The Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call ETF (QYLD)

Important Information

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

QYLD engages in options trading. An option is a contract sold by one party to another that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a stock at an agreed upon price within a certain period or on a specific date. A covered call option involves holding a long position in a particular asset, in this case U.S. common equities, and writing a call option on that same asset with the goal of realizing additional income from the option premium. QYLD writes covered call index options on the Nasdaq 100 Index. By selling covered call options, the fund limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the price of the underlying index above the exercise price, but continues to bear the risk of a decline in the index. A liquid market may not exist for options held by the fund. While the fund receives premiums for writing the call options, the price it realizes from the exercise of an option could be substantially below the indices current market price. QYLD is non-diversified.

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

Carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's summary or full prospectuses, which may be obtained at globalxetfs.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

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

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Tracking the Cboe Nasdaq-100 BuyWrite V2 Index, QYLD buys the stocks in the Nasdaq 100 Index and sells "at-the-money" covered calls on the same index

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

Monthly Distributions
QYLD has made monthly distributions eight years running.

Efficient Options Execution
QYLD writes call options on the Nasdaq-100 Index, saving investors the time and potential expense of doing so individually.

Key Facts

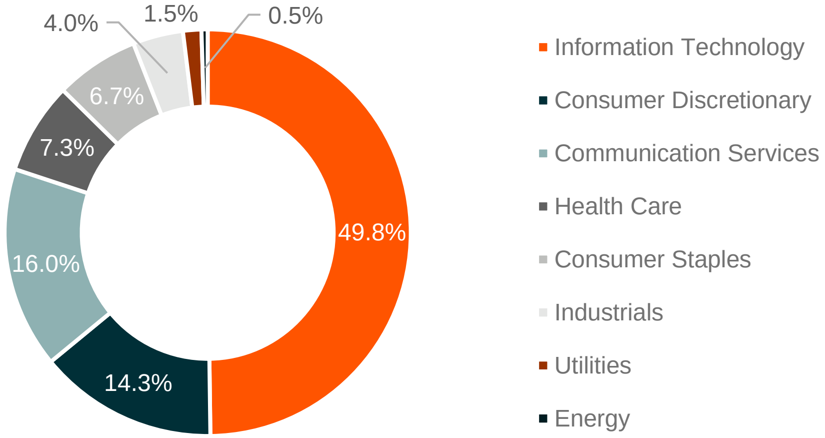
Inception Date: 12/11/13
Ticker: QYLD
Tracking Index: Cboe Nasdaq 100 BuyWrite v2 Index
Bloomberg Index Ticker: BXNT

Stats & Fees

Total Expense Ratio: 0.60%
30-Day SEC Yield: 0.42%[3]
Distribution Yield: 12.15%[2]
Number of Holdings: 103[3]

Key Characteristics

SECTOR BREAKDOWN[2]



Performance[3]

		1-Month	3-Months	1-Year	3-Years	5-Years	Annualized Since Inception
QYLD	NAV	-3.12%	4.92%	-19.00%	-0.94%	3.00%	5.64%
	Market Price	-3.07%	4.72%	-19.09%	-0.99%	2.93%	5.62%
Nasdaq 100 Index		-9.01%	-0.04%	-32.38%	8.67%	12.36%	14.72%

Performance represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end available at globalxetfs.com.

[1]Covered call writing can limit the upside potential of the underlying security. [2]Source: Bloomberg, as of 12/31/2022. [3]Global X ETFs, as of 12/31/2022.

Covered Call Strategy Summary

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

Covered Call Strategy Payoff

Covered Call Features

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

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

QYLD is an ETF that implements a covered call strategy on the Nasdaq 100.

Owns the Nasdaq 100 Index Components

Components:	As per Nasdaq 100 Index
Weighting:	As per Nasdaq 100 Index

+

Writes monthly Call Options on the Nasdaq 100

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

Additional Info

Ticker:	QYLD
Inception Date:	12/11/2013
Expense Ratio:	0.60%
Distributions:	Paid Monthly

QYLD seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe Nasdaq-100 BuyWrite v2 Index.

Covered Call Process Explained

As an example of how an ETF can implement a covered call strategy, the Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call ETF (QYLD) maintains exposure to the stocks in the Nasdaq 100, while writing call options on the index each month.

QYLD buys all the stocks in the Nasdaq 100 Index

Global X ETF writes/sells Nasdaq 100 Index (NDX) options that will expire in one month
- A premium is received in exchange for the sale of the index options

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

On the third Friday of each month, this process is repeated, Global X sells a new Nasdaq 100 Index (NDX) options that will expire in one month

Index Options Details:

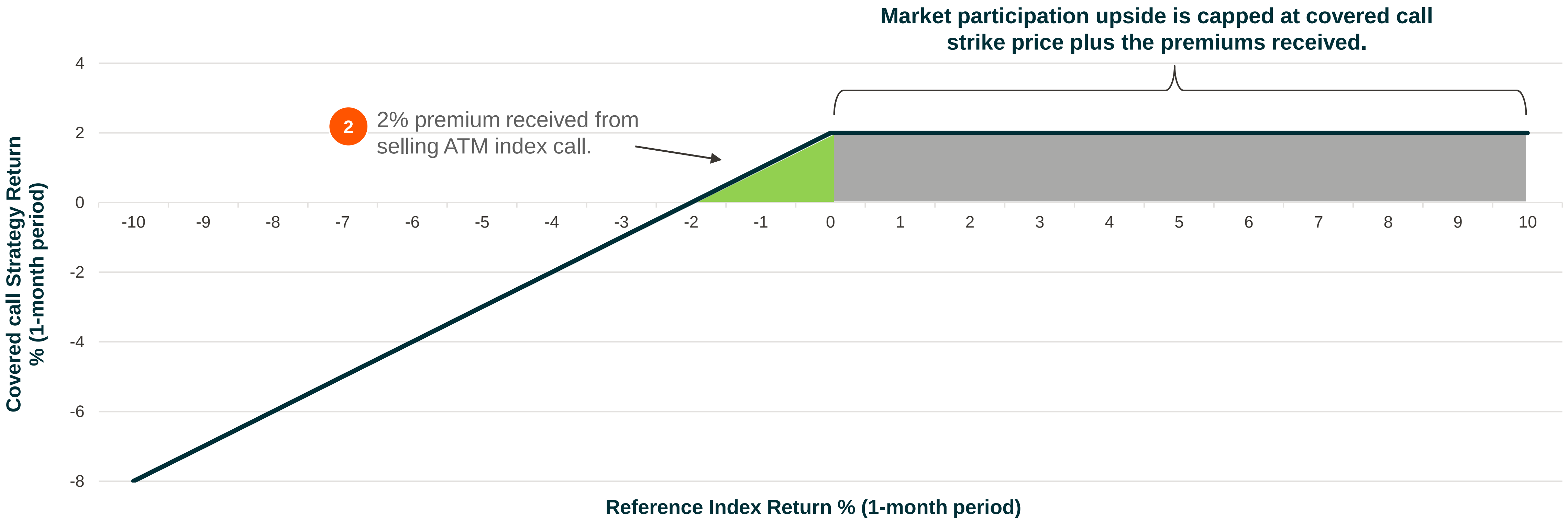
- Cannot be called/exercised early
- Settlement is in Cash

For Illustration Purposes Only

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

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

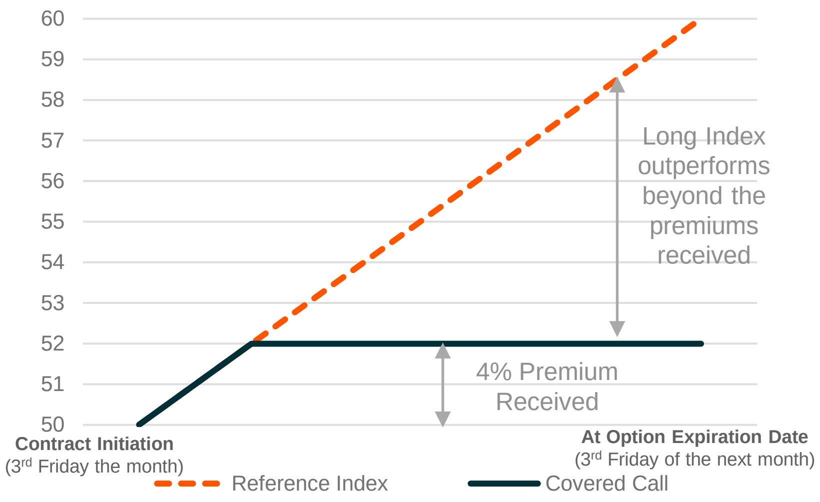
1. Purchase the underlying index securities
2. Sell an "at-the-money" index covered call option on 100% of its stock portfolio.
3. Not Pictured: Distribute half of the premiums received up to 1% of NAV to shareholders.



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

Covered Call Performance Scenarios

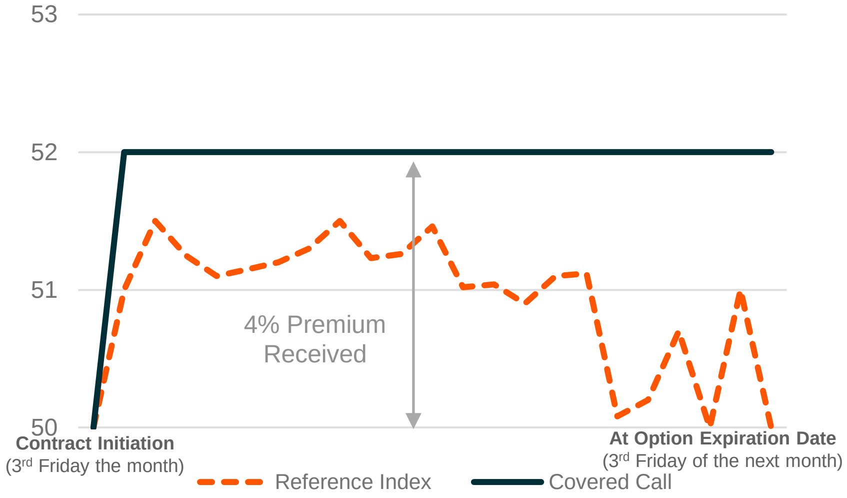
Reference Index is in an **Uptrend**



Short Call Strike
Price = $50 (ATM)

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

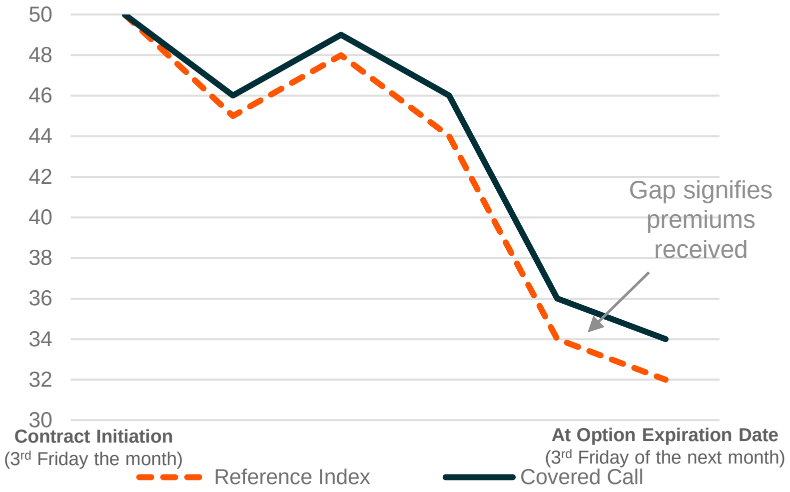
Reference Index is **Flat/Choppy**



Short Call Strike
Price = $50 (ATM)

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

Reference Index is in a **Downtrend**



Short Call Strike
Price = $50 (ATM)

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

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

Investment Case for QYLD

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

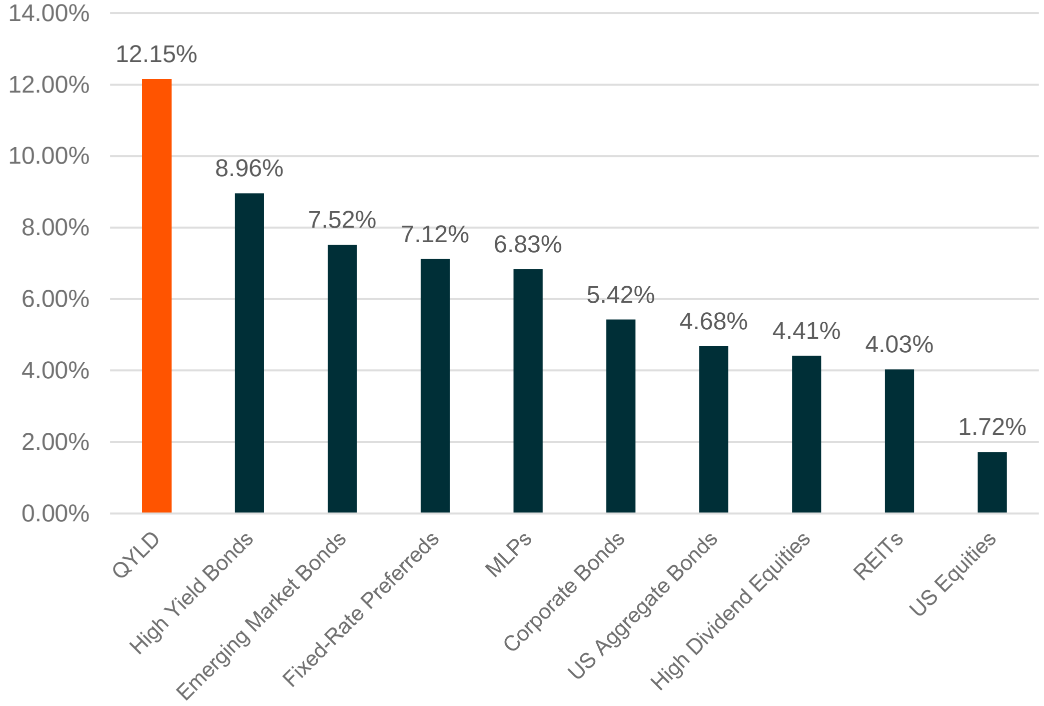
A Take more duration or credit risk in the bond markets, like high yield and Emerging Market bonds

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

C Consider an options-based, income-generating strategy, such as the Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Cal ETF (QYLD)

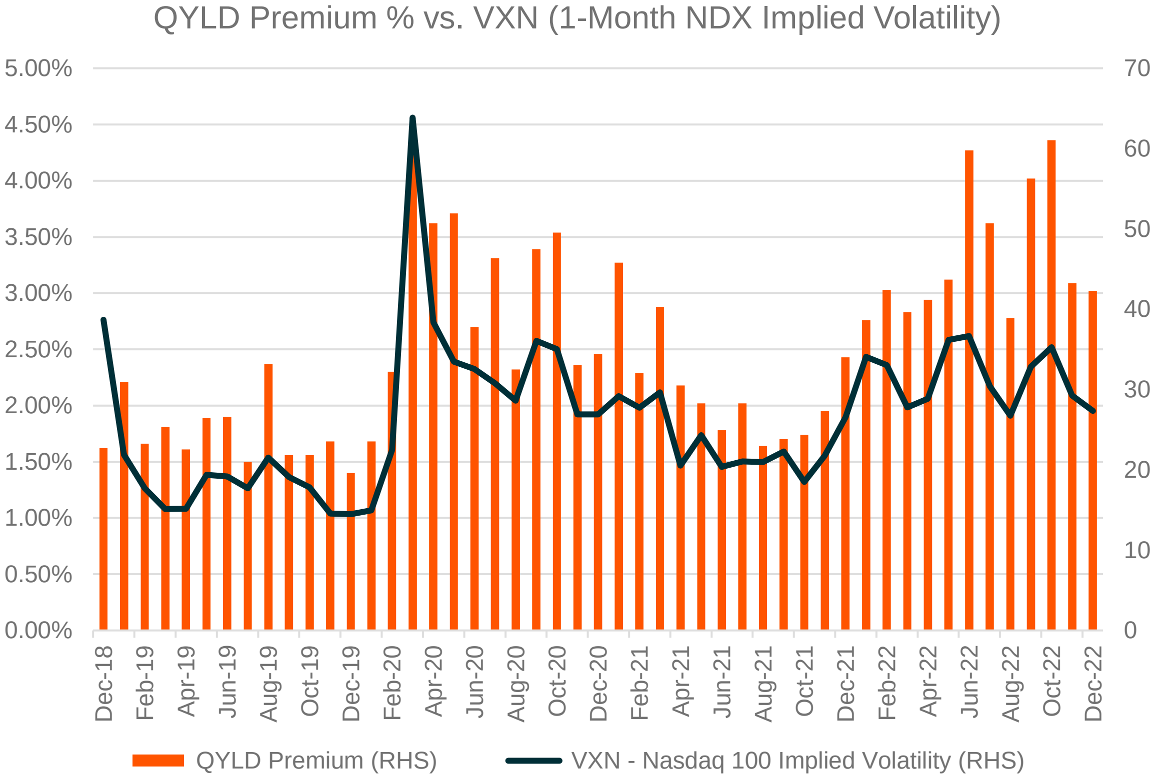
The Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call ETF follows a "covered call" or "buy-write" strategy, in which the Fund buys the stocks in the Nasdaq 100 Index and "writes" or "sells" corresponding call options on the same index.

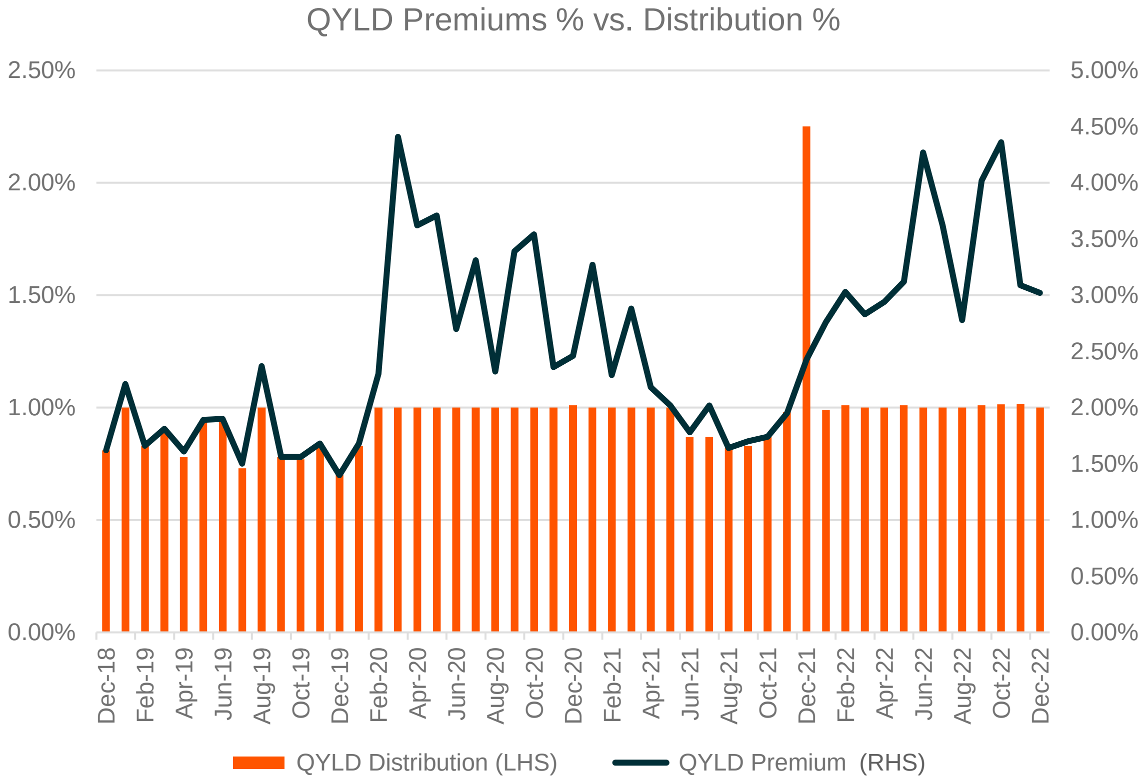
Yields by Asset Class vs. QYLD Distribution Yield[1] (%)



Source: Global X ETFs & Bloomberg as of 12/31/2022. Asset class representations are as follows, MLPs, S&P MLP Index; High Yield Bonds, Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Total Return Index; Fixed-Rate Preferreds, ICE BofA Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index; Emerging Market (EM) Bonds, Bloomberg EM USD Aggregate Total Return Index; Corporate Bonds, Bloomberg US Corporate Total Return Index; High Dividend Equities, S&P 500 High Dividend Index; REITs, FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index; U.S. Equities, S&P 500 Index; US Aggregate Bonds, Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. [1]QYLD's yield is indicated by its distribution yield. QYLD typically earns income dividends from stocks and options premiums. These amounts, net of expenses, are typically passed along to QYLD shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains from writing options and capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Any net realized long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as "capital gain distributions." QYLD collect dividends from the Nasdaq 100 Index companies and monthly options premium from selling Nasdaq 100 (NDX) Index options in which portions have been passed to shareholders as monthly distributions. A portion of the distribution may include a return of capital. These do not imply rates for any future distributions.

Implied Volatility, A Key Determinant of Option Premiums





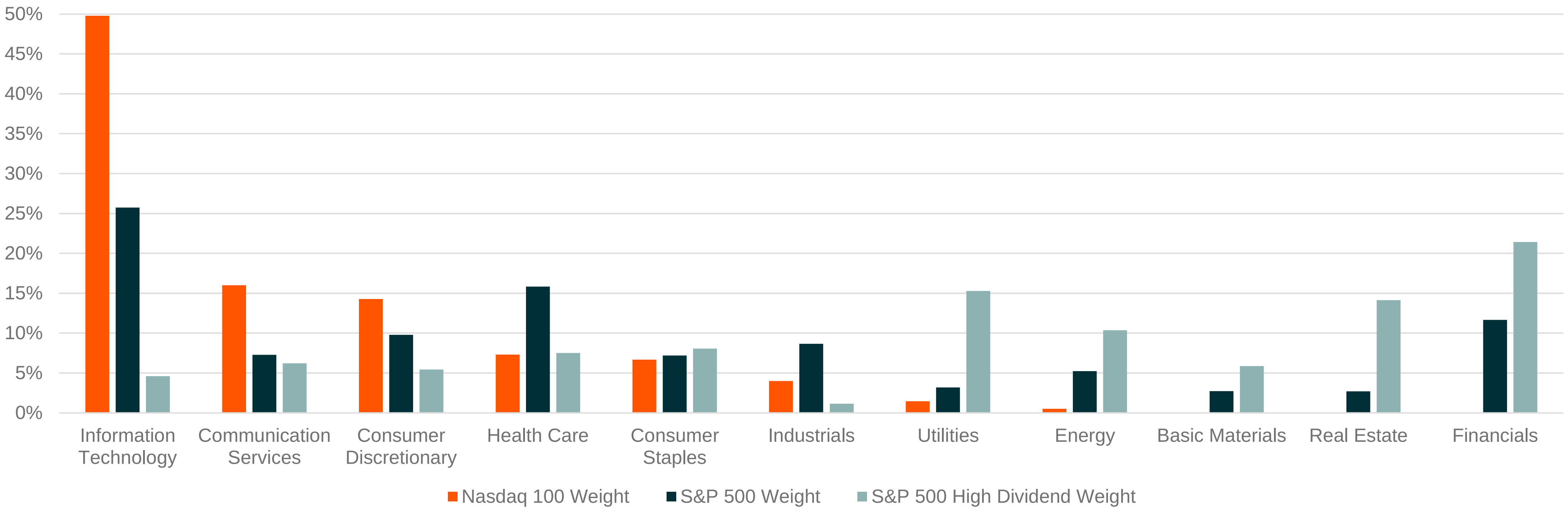
The monthly distribution of QYLD is capped at the lower of: a) half the premiums received, and b) 1% of the net asset value (NAV). The excess of options premiums received, if applicable, is reinvested into the fund.

Source: Global X, Bloomberg. Left-Hand chart data is from 12/24/18 to 12/16/22. Right-Hand chart is from 12/24/18 to 12/29/22. December 2018 premium represents first month of premiums the QYLD ETF received since Global X took over as manager. Implied Volatility is being measured by VXN, Cboe NASDAQ-100 Volatility IndexSM.

Potentially Achieve Equity Sector Diversification within an Income Portfolio

Investors exposed to High Dividend strategies tend to be underweight growth-leaning sectors such as Information Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Discretionary. A covered call strategy on the Nasdaq 100 can help investors monetize the volatility of these growth-style sectors while potentially increasing equity portfolio diversification.

Sector Breakdowns – Nasdaq 100 & S&P 500 vs. S&P 500 High Dividend

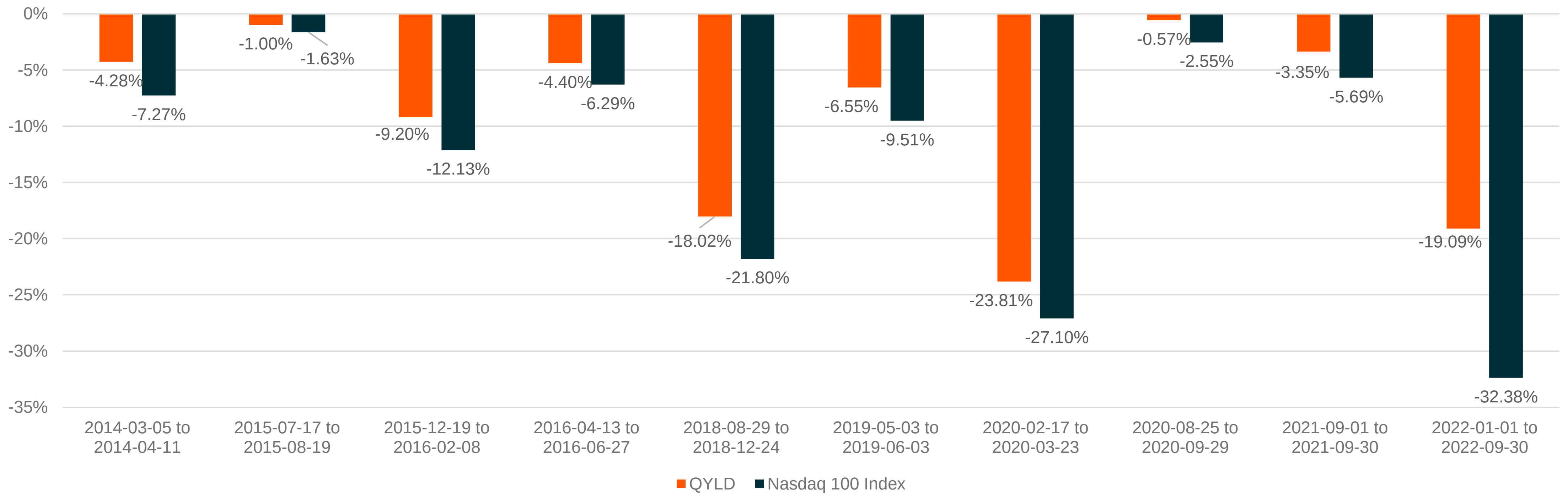


Source: Morningstar Direct. As of 12/31/2022

QYLD During Drawdowns[1]

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

QYLD vs. Nasdaq 100 – Drawdown History



Source: Bloomberg. As of 12/31/2022. **Data presented represents past performance. QYLD returns signified by market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Performance data quoted represents past performance. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted.** [1]Market downturn lasting more than one month for the equity index.

Glossary - Option Terminology

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

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

Glossary

Term	Description
Distribution Yield	The annual yield an investor would receive if the most recent fund distribution remained the same going forward. The yield represents a single distribution from the fund and does not represent total return of the fund. The distribution yield is calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution and dividing by the most recent fund NAV.
Volatility	The annualized standard deviation of the daily returns of the security and index using the closing levels of the index during the 22 index-day period preceding that day.
Standard Deviation	A statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time.
Nasdaq 100 Index	The Nasdaq-100 Index includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalization. The Index reflects companies across major industry groups including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade and biotechnology. It does not contain securities of financial companies including investment companies.
Cboe Nasdaq-100 Volatility Index	The Chicago Board Options Exchange NASDAQ-100 Volatility Index commonly referred to as VXN, reflects a market estimate of future volatility of the Nasdaq 100 index options, based on the weighted average of the implied volatilities.
Cboe Nasdaq 100 BuyWrite v2 Index	The Cboe NASDAQ-100 BuyWrite Index (“BXN Index”) is a benchmark index that measures the performance of a theoretical portfolio that holds a portfolio of the stocks included in the NASDAQ-100 Index (“NASDAQ-100 Index”), and “writes” (or sells) a succession of one-month at-the-money NASDAQ-100 Index covered call options. The Cboe NASDAQ-100 BuyWrite V2 Index (“BXNT Index”) replicates the methodology used to calculate the BXN Index, with one exception: the written NASDAQ-100 Index covered call options are held until one day prior to the expiration date (i.e., generally the Thursday preceding the Third Friday of the month) and are liquidated at a volume weighted average price determined at the close.
ICE BofA Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index	This index tracks the performance of fixed rate, U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade exchange-traded preferred securities ($25 par) with outstanding market values of at least $100 million issued in the U.S. domestic market.
S&P MLP Index	The index tracks the price movements in shares of the largest entities that are structured as Master Limited Partnerships (MLP) or Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) and that are engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, or mining of natural resources.
FTSA NAREIT All Equity REITs Total Return Index	A free-float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of U.S. Equity REITs. Constituents of the index include all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50 percent of total assets in qualifying real estate assets other than mortgages secured by real property.

Glossary (Continued)

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

Thank You!

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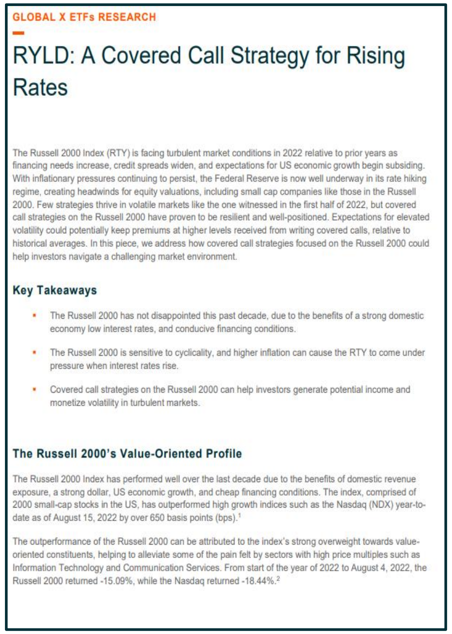
RYLD: A Covered Call Strategy for Rising Rates



GLOBAL X ETFs RESEARCH

RYLD: A Covered Call Strategy for Rising Rates

The Russell 2000 Index (RTY) is facing turbulent market conditions in 2022 relative to prior years as financing needs increase, credit spreads widen, and expectations for US economic growth begin subsiding. With inflationary pressures continuing to persist, the Federal Reserve is now well underway in its rate hiking regime, creating headwinds for equity valuations, including small cap companies like those in the Russell 2000. Few strategies thrive in volatile markets like the one witnessed in the first half of 2022, but covered call strategies on the Russell 2000 have proven to be resilient and well-positioned. Expectations for elevated volatility could potentially keep premiums at higher levels received from writing covered calls, relative to historical averages. In this piece, we address how covered call strategies focused on the Russell 2000 could help investors navigate a challenging market environment.

Key Takeaways

- The Russell 2000 has not disappointed this past decade, due to the benefits of a strong domestic economy low interest rates, and conducive financing conditions.
- The Russell 2000 is sensitive to cyclicality, and higher inflation can cause the RTY to come under pressure when interest rates rise.
- Covered call strategies on the Russell 2000 can help investors generate potential income and monetize volatility in turbulent markets.

The Russell 2000's Value-Oriented Profile

The Russell 2000 Index has performed well over the last decade due to the benefits of domestic revenue exposure, a strong dollar, US economic growth, and cheap financing conditions. The index, comprised of 2000 small-cap stocks in the US, has outperformed high growth indices such as the Nasdaq (NDX) year-to-date as of August 15, 2022 by over 650 basis points (bps).[1]

The outperformance of the Russell 2000 can be attributed to the index's strong overweight towards value-oriented constituents, helping to alleviate some of the pain felt by sectors with high price multiples such as Information Technology and Communication Services. From start of the year of 2022 to August 4, 2022, the Russell 2000 returned -15.09%, while the Nasdaq returned -18.44%.[2]

Using Options Strategies in a Rising Rate Environment

GLOBAL X ETFs RESEARCH

Using Options Strategies in a Rising Rate Environment

The current investment landscape presents no shortage of challenges for investors, and we expect current levels of market volatility to linger. Following over a decade of low inflation, the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is now at its highest levels in four decades, and the Federal Reserve (Fed) is aggressively tightening its monetary policy. Despite the angst in the markets, we believe investors have opportunities, outside of traditional defensive approaches. In this piece, we discuss how options-based strategies can help generate income, manage risk, or both, depending on the objective.

Key Takeaways

- In this challenging macroeconomic environment, options-based strategies may provide investors with degrees of insulation. Protective puts used in option strategies can mitigate equity drawdowns by capping the loss of the asset(s) underlying the options, creating alpha compared to just owning the asset(s).
- In a rising rate environment, options-based strategies like covered calls may provide income for investors through higher options premiums due to greater levels of implied volatility priced into the market.
- For investors looking to diversify, hedge, or generate income, options strategies that use either covered calls and/or protective puts can be useful strategies in anticipation of rates staying elevated for longer.

Investing in a Flattening Yield Curve & Rising-Rate Environment

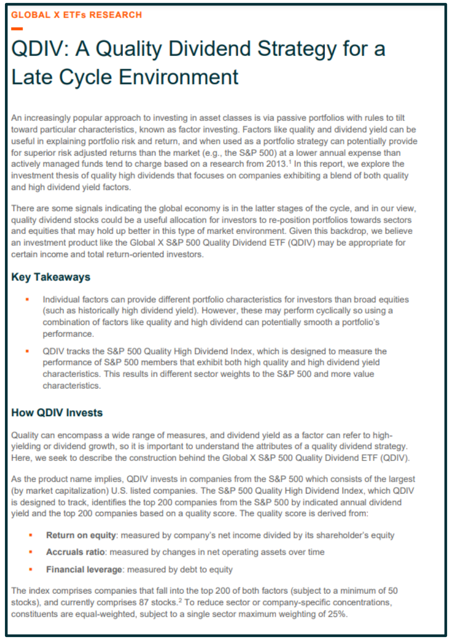
Investors face a challenging backdrop with multiple factors driving elevated market volatility. Equity and fixed income markets are under pressure due to rising rates and the reversal of longstanding dovish monetary policies amid surging inflation. Currently, markets are pricing the federal funds rate to be 3.50–3.75% by the end of 2022, through a combination of 25 bp, 50 bps and 75 bps hikes and potentially even 100 bps.[1]

Rate hikes pressured equities through the first half of the year as the Fed, and central banks around the world, tried to rein in inflation with increasingly hawkish stances. However, most of the market decline came from declining price to earnings ratios rather than deteriorating fundamentals. Rising volatility stemming from increasing rates is a challenge for equity and high yield fixed income investors because these assets have negative correlation to volatility.

While the forward 12-month S&P earnings growth was up 6.7%, the forward price-to-earnings ratio dropped from 21.4 at the beginning of the year to 17.5.[2]

While low following the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), inflation now appears set to be persistently higher for longer. Inflation prints remain elevated, with June's Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers coming in at 9.1% year-over year (YoY), its highest reading since December 1981. For investors looking to counter this, a more nuanced approach to this market may be needed.[3]

QDIV: A Quality Dividend Strategy for a Late Cycle Environment



GLOBAL X ETFs RESEARCH

QDIV: A Quality Dividend Strategy for a Late Cycle Environment

An increasingly popular approach to investing in asset classes is via passive portfolios with rules to tilt toward particular characteristics, known as factor investing. Factors like quality and dividend yield can be useful in explaining portfolio risk and return, and when used as a portfolio strategy can potentially provide for superior risk adjusted returns than the market (e.g., the S&P 500) at a lower annual expense than actively managed funds tend to charge based on a research from 2013.[1] In this report, we explore the investment thesis of quality high dividends that focuses on companies exhibiting a blend of both quality and high dividend yield factors.

There are some signals indicating the global economy is in the latter stages of the cycle, and in our view, quality dividend stocks could be a useful allocation for investors to re-position portfolios towards sectors and equities that may hold up better in this type of market environment. Given this backdrop, we believe an investment product like the Global X S&P 500 Quality Dividend ETF (QDIV) may be appropriate for certain income and total return-oriented investors.

Key Takeaways

- Individual factors can provide different portfolio characteristics for investors than broad equities (such as historically high dividend yield). However, these may perform cyclically so using a combination of factors like quality and high dividend can potentially smooth a portfolio's performance.
- QDIV tracks the S&P 500 Quality High Dividend Index, which is designed to measure the performance of S&P 500 members that exhibit both high quality and high dividend yield characteristics. This results in different sector weights to the S&P 500 and more value characteristics.

How QDIV Invests

Quality can encompass a wide range of measures, and dividend yield as a factor can refer to high-yielding or dividend growth, so it is important to understand the attributes of a quality dividend strategy. Here, we seek to describe the construction behind the Global X S&P 500 Quality Dividend ETF (QDIV).

As the product name implies, QDIV invests in companies from the S&P 500 which consists of the largest (by market capitalization) U.S. listed companies. The S&P 500 Quality High Dividend Index, which QDIV is designed to track, identifies the top 200 companies from the S&P 500 by indicated annual dividend yield and the top 200 companies based on a quality score. The quality score is derived from:

- **Return on equity**: measured by company's net income divided by its shareholder's equity
- **Accruals ratio**: measured by changes in net operating assets over time
- **Financial leverage**: measured by debt to equity

The index comprises companies that fall into the top 200 of both factors (subject to a minimum of 50 stocks), and currently comprises 87 stocks.[2] To reduce sector or company-specific concentrations, constituents are equal-weighted, subject to a single sector maximum weighting of 25%.