devaluations of their currency, or economic recessions, which would have a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of their economies. Some of these countries may also impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or adverse currency exchange rates and may be characterized by a lack of available currency hedging instruments.

Expropriation Risk. Investments in certain countries in which the Fund may invest may be subject to loss due to expropriation or nationalization of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital.

Large Government Debt Risk. Chronic structural public-sector deficits in some countries in which the Fund may invest may adversely impact securities held by the Fund.

Trading Halt Risk

Trading Halt Risk applies to each Fund

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

Valuation Risk applies to each Fund except for the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

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 (such as during trading halts). Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when the 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.

Valuation Risk

Valuation Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

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 (such as during trading halts). Monetary policies enacted by the government agencies in Nigeria, limiting its local currency's repatriation to safeguard U.S. dollar reserves and exchange rates, significantly impacts the ability of the Fund to convert local denominated investments to U.S. dollars using quoted immediate currency settlement rates. The Fund's investments denominated in Naira are translated using the Nigerian Autonomous Foreign Exchange Rate Fixing rate. The use of an alternative exchange rate would impact the effect of currency translation and the results of operations. 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

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

Exclusion from the Definition of a Commodity Pool Operator Risk

With respect to the Fund, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended ("CEA"), and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the Adviser is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" ("CTA") under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC. The terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in "commodity interests." Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps. Because the Adviser and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment objective, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Adviser's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this Prospectus.

Leverage Risk

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank up to 33 1/3% of its net assets for short term or emergency purposes. The 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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As a result, the Fund may be exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and therefore increases the risks associated with investing in the Fund. If the value of the 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 the 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. The Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with borrowings.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company Risk

The 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 the 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, the 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 Fund makes such investments from borrowings) are likely to reduce the Fund's return to investors.

Tax Treaty Reclaims Uncertainty

When the Fund receives dividend and interest income (if any) from issuers in certain countries, such distributions may be subject to partial withholding by local tax authorities in order to satisfy potential local tax obligations. The Fund may file claims to recover such withholding tax in jurisdictions where withholding tax reclaim is possible, which may be the case as a result of bilateral treaties between the United States and local governments. Whether or when the Fund will receive a

withholding tax refund in the future is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. Where the Fund expects to recover withholding tax based on a continuous assessment of probability of recovery, the NAV of the Fund generally includes accruals for such tax refunds. The Fund continues to evaluate tax developments for potential impact to the probability of recovery. If the likelihood of receiving refunds materially decreases, for example due to a change in tax regulation or approach, accruals in the Fund's NAV for such refunds may need to be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect that Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of any resulting reduction in NAV regardless of whether they were investors during the accrual period. Conversely, if the Fund receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, investors in the Fund at the time the claim is successful will benefit from any resulting increase in the Fund's NAV. Investors who sold their shares prior to such time will not benefit from such NAV increase.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the policies and procedures of Global X Funds® (the "Trust") with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' combined Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The top holdings of each Fund and Fund Fact Sheets providing information regarding each Fund's top holdings can be found at www.globalxetfs.com/explore/ (click on the name of your Fund) and may be requested by calling 1-888-493-8631.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Global X Management Company LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser and the administrator for the Funds. Subject to the supervision of the Trust's Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing the investment activities of the Funds and the Funds' 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 605 3rd Avenue, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10158. As of February 1, 2024, the Adviser provided investment advisory services for assets of approximately \$44 billion.

Pursuant to a Supervision and Administration Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser provides, or causes to be furnished, all supervisory, administrative and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Funds and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by the Funds, 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 the Funds 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 October 31, 2023, 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 MSCI Colombia ETF	0.61%
Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF	0.65%
Global X MSCI Norway ETF	0.50%
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF	0.65%
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF	0.59%
Global X MSCI Greece ETF	0.55%
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF	0.68%
Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF	0.49%
Global X DAX Germany ETF	0.20%
Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF	0.50%

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 a Fund, such as taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses). In addition, the Global X MSCI Greece ETF and the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF may pay asset-based custodial fees that are not covered by the Supervision and Administration Agreement. The Adviser may earn a profit on the Management Fee paid by the Funds.

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.

The Adviser or its affiliates may pay compensation, out of profits derived from the Adviser's Management Fee or other resources and not as an additional charge to the Funds, to certain financial institutions (which may include banks, securities dealers and other industry professionals) for the sale and/or distribution of Fund Shares or the retention and/or servicing of Fund investors and Fund Shares ("revenue sharing"). These payments are in addition to any other fees described in the fee table or elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI. Examples of "revenue sharing" payments include, but are not limited to, payments to financial institutions for "shelf space" or access to a third party platform or fund offering list or other marketing programs, including, but not limited to, inclusion of the Funds on preferred or recommended sales lists, mutual fund "supermarket" platforms and other formal sales programs; granting the Adviser access to the financial institution's sales force; granting the Adviser access to the financial institution's conferences and meetings; assistance in training and educating the financial institution's personnel; and obtaining other forms of marketing support. The level of revenue sharing payments made to financial institutions may be a fixed fee or based upon one or more of the following factors: gross sales, current assets and/or number of accounts of a Fund attributable to the financial institution, or other factors as agreed to by the Adviser and the financial institution or any combination thereof. The amount of these revenue sharing payments is determined at the discretion of the Adviser from time to time, may be substantial, and may be different for different financial institutions depending upon the services provided by the financial institution. Such payments may provide an incentive for the financial institution to make Shares of the Funds available to its customers and may allow the Funds greater access to the financial institution's customers.

Approval of Advisory Agreement

Discussions regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for each Fund are available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal half-year ended April 30 and/or Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31.

Portfolio Management

The Portfolio Managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio are Nam To, Wayne Xie, Vanessa Yang and Sandy Lu.

Nam To: Nam To, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in July 2017. Prior to that, Mr. To was a Global Economics Research Analyst at Bunge Limited from 2014 to 2017. Mr. To received his Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Economics from Cornell University in 2014.

Wayne Xie: Wayne Xie, Head of Portfolio Management, joined the Adviser in July 2018 as a Portfolio Management Associate. Previously, Mr. Xie was an Analyst at VanEck Associates on the Equity ETF Investment Management team from 2010 to 2018 and a Portfolio Administrator at VanEck Associates from 2007 to 2010. Mr. Xie received his Bachelor of Science from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 2002.

Vanessa Yang: Vanessa Yang, Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2016 as a Portfolio Administrator. She was appointed to the portfolio management team in June 2019. Previously, Ms. Yang was a Portfolio Administrator at VanEck Associates from 2011 to 2014. Ms. Yang received her MS in Financial Engineering from Drucker School of Management in 2010 and her BS in Economics from Guangdong University of Foreign Studies in 2008.

Sandy Lu: Sandy Lu, CFA, Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in September 2021. Previously, Mr. Lu was a Portfolio Analyst and Junior Portfolio Manager at PGIM Fixed Income from 2014 to 2021, and a Fixed Income Portfolio Analyst at Lincoln Financial Group from 2010 to 2014. Mr. Lu received his Bachelor of Science in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He earned his CFA designation in September 2015, and holds the Series 3 license.

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 Funds trade on a national securities exchange 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 a national securities exchange. 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 a Fund has significant trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity. Because of the costs of buying and selling Shares, frequent trading may reduce investment returns.

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.

Shares generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Shares of the Funds trade under the trading symbol listed for each Fund in the Fund Summaries section of the 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, Juneteenth National Independence 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 a Fund directly. A few institutional investors are authorized to purchase and redeem the Funds' Shares directly with the Funds. 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 a 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 SERVICE PLAN

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a Distribution and Services Plan (“Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees in connection with the sale and distribution of its Shares

and pay service fees in connection with the provision of ongoing services to shareholders of each class and the maintenance of shareholder accounts in an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by 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 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 a Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify as a RIC under 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 a Fund's distributions you receive. 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 a 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 or 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 the Funds' 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.

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 a 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 to you, 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.

A 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 a 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 a Fund from its current year's ordinary income and capital gain net income and (b) any amount on which a 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, a 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 payments 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 paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant’s basis in the Creation Units (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). The 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. Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less, assuming such Creation Units are held as a capital asset.

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 backup withholding at the applicable rate on 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 Foreign 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 income dividends paid by a 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. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund Shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which may be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). 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 SAI. 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 the 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.

Because foreign markets may be open on different days than the days during which a shareholder may purchase Shares, the value of a Fund's investments may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase Shares. Additionally, due to varying holiday schedules, redemption requests made on certain dates may result in a settlement period exceeding seven calendar days.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by the Adviser. Any use of a different rate from the rates used by each Index Provider may adversely affect a Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index.

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

Subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, as "valuation designee," performs fair value determinations of Fund investments. In addition, the Adviser, as the valuation designee, is responsible for periodically assessing any material risks associated with the determination of the fair value of a Fund's investments; establishing and applying fair value methodologies; testing the appropriateness of fair value methodologies; and overseeing and evaluating third-party pricing services. The Adviser has established a fair value committee to assist with its designated responsibilities as valuation designee.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT AND SHARE INFORMATION

Once available, information regarding how often the Shares of each Fund traded on the national securities exchanges at a price above (i.e., at a premium to) or below (i.e., at a discount to) the NAV of the Fund, the Fund's per share NAV, and the median bid-ask spread of the Shares can be found at www.globalxetfs.com.

TOTAL RETURN INFORMATION

Each Fund had commenced operations as of the most recent fiscal year end. The tables that follow present information about the total returns of each Fund's Underlying Index and the total returns of each such Fund. The information presented for each Fund is as of its fiscal year ended October 31, 2023.

"Annualized Total Returns" or "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.

Annualized Total Returns
Inception to 10/31/23

	<u>NAV</u>	<u>MARKET</u>	<u>UNDERLYING INDEX</u>
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF ^{1*}	0.29%	0.29%	1.01%
Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF ^{2**}	2.12%	2.10%	2.70%
Global X MSCI Norway ETF (formerly known as Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF) ^{3***}	1.27%	1.30%	1.78%
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF ⁴	2.27%	2.23%	2.94%
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF ^{5****}	3.11%	3.12%	0.92%
Global X MSCI Greece ETF ^{6*****}	-0.81%	-0.85%	0.00%
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF ^{7*****}	-12.81%	-13.37%	-9.39%
Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF ^{8*****}	-1.37%	-1.38%	-0.67%
Global X DAX Germany ETF ⁹	2.89%	2.90%	2.94%
Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF ¹⁰	-26.03%	-26.00%	-25.54%

¹ For the period since inception on 02/05/09 to 10/31/23

² For the period since inception on 11/30/09 to 10/31/23

³ For the period since inception on 11/09/10 to 10/31/23 Performance includes the performance of the Global X MSCI Norway ETF, the predecessor fund.

⁴ For the period since inception on 02/16/11 to 10/31/23

⁵ For the period since inception on 03/02/11 to 10/31/23

⁶ For the period since inception on 12/07/11 to 10/31/23

⁷ For the period since inception on 04/02/13 to 10/31/23

⁸ For the period since inception on 11/06/13 to 10/31/23

⁹ For the period since inception on 10/22/14 to 10/31/23. Performance includes the performance of the Horizons DAX Germany ETF, the predecessor fund.

¹⁰ For the period since inception on 12/07/21 to 10/31/23

* Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Colombia 20 Index through July 14, 2014, the MSCI All Colombia Capped Index through August 30, 2016 and the MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index through December 5, 2018, and the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index thereafter.

*** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Norway 30 Index through July 14, 2014 and the MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index thereafter.

**** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Argentina 20 Index through August 14, 2014 and the MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index thereafter.

***** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE/ATHEX Custom Capped Index through February 29, 2016 and the MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

***** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive Nigeria Index through August 14, 2014 and the MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

***** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index through January 15, 2019, and the MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index thereafter.

Cumulative Total Returns
Inception to 10/31/23

	<u>NAV</u>	<u>MARKET</u>	<u>UNDERLYING INDEX</u>
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF ^{1*}	4.30%	4.30%	15.94%
Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF ^{2**}	33.95%	33.54%	44.97%
Global X MSCI Norway ETF (formerly known as Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF) ^{3***}	17.80%	18.20%	25.73%
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF ⁴	32.97%	32.36%	44.49%
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF ^{5****}	47.35%	47.66%	57.77%
Global X MSCI Greece ETF ^{6*****}	-9.27%	-9.70%	0.00%
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF ^{7*****}	-76.57%	-78.12%	-64.80%
Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF ^{8*****}	-12.87%	-12.95%	-6.49%
Global X DAX Germany ETF ⁹	29.29%	29.50%	29.95%
Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF ¹⁰	-43.59%	-43.55%	-42.88%

¹ For the period since inception on 02/05/09 to 10/31/23

² For the period since inception on 11/30/09 to 10/31/23

³ For the period since inception on 11/09/10 to 10/31/23 Performance includes the performance of the Global X MSCI Norway ETF, the predecessor fund.

⁴ For the period since inception on 02/16/11 to 10/31/23

⁵ For the period since inception on 03/02/11 to 10/31/23

⁶ For the period since inception on 12/07/11 to 10/31/23

⁷ For the period since inception on 04/02/13 to 10/31/23

⁸ For the period since inception on 11/06/13 to 10/31/23

⁹ For the period since inception on 10/22/14 to 10/31/23. Performance includes the performance of the Horizons DAX Germany ETF, the predecessor fund.

¹⁰ For the period since inception on 12/07/21 to 10/31/23

* Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Colombia 20 Index through July 14, 2014, the MSCI All Colombia Capped Index through August 30, 2016 and the MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index through December 5, 2018, and the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index thereafter.

*** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Norway 30 Index through July 14, 2014 and the MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index thereafter.

**** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Argentina 20 Index through August 14, 2014 and the MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index thereafter.

***** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE/ATHEX Custom Capped Index through February 29, 2016 and the MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

***** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive Nigeria Index through August 14, 2014 and the MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index thereafter.

***** Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index through January 15, 2019, and the MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index thereafter.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDICES AND THE INDEX PROVIDERS

MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index

The MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index applies additional liquidity screens on the MSCI All Colombia Index, which is designed to represent the performance of the broad Colombia equity universe. The broad Colombia equity universe includes securities that are classified in Colombia according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Colombia and carry out the majority of their operations in Colombia. A specific capping methodology is applied to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index targets a minimum of 25 securities and 20 issuers at construction. The index is designed to take into account the 25% and 50% concentration constraints required for a fund to qualify as a RIC in the United States under the Code. At each quarterly rebalance, no single index constituent may exceed 25% of the index weight, and the sum of all constituents with index weights greater than 5% may not exceed 50%. The index is maintained by MSCI.

MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index

The MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index tracks the performance of companies in the MSCI China Index (the "Parent Index") that are classified as engaged in the consumer discretionary sector, as defined by MSCI, Inc., the provider of the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index. The Parent Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of securities that are classified as operating in China according to the MSCI Global Investable Markets Index Methodology, and that satisfy minimum market capitalization and liquidity thresholds. The securities eligible for inclusion in the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index include H-Shares (securities of companies incorporated in China that are denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the "HKSE")), B-Shares (securities of companies denominated in U.S. dollars or Hong Kong dollars and listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange (the "SSE") or Shenzhen Stock Exchange (the "SZSE")), Red Chips (securities of companies with a majority of their business operations in mainland China and that are controlled by the national government or local governments of China, traded on the HKSE in Hong Kong dollars), P-Chips (securities of companies with the majority of their business operations in mainland China and controlled by individuals in China, but that are incorporated outside of China), A-Shares (securities of companies incorporated in mainland China that trade on Chinese exchanges in renminbi) that are accessible through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("Shanghai Connect") or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program ("Shenzhen Connect", and together with Shanghai Connect, "Stock Connect Programs"), and foreign listings such as American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"). From time to time, other stock exchanges in China may participate in Stock Connect, and A-shares listed and traded on such other stock exchanges and accessible through Stock Connect may be added to the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index, as determined by MSCI.

The MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select constituents of the Parent Index that are classified in the consumer discretionary sector under the Global Industry Classification System (GICS). The MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index is weighted according to each component's free-float adjusted market capitalization, but is modified so that, as of the rebalance date, no group entity (defined by the Index Provider as companies with a controlling stake owned by one entity) constitutes more than 10% of the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index and so that, in the aggregate, the individual group entities that would represent more than 5% of the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index represent no more than 50% of the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index ("10/50 Cap"). The MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index is reconstituted and re-weighted quarterly. The MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index may include large- and mid-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2023, the MSCI China Consumer Discretionary 10/50 Index had 79 constituents.

MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index

The MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index is designed to measure the performance of the large, mid and small cap segments of the Norwegian market. It applies certain investment limits that are imposed on RICs, under the Code. With 69 constituents as of December 31, 2023, the index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Norway. The index is maintained by MSCI.

FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index

The FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index tracks the equity performance of the 40 largest companies in the five ASEAN regions: Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines. The index is free-float adjusted and weighted by modified market capitalization and designed using eligible stocks within the FTSE All-World universe. Stocks are liquidity screened to ensure that the index is tradable. The index is maintained by FTSE.

MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index

The MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index is designed to represent the performance of the broad Argentina equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents. The broad Argentina equity universe includes securities that are classified in Argentina according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Argentina and carry out the majority of their operations in Argentina. The index targets a minimum of 25 securities and 20 issuers at construction. The index is designed to take into account the 25% and 50% concentration constraints required for a fund to qualify as a RIC in the United States under the Code. At each quarterly rebalance, no single index constituent may exceed 25% of the index weight, and the sum of all constituents with index weights greater than 5% may not exceed 50%. The index is maintained by MSCI.

MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index

The MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index is designed to represent the performance of the Broad Greece Equity Universe, while including constituents with minimum levels of liquidity. The Broad Greece Equity Universe includes securities that are classified in Greece according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, companies that are headquartered or listed in Greece and carry out the majority of their operations in Greece, and companies with economic exposure greater than 20% to Greece, as defined in the MSCI Economic Exposure Data Methodology. A specific capping methodology is applied to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by MSCI.

MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index

The MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index is designed to represent the performance of the broad Nigeria equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents. The broad Nigeria equity universe includes securities that are classified in Nigeria according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Nigeria and carry out the majority of their operations in Nigeria. Further, the Index only includes securities with a minimum liquidity threshold of USD\$100,000 average daily traded value, subject to 20 constituents being included in the index. If not, securities are added in the decreasing order of average daily traded value until 20 securities are selected. The index targets a minimum of 20 securities at construction. The Index is maintained by MSCI.

MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index

The MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index is designed to reflect equity performance of select emerging markets and frontier markets companies while maintaining diversification across individual countries, sectors and issuers. The MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index is constructed from the MSCI EFM ex BRICKT (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Korea & Taiwan) Index (the "Parent Index"). Securities from the Parent Index are classified into emerging markets countries and frontier markets countries based on the market classification approach of MSCI, the provider of the index. Constituents within the emerging markets countries classification are weighted by free-float adjusted market capitalization and constituents within the frontier markets countries classification are weighted by their double free-float adjusted market capitalization, subject, in each case, to applicable country, sector, and issuer capping constraints. As of December 31, 2023, the MSCI Select Emerging and Frontier Markets Access Index had 205 constituents from the following countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam. The Fund's investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

DAX Index

The DAX Index tracks the segment of the largest and most actively traded companies - known as blue chips - on the German equities market. It contains the shares of the 30 largest and most liquid companies admitted to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in the Prime Standard segment. The DAX Index represents about 80% of the free-float market capitalization authorized in Germany.

MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index

The MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index is designed to represent the performance of the broad Vietnam equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents, as defined by MSCI, Inc. ("MSCI"), the provider of the MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index. The broad Vietnam equity universe includes securities that are classified in Vietnam according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Vietnam and carry

out the majority of their operations in Vietnam, as determined solely by MSCI. The country classification of a company is generally determined by MSCI using the company's country of incorporation and the primary listing of its securities. MSCI will classify a company in the country of incorporation if its securities have a primary listing in that country. In such cases where a company's securities have a primary listing outside of the country of incorporation, additional criteria such as the location of the company's headquarters and the geographic distribution of its operations (e.g. assets and revenues), management, and shareholder base are considered by the Index Provider for classification purposes. The MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index follows a rules-based methodology that is designed to select all securities that satisfy the above criteria and which have a market capitalization greater than or equal to the 85th percentile of listed frontier market securities, have an annual traded value ratio (a measure of liquidity calculated by MSCI) greater than or equal to 15%, and have traded on greater than or equal to 50% of trading days over the past twelve months.

The MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index is weighted according to each component's free-float adjusted market capitalization. Free-float adjusted market capitalization measures a company's market capitalization discounted by the percentage of its shares readily available to be traded by the general public in the open market ("free float"). In addition, a liquidity discount factor based on the security's annual traded value ratio ("ATVR") is applied. ATVR is a liquidity metric calculated by MSCI. The liquidity discount factor is applied to each company's free float market capitalization for the purposes of calculating the allocated index weight to each constituent, such that the allocated index weight is lower for less liquid securities (and higher for more liquid securities) than it would otherwise be. The weights are further modified for diversification purposes, so that, as of the rebalance date, no group entity (defined by MSCI as companies that are jointly controlled by a single parent company) constitutes more than 25% of the MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index and so that, in the aggregate, the individual group entities that would represent more than 5% of the MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index represent no more than 50% of the MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index ("25/50 Cap"). The MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index and the Fund are reconstituted and re-weighted quarterly. The MSCI Vietnam Select 25/50 Index may include large- and mid-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2023, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the real estate management and development industry and had significant exposure to the real estate sector and had 56 constituents.

Disclaimers

FTSE is a world-leader in the creation and management of over 100,000 equity, bond and hedge fund indices. With offices in Beijing, London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Boston, Shanghai, Madrid, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Sydney and Tokyo, FTSE Group services clients in 77 countries worldwide. FTSE is an independent company owned by the Financial Times and the London Stock Exchange. FTSE does not give financial advice to clients, which allows for the provision of truly objective market information. FTSE indices are used extensively by investors world-wide such as consultants, asset owners, asset managers, investment banks, stock exchanges and brokers.

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RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ISSUER OF THE FUND. OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHER, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND. AND THE MSCI PARTIES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THERE IN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL ANY OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

No purchaser, seller or holder of this Fund, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to any MSCI trade name, trademark or service mark to sponsor, endorse, market or promote this Fund without first contacting MSCI to determine whether MSCI's permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with MSCI without the prior written permission of MSCI.

The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with Deutsche Börse AG ("DBA") to use the DAX Index. The Global X DAX Germany ETF is permitted to use the DAX Index pursuant to a sublicense agreement with the Adviser. This financial instrument is neither sponsored nor promoted, distributed or in any other manner supported by DBA. DBA does not give any explicit or implicit warranty or representation, neither regarding the results deriving from the use of the DAX Index and/or the DAX Index Trademark nor regarding the DAX Index value at a certain point in time or on a certain date nor in any other respect. The DAX Index is calculated and published by the DBA. Nevertheless, as far as admissible under statutory law DBA will not be liable vis-à-vis third parties for potential errors in the DAX Index. Moreover, there is no obligation for DBA vis-à-vis third parties, including investors, to point out potential errors in the DAX Index. Neither the publication of the DAX Index by DBA nor the granting of a license regarding the DAX Index as well as the DAX Index Trademark for the utilization in connection with the financial instrument or other securities or financial products, which derived from the DAX Index, represents a recommendation by DBA for a capital investment or contains in any manner a warranty or opinion by DBA with respect to the attractiveness on an investment in this product. In its capacity as sole owner of all rights to the DAX Index and the DAX Index Trademark DBA has solely licensed to the issuer of the financial instrument the utilization of the DAX Index and the DAX Index Trademark as well as any reference to the DAX Index and the DAX Index Trademark in connection with the financial instrument.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

SEI Investments Global Funds Services is the sub-administrator for each Fund.

The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian and transfer agent for each Fund except the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF. Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. serves as custodian and transfer agent to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF.

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP serves as counsel for the Trust and the Trust's Independent Trustees.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and has audited the financial statements for the Funds for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, as applicable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Funds' Adviser, sub-adviser(s) (as applicable), custodian(s), and transfer agent(s) 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 investors 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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Each Fund had commenced operations and has financial highlights for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2023. The financial highlights tables are intended to help investors understand a Fund's financial performance since the Fund's inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share of a Fund. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and has audited the financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, as applicable. The Funds' financial statements are available without charge upon request.

The Global X MSCI Norway ETF (formerly known as the Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF) assumed the performance and accounting history of its predecessor fund, the Global X MSCI Norway ETF as a result of the reorganization of the latter on October 29, 2021. Accordingly, the performance information shown below for the Global X MSCI Norway ETF for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019 and 2020 is that of the predecessor fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investment Income (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	Return of Capital (\$)	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 to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%)††
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF														
2023	19.68	1.41	0.37 ^	1.78	(1.43)	—	—	(1.43)	20.03	9.09	29,843	0.63	6.93	36.17
2022	30.76	2.26	(11.49)	(9.23)	(1.85)	—	—	(1.85)	19.68	(31.39)	20,857	0.62	8.01	50.35
2021	23.26	0.64	7.73	8.37	(0.87)	—	—	(0.87)	30.76	35.98	41,831	0.61	2.21	16.08
2020 ⁽¹⁾	38.16	1.14	(15.00)	(13.86)	(1.04)	—	—	(1.04)	23.26	(36.91)	34,181	0.62	3.91	20.85
2019 ⁽¹⁾	34.72	1.04	3.96	5.00	(1.56)	—	—	(1.56)	38.16	15.05	72,282	0.62	2.81	18.05
Global X MSCI China Consumer Discretionary ETF														
2023	14.55	0.08	3.14	3.22	(0.05)	—	—	(0.05)	17.72	22.10	277,551	0.65	0.44	15.93
2022	29.94	0.06	(15.39)	(15.33)	(0.06)	—	—	(0.06)	14.55	(51.28)	214,216	0.65	0.25	22.64
2021	29.45	—	0.51 ^	0.51	(0.02)	—	—	(0.02)	29.94	1.73	649,503	0.65	—	34.56
2020	17.68	0.04	11.89	11.93	(0.16)	—	—	(0.16)	29.45	67.98	393,118	0.65	0.21	32.56
2019	13.57	0.16	4.35	4.51	(0.40)	—	—	(0.40)	17.68	34.20	156,486	0.65	1.03	83.41

* 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.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

^ The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net gains on investments for the period because of the sales and repurchases of fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

⁽¹⁾ Per share amounts have been adjusted for a 1 for 4 reverse share split on April 28, 2020.

Amounts designated as "—" are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investment Income (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution on from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution on from Capital Gains (\$)	Return of Capital (\$)	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 to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%)††
Global X MSCI Norway ETF⁽¹⁾														
2023	24.43	1.13	(0.90)	0.23	(1.32)	—	—	(1.32)	23.34	0.87	54,065	0.51	4.57	10.01
2022	32.01	1.05	(7.93)	(6.88)	(0.70)	—	—	(0.70)	24.43	(21.72)	99,105	0.50	3.72	15.58
2021	20.12	0.42	11.94	12.36	(0.46)	—	(0.01)	(0.47)	32.01	64.44	103,935	0.50	3.09	9.74
2020 ⁽²⁾	24.52	0.42	(4.38)	(3.96)	(0.44)	—	—	(0.44)	20.12	(16.32)	33,570	0.50	1.92	8.38
2019 ⁽²⁾	29.31	0.88	(3.78)	(2.90)	(1.89)	—	—	(1.89)	24.52	(9.77)	78,323	0.50	3.36	9.63
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF														
2023	14.02	0.55	(0.06)	0.49	(0.44)	—	—	(0.44)	14.07	3.37	38,282	0.65	3.66	11.40
2022	15.10	0.39	(0.86)	(0.47)	(0.61)	—	—	(0.61)	14.02	(3.13)	37,861	0.65	2.67	13.92
2021	11.66	0.62	3.09	3.71	(0.27)	—	—	(0.27)	15.10	31.94	35,776	0.65	4.27	13.46
2020	15.95	0.37	(4.27)	(3.90)	(0.39)	—	—	(0.39)	11.66	(24.82)	20,981	0.65	2.77	5.98
2019	15.32	0.44	0.91	1.35	(0.72)	—	—	(0.72)	15.95	8.94	26,323	0.65	2.76	7.01
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF														
2023	31.13	0.96	7.02	7.98	(0.74)	—	—	(0.74)	38.37	25.68	50,837	0.59	2.35	36.49
2022	33.00	0.77	(1.99)	(1.22)	(0.65)	—	—	(0.65)	31.13	(3.42)	26,930	0.59	2.52	44.70
2021	23.64	0.26	9.21	9.47	(0.11)	—	—	(0.11)	33.00	40.09	34,810	0.59	0.85	31.35
2020	21.83	0.06	1.83	1.89	(0.08)	—	—	(0.08)	23.64	8.61	38,421	0.60	0.25	49.17
2019	25.36	0.29	(3.26)	(2.97)	(0.56)	—	—	(0.56)	21.83	(12.08)	59,482	0.60	1.08	28.88

* 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.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

(1) On October 29, 2021, the Global X MSCI Norway ETF (the "Acquired Fund") was reorganized into the Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF (the "Acquiring Fund"), each a separate series of the Trust (together, the "Combined Fund") and the Combined Fund was renamed the Global X MSCI Norway ETF. As a result of the Reorganization as of the close of business on October 29, 2021, the Combined Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Acquired Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for the Combined Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of the Acquired Fund.

(2) Per share data for the Acquired Fund has been restated for periods prior to the reorganization to reflect the conversion ratio of 0.4766 in effect on the reorganization date of October 29, 2021.

Amounts designated as "—" are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investment Income (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	Return of Capital (\$)	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 to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%)††
Global X MSCI Greece ETF														
2023	24.14	0.79	9.79	10.58	(0.91)	—	—	(0.91)	33.81	44.57	153,710	0.57	2.42	29.17
2022	27.98	0.73	(3.94)	(3.21)	(0.63)	—	—	(0.63)	24.14	(11.63)	107,078	0.57	2.83	24.34
2021	17.68	0.47	10.36	10.83	(0.53)	—	—	(0.53)	27.98	61.52	151,828	0.56	1.76	38.42
2020 ⁽¹⁾	29.91	0.66	(12.20)	(11.54)	(0.69)	—	—	(0.69)	17.68	(39.39)	109,016	0.58	2.81	28.48
2019 ⁽¹⁾	23.04	0.63	6.87	7.50	(0.63)	—	—	(0.63)	29.91	33.57	338,840	0.57	2.43	12.67
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF														
2023	12.91	0.74	(3.18)	(2.44)	(0.59)	—	(0.90)	(1.49)	8.98	(21.01)	26,613	0.80	5.82	7.17
2022	15.73	0.88	(2.97)	(2.09)	(0.73)	—	—	(0.73)	12.91	(13.69)	38,243	0.83	5.95	1.95
2021	14.25	0.73	1.52	2.25	(0.77)	—	—	(0.77)	15.73	16.11	46,592	0.91	5.02	5.79
2020	12.23	0.80	1.30	2.10	(0.08)	—	—	(0.08)	14.25	17.25	42,199	0.89	6.81	18.79
2019	17.98	0.87	(4.96)	(4.09)	(1.66)	—	—	(1.66)	12.23	(24.55)	32,561	0.89	5.70	45.62
Global X MSCI Next Emerging & Frontier ETF														
2023	18.07	0.58	(0.96)	(0.38)	(0.48)	—	—	(0.48)	17.21	(2.22)	21,344	0.56	3.13	16.65
2022	21.00	0.49	(2.93)	(2.44)	(0.49)	—	—	(0.49)	18.07	(11.75)	19,519	0.55	2.48	20.09
2021	16.46	0.46	4.56	5.02	(0.48)	—	—	(0.48)	21.00	30.74	21,628	0.63	2.31	28.62
2020	20.09	0.41	(3.55)	(3.14)	(0.49)	—	—	(0.49)	16.46	(15.85)	13,991	0.70	2.36	31.66
2019	20.22	0.55	0.31	0.86	(0.99)	—	—	(0.99)	20.09	4.29	18,077	0.66	2.66	78.67
Global X DAX Germany ETF⁽²⁾														
2023	22.74	0.86	3.44	4.30	(0.76)	—	—	(0.76)	26.28	18.65	47,309	0.20	3.05	16.81
2022	32.86	0.95	(10.13)	(9.18)	(0.94)	—	—	(0.94)	22.74	(28.29)	39,339	0.21	3.52	10.74
2021	25.21	0.62	7.95	8.57	(0.92)	—	—	(0.92)	32.86	34.06	44,033	0.20 +	1.90	24.22
2020	27.28	0.87	(2.64)	(1.77)	(0.30)	—	—	(0.30)	25.21	(6.53)	23,948	0.20 +	3.30	10.93
2019 ⁽³⁾	25.92	0.67	1.82	2.49	(1.11)	—	(0.02)	(1.13)	27.28	9.98	16,370	0.21 +	2.65	15.36

* 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.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

(1) Per share amounts have been adjusted for a 1 for 3 reverse share split on April 28, 2020.

Effective March 1, 2021, the Fund's management fees were permanently lowered to 0.20%. Prior to March 1, 2021, the ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets included the effect of a waiver. If these offsets were excluded, the ratio would have been 0.27%, 0.45% and 0.46% for the years ended October 31, 2021, October 31, 2020 and October 31, 2019, respectively.

(2) The financial statements include the financial information of the Predecessor Fund through December 21, 2018 (See Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements).

(3) As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for the Fund for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of the Predecessor Fund.

Amounts designated as "—" are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

**Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period**

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investme nt Income (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealize d Gain (Loss) on Investme nts (\$)	Total from Operatio ns (\$)	Distributi on from Net Investme nt Income (\$)	Distributi on from Capital Gains (\$)	Return of Capital (\$)	Total from Distributi ons (\$)	Net Asset Value, End of Period (\$)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets, End of Period \$(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investme nt Income to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%)††
Global X MSCI Vietnam ETF														
2023	14.67	0.16	(0.40)	(0.24)	(0.15)	—	—	(0.15)	14.28	(1.71)	9,140	0.55	0.99	44.49
2022⁽¹⁾	25.64	0.22	(11.12)	(10.90)	(0.07)	—	—	(0.07)	14.67	(42.60)	2,787	0.50 †	1.12 †	78.28

* 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 periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

^ The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net gains on investments for the period because of the sales and repurchases of fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

(1) The Fund commenced operations on December 7, 2021.

Amounts designated as "—" are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

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. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in certain of the Funds beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with such Fund.

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, 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(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(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(a)(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(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 NYSE Arca or NASDAQ is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at NYSE Arca or NASDAQ 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.globalxetfs.com

or call 1-888-493-8631

Investment Adviser and Administrator

Global X Management Company LLC
605 3rd Avenue, 43rd Floor
New York, NY 10158

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, PA 19456

Custodians and Transfer Agents

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
50 Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02110

The Bank of New York Mellon
240 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10286

Sub-Administrator

SEI Investments Global Funds Services
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, PA 19456

Legal Counsel to the Global X Funds[®] and Independent Trustees

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP
2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Two Commerce Square, Suite 1800
2001 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

A Statement of Additional Information dated March 1, 2024, 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 Fund that has commenced operations and its investments is available in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report explains the market conditions and investment strategies affecting each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

You can ask questions or obtain a free copy of each such Fund's semi-annual and annual report or the Statement of Additional Information by calling 1-888-493-8631. Free copies of a Fund's semi-annual and annual report and the Statement of Additional Information are available from our website at www.globalxetfs.com.

Information about each Fund, including its semi-annual and annual reports and the Statement of Additional Information, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed and copied on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). 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).

PROSPECTUS

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.

One Freedom Valley Drive

Oaks, PA 19456

March 1, 2024

Investment Company Act File No.: 811-22209