

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

GLOBAL X FUNDS

**SUPPLEMENT DATED MAY 1, 2017
TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS AND STATUTORY PROSPECTUS DATED MARCH 1, 2017**

This Supplement updates certain information contained in the above-dated Summary Prospectus and Statutory Prospectus for Global X Funds (“Trust”) regarding the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF (“Fund”), a series of the Trust.

Effective immediately, Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund (“Adviser”), entered into a voluntary Expense Limitation Agreement with the Fund to assure that the Fund’s total operating expenses (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.59% of the Fund’s average daily net assets per year until at least May 1, 2018 and is annually renewable thereafter.

The “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table as well as the “Example” table that appear in the section titled “Fees and Expenses” on page 1 of the Summary Prospectus and Page 78 of the Statutory Prospectus are deleted and replaced in their entirety with the following:

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

Management Fees:	0.74%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.74%
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: ¹	(0.15)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:	0.59%

¹ Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive or reimburse fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.59% of the Fund’s average daily net assets per year until at least May 1, 2018. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Fund (at a later date) may reimburse the Adviser for the fees and expenses it waived or reimbursed and/or limited pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement during any of the prior three fiscal years, provided that, among other things, any reimbursement made to the Adviser does not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Fund to exceed 0.59% during the period in which it is paid and the Board of Trustees has approved such reimbursement to the Adviser.

Example: The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account customary brokerage fees and 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	\$221	\$397	\$904

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

GLOBAL X

- Global X China Consumer ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: CHIQ
- Global X China Energy ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: CHIE
- Global X China Financials ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: CHIX
- Global X China Industrials ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: CHII
- Global X China Materials ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: CHIM
- Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF**
NASDAQ: QQQC
- Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF**
(formerly, Global X Southeast Asia ETF)
NYSE Arca, Inc: ASEA
- Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: AND
- Global X MSCI Colombia ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: GXG
- Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: BRAZ
- Global X Brazil Consumer ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: BRAQ
- Global X MSCI Argentina ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: ARG1
- Global X MSCI Greece ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: GREK
- Global X MSCI Norway ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: NORW
- Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: GXF
- Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: NGE
- Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: EMFM
- Global X MSCI Portugal ETF**
(formerly, Global X FTSE Portugal 20 ETF)
NYSE Arca, Inc: PGAL
- Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF**
NYSE Arca, Inc: PAK
- Global X Brazil Industrials ETF***
NYSE Arca, Inc: []
- Global X Brazil Materials ETF***
NYSE Arca, Inc: []
- Global X Brazil Utilities ETF***
NYSE Arca, Inc: BRAU
- Global X China Mid Cap ETF***
NYSE Arca, Inc: CHIA
- Global X Czech Republic Index ETF***
NYSE Arca, Inc: []
- Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF***
NYSE Arca, Inc: []

Prospectus

March 1, 2017

*Not open for investment.

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

Shares in a Fund are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) 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 China Consumer ETF

Ticker: CHIQ Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X China Consumer ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 38.13% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this policy, consumer companies include those engaged in producing or selling goods or services to consumers. Examples include producers of food, beverages, apparel, household and leisure goods, cars and related items, media content, operators of retail stores, and companies offering services to private consumers. 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 measure the equity performance of the investable universe of companies in the consumer sector of the Chinese economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in China and primary business operations in the consumer sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund (“Adviser”). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. The Adviser uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

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

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

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in China, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to China, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in China. China is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, typhoons or tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of 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. 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. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

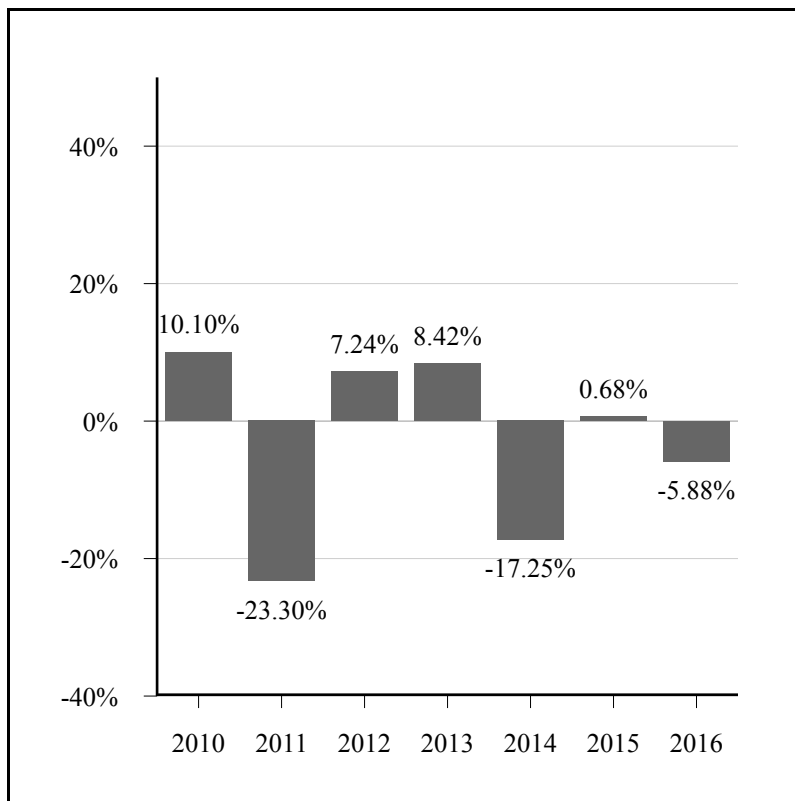
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/10 23.75%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -27.33%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (11/30/2009)
Global X China Consumer ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-5.88%	-1.83%	-2.85%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-6.19%	-2.47%	-3.35%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-3.03%	-1.52%	-2.21%
Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-5.17%	-1.22%	-2.29%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.96%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) ² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	1.01%

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

² *As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.*

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X China Energy ETF

Ticker: CHIE Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X China Energy ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive China Energy Total Return Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 22.19% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 energy companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this policy, energy companies include those engaged in the production and/or distribution of energy, both conventional and renewable, or the production and/or mining of commodities used in energy production. 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 measure the equity performance of the investable universe of companies in the energy sector of the Chinese economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in China and primary business operations in the energy sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Energy and Utilities sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in China**, **Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector**, and **Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in China, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to China, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in China. China is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, typhoons or tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of 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. 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. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. 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.

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.

Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector: Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, domestic and international competition and governmental regulations on rates charged to customers. Privatization in the utilities sector may subject companies to greater competition and losses in profitability. Companies in the utilities industry may have difficulty obtaining an adequate return on invested capital, raising capital, or financing large construction programs during periods of inflation or unsettled capital markets. In addition, companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected due to increase in fuel and operating costs and the costs of complying with regulations.

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

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

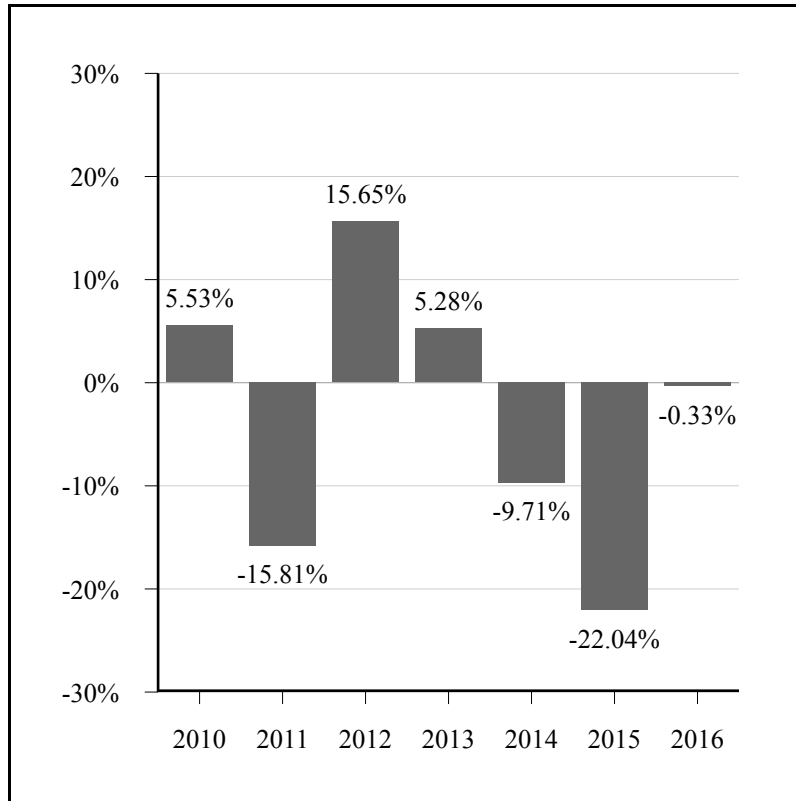
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/10 17.40%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -26.13%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (12/15/2009)
Global X China Energy ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-0.33%	-3.10%	-3.87%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-0.75%	-3.38%	-4.08%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	0.32%	-2.02%	-2.56%
Solactive China Energy Total Return Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.49%	-2.35%	-3.09%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	-12.85%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) ² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	0.68%

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

² *As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.*

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X China Financials ETF

Ticker: CHIX Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X China Financials ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive China Financials Total Return Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 18.43% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 financials companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this policy, financials companies include those engaged in banking, lending, insurance, investments and/or financing. 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 measure the equity performance of the investable universe of companies in the financials sector of the Chinese economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in China and primary business operations in the financials sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in China** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in China, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to China, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in China. China is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, typhoons or tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of 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. 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. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. 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.

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. Chinese financial sector regulation and ownership may be more intrusive than in the United States and other developed countries, especially with respect to the regulation of non-Chinese banks and other non-Chinese financial companies. Greater Chinese governmental involvement in the financial sector may pose additional risks for investors. Market conditions in China may be particularly subject to change based on government policy. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

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

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

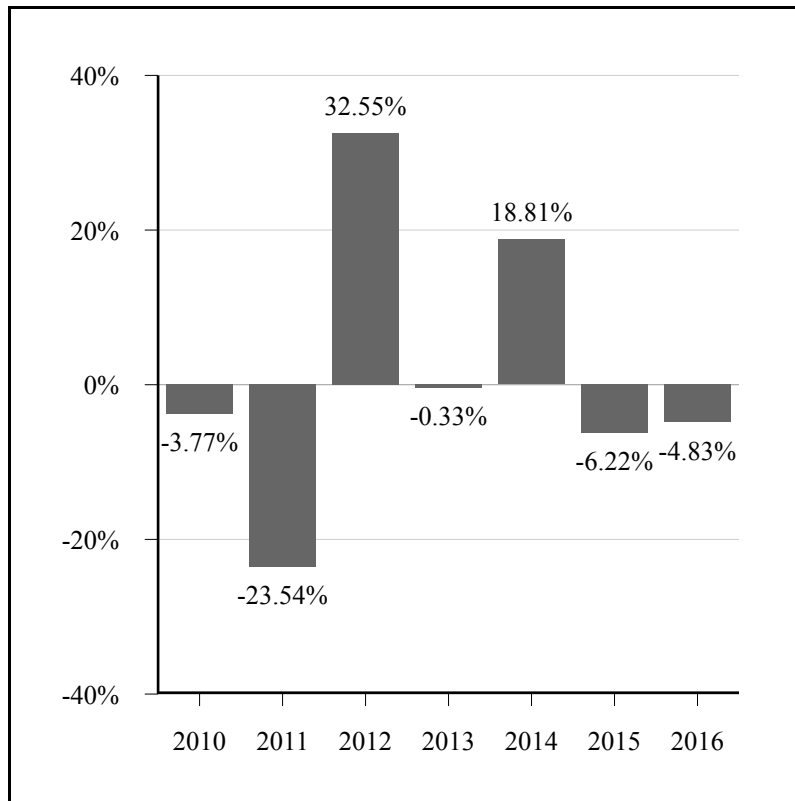
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/14 24.46%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -34.66%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (12/10/2009)
Global X China Financials ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-4.83%	6.98%	-0.03%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-5.45%	6.40%	-0.43%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-2.54%	5.48%	0.04%
Solactive China Financials Total Return Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-4.00%	7.74%	0.47%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.91%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	0.83%

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

² *As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.*

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X China Industrials ETF

Ticker: CHII Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X China Industrials ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive China Industrials Total Return Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 14.08% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 industrials companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this policy, industrials companies include those engaged in heavy construction, production of construction materials, waste and water management, freight transportation or production and manufacturing of industrial goods, vessels, vehicles, containers, electrical equipment and machinery. 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 measure the equity performance of the investable universe of companies in the industrials sector of the Chinese economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in China and primary business operations in the industrials sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in China** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

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Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges, nonetheless, 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.

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

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.

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

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Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of 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. 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. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. 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.

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.

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

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

U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

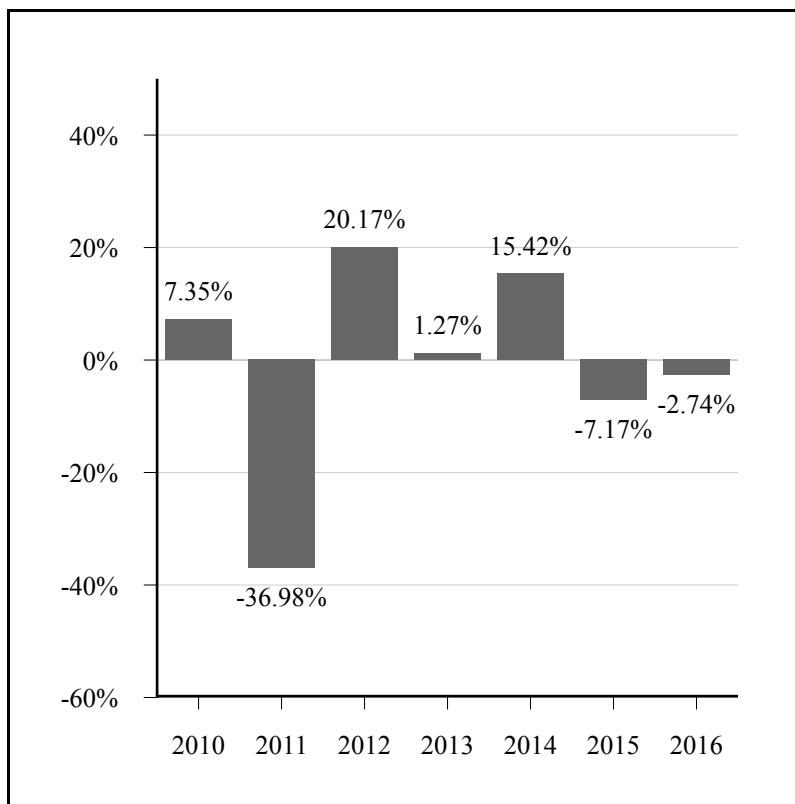
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology.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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/10 24.96%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -39.82%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (11/30/2009)
Global X China Industrials ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-2.74%	4.87%	-2.07%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-3.04%	4.60%	-2.25%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-1.17%	3.91%	-1.42%
Solactive China Industrials Total Return Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-4.18%	6.07%	-1.12%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.96%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	1.01%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X China Materials ETF

Ticker: CHIM Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X China Materials ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive China Materials Total Return Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 26.33% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 materials companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this policy, materials companies include those engaged in developing, producing or selling physical substances and raw materials. 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 measure the equity performance of the investable universe of companies in the materials sector of the Chinese economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in China and primary business operations in the materials sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Materials sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in China** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in China, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to China, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in China. China is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, typhoons or tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 **U.S. Economic Risk**.

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

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

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

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

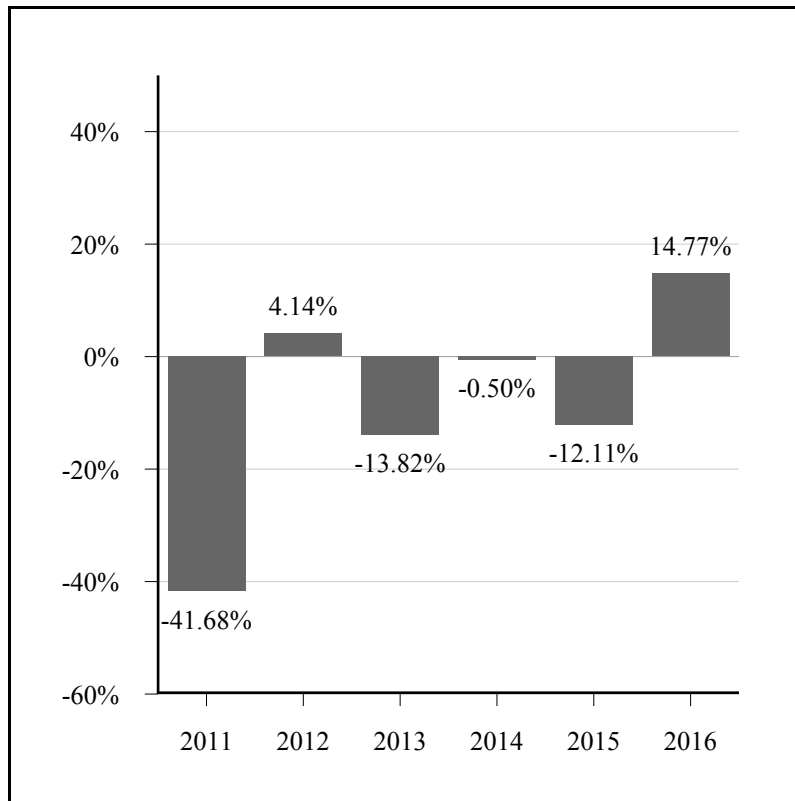
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 12/31/12 17.65%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -38.38%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	5 Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (01/12/2010)
Global X China Materials ETF:			
·Return before taxes	14.77%	-2.07%	-8.85%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	14.46%	-2.50%	-9.17%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	8.62%	-1.50%	-6.21%
Solactive China Materials Total Return Index (net)			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	10.50%	-1.78%	-8.15%
S&P 500 Index			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.58%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)²			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	0.01%

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

² *As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.*

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Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

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For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF

Ticker: QQQC Exchange: NASDAQ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 42.02% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of technology companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, technology companies include those engaged in production of technology-related hardware and software, telecommunications, internet, information technology and social media. 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 track the performance of the technology sector in China as defined by The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. (“NASDAQ”), the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). The Underlying Index is comprised of securities of companies which have their main business operations in the technology sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: computer services; internet; software; computer hardware; electronic office equipment; semiconductors; and telecommunications equipment. In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must be domiciled in China or Hong Kong. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Information Technology sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in China** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in China, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to China, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in China. China is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, typhoons or tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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 **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of 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. 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. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. 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.

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

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

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

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

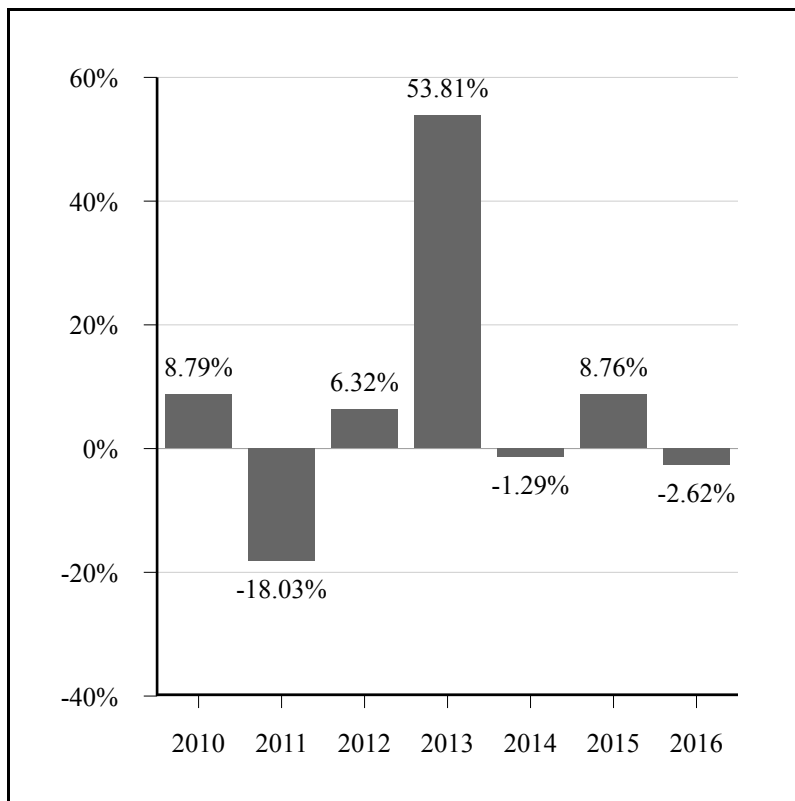
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	09/30/13	26.64%
Worst Quarter:	09/30/15	-26.89%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (12/08/2009)
Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-2.62%	11.33%	6.53%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-4.27%	10.86%	6.16%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-1.32%	8.85%	0.07%
Hybrid NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index (net)²			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-1.80%	12.13%	7.29%
S&P 500 Index			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	13.06%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)³			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	0.77%

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

² *Hybrid Index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive China Technology Index through December 12, 2011 and the NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index thereafter. Effective December 13, 2011, the Fund changed its underlying index from the Solactive China Technology Index to the NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index.*

³ *As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.*

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF

Ticker: ASEA Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF (formerly, Global X 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 and hold shares (“Shares”) of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying and selling Shares.

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

Management Fees:	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	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 12.94% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 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 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in securities and markets that are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on these economies.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in ASEAN related securities and in the financials sector, the Fund will be susceptible to losses due to adverse occurrences affecting these countries or sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also

concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the ASEAN Region and Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector**.

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 ASEAN currencies depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in the following emerging market countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. The Fund's investment in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

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

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

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be

deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds.

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

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**, **European Economic Risk**, and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

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.

Risks Related to Investing in the 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.

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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

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.

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

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

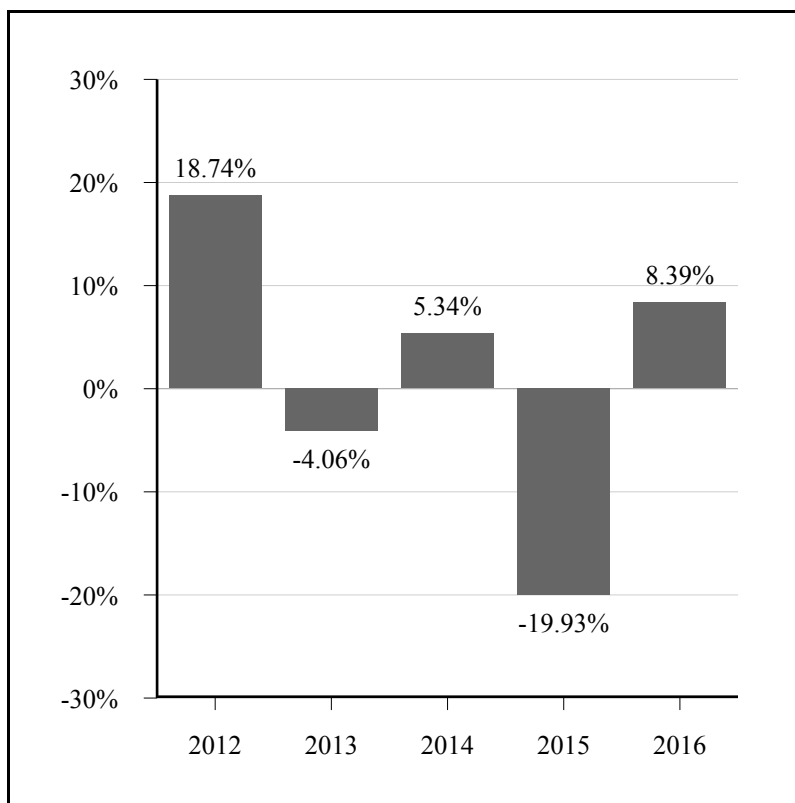
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economies of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/12 11.77%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/15 -20.03%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (02/16/2011)
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF:			
·Return before taxes	8.39%	0.82%	0.39%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	7.60%	0.02%	-0.39%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	5.22%	0.56%	0.24%
FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index (net)			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	9.05%	1.43%	0.99%
S&P 500 Index			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	11.54%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)²			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	-1.75%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF

Ticker: AND Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the FTSE Andean 40 Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.72%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.72%

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
\$74	\$230	\$401	\$894

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 14.07% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 Chile, Colombia and Peru. 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 a free-float adjusted, modified capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the 40 largest and most liquid companies in the Chile, Colombia, and Peru markets 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 listed on the Chile, Colombia or Peru stock exchange. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economies of Chile, Colombia and Peru.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in the Chile, Colombia and Peru markets, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on these economies.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in Chilean, Colombian and Peruvian securities and the financials sector, the Fund will be susceptible to losses due to adverse occurrences affecting these countries and sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a

country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Andean Region** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector**.

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 Andean currencies depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund is expected to invest in securities in the following emerging market countries: Chile, Colombia and Peru. The Fund's investments in an emerging market country may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. Securities markets of emerging market countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation, and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

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

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

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the

Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds.

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: High interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations, fluctuations in commodity prices, government defaults and high unemployment rates in Central or South America may have an adverse impact on the economies of Chile, Colombia and Peru.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, European Economic Risk, Latin American Economic Risk, and U.S. Economic Risk.**

Risks Related to Investing in the Andean Region: The Fund currently invests in the Andean countries of Chile, Colombia and Peru. The economies of these countries have experienced periods of high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region. In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of the region's exports, and many economies in this region are particularly sensitive to fluctuations 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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

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

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

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

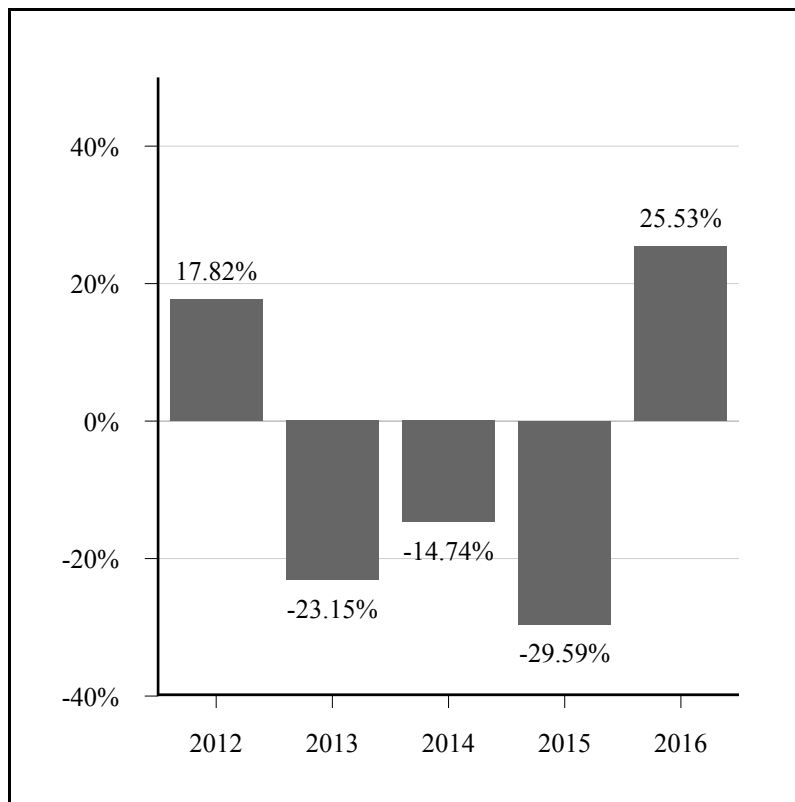
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economies of Chile, Colombia and Peru.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/12 18.93%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/15 -18.35%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (02/02/2011)
Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF:			
·Return before taxes	25.53%	-7.36%	-8.61%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	25.47%	-7.54%	-8.75%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	14.99%	-5.12%	-5.88%
FTSE Andean 40 Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.54%	-6.74%	-8.03%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	11.95%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	-2.13%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Colombia ETF

Ticker: GXG Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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 and hold shares (“Shares”) of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying and selling Shares.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):¹

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.84%
Expense Reimbursement and/or Fee Waiver: ²	(0.23)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement:	0.61%

¹ Expense information in the Table has been restated to reflect current fees.

² Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive or reimburse fees and/or limit Fund expenses to the extent necessary to assure that the operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage fees, commissions, and other transaction expenses and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses)) will not exceed 0.61% of the Fund’s average daily net assets per year until at least March 1, 2018. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Fund (at a later date) may reimburse the Adviser for the fees and expenses it waived or reimbursed and/or limited pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement during any of the prior three fiscal years, provided that, among other things, any reimbursement made to the Adviser does not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of the Fund to exceed 0.61% during the period in which it is paid and the Board of Trustees has approved such reimbursement to the Adviser.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$62	\$245	\$443	\$1,016

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 37.60% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 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 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Colombian securities, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Colombian economy.

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

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: Colombia is an emerging market country, which 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.

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

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

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

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

International Closed Market Trading Risk: To the extent that the underlying securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the

Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds.

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Colombia is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 **Latin American Economic Risk** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to 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 has grown steadily during the past several years, but there can be no assurance that economic growth will continue. The Colombian economy depends heavily on oil, coal and other commodity exports, making it vulnerable to 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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

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: The country in which the Fund invests has experienced security concerns. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in Colombian markets and may adversely affect their economies and the Fund's investments.

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.

Structural Risk: Colombia may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability.

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

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

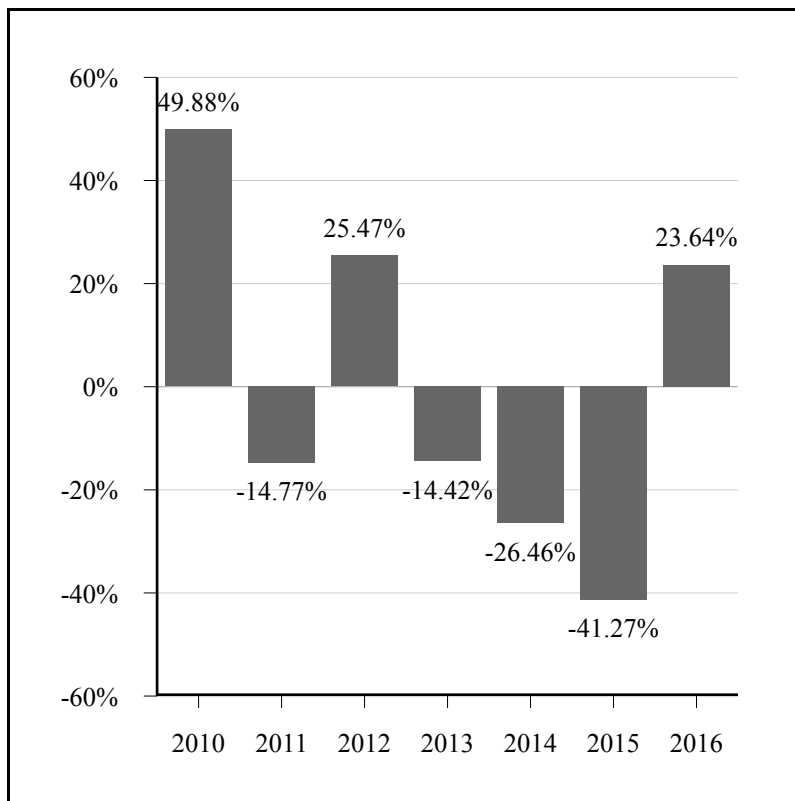
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Colombia.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/10 30.53%
Worst Quarter: 12/31/14 -26.98%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (02/05/2009)
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF:			
·Return before taxes	23.64%	-10.53%	4.85%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	23.11%	-11.11%	4.23%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	13.63%	-7.45%	3.91%
Hybrid MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index (net)²			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	23.79%	-9.69%	5.86%
S&P 500 Index			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	15.56%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)³			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	8.78%

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

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. Effective July 15, 2014, the Fund changed its underlying index from the FTSE Colombia 20 Index to the MSCI All Colombia Capped Index. Effective August 31, 2016, the Fund changed its underlying index from the MSCI All Colombia Capped Index to the MSCI All Colombia Select 25/50 Index. This change was due to the planned migration to the new Underlying Index, in an effort to improve the trading characteristics of the Fund.

³ As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF

Ticker: BRAZ Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.69%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.69%

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
\$70	\$221	\$384	\$859

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 39.09% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 mid-market capitalization (“mid-cap”) companies that are economically tied to Brazil. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, the Fund considers mid-cap companies to be those companies included in, or similar in size to those included in, the Solactive Brazil Mid Cap Index, as of the latest reconstitution date, at the time of purchase. As of December 30, 2016, the market capitalization of the Solactive Brazil Mid Cap Index was between \$2.04 billion and \$11.73 billion. The Fund’s capitalization range will change over time. 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 measure the equity performance of Brazilian mid-market capitalization companies, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile in Brazil. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Brazil.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Brazilian securities, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Brazilian economy.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in Brazilian securities and in the mid-cap size category and has exposure to large-cap size category, the Fund will be susceptible to losses due to adverse occurrences affecting this country and asset class. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating

its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Brazil, Large-Capitalization Companies Risk, and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk.**

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Brazil'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: Brazil is an emerging market country, which 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Brazil is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Brazil has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Brazilian 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 Brazilian economy in which the Fund invests. Through its portfolio companies' trading partners, the Fund is specifically exposed to **Asian Economic Risk**, **Latin American Economic Risk** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil: Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory and economic interventions that the Brazilian government has frequently exercised in the past, including the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. Investments are also subject to certain restrictions on foreign investment as provided by Brazilian law. The Brazilian economy has historically been subject to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, all of which may stifle economic growth. Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments.

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

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

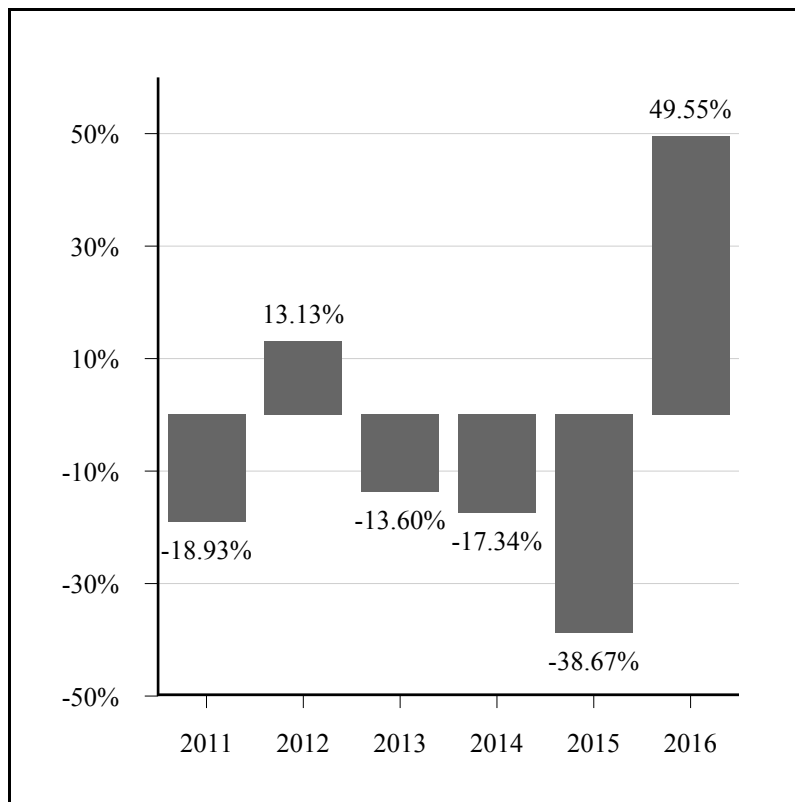
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on Brazil's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/16 22.22%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/15 -30.08%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (06/21/2010)
Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF			
· Return before taxes	49.55%	-5.82%	-4.81%
· Return after taxes on distributions ¹	48.86%	-6.67%	-5.59%
· Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	28.22%	-4.36%	-3.53%
Solactive Brazil Mid Cap Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	50.81%	-5.18%	-4.11%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	13.68%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	0.51%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X Brazil Consumer ETF

Ticker: BRAQ Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.77%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.77%

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
\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

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 14.64% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 companies that are economically tied to Brazil. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, consumer companies include producers of food, beverages, apparel, household and leisure goods, cars and related items, media content, operators of retail stores, and companies offering services to private consumers. 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 measure the equity performance of the consumer sector of the Brazilian economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in Brazil and primary business operations in the consumer sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Brazil.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Brazilian securities, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Brazilian economy.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in Brazilian securities and in the consumer sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this country and sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset

class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Brazil**, **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector**, and **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Brazil'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: Brazil is an emerging market country, which 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Brazil is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Brazil has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Brazilian 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 Brazilian economy in which the Fund invests.

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil: Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory and economic interventions that the Brazilian government has frequently exercised in the past, including the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. Investments are also subject to certain restrictions on foreign investment as provided by Brazilian law. The Brazilian economy has historically been subject to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, all of which may stifle economic growth. Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments.

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

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

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

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

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

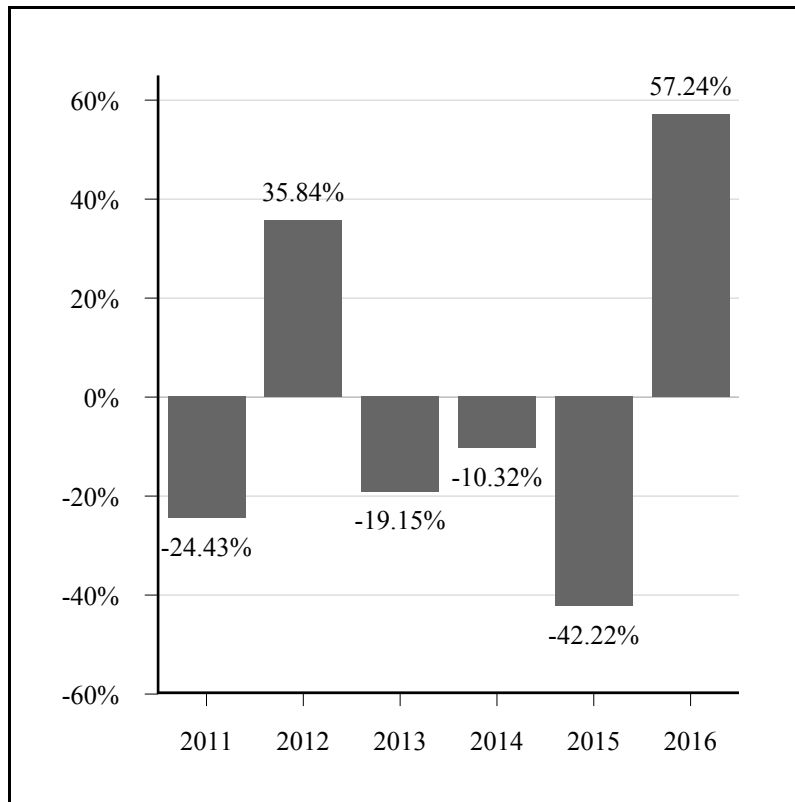
U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on Brazil's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/12 25.60%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/15 -35.09%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (07/07/2010)
Global X Brazil Consumer ETF:			
·Return before taxes	57.24%	-2.20%	-1.93%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	56.35%	-2.75%	-2.42%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	32.46%	-1.81%	-1.56%
Solactive Brazil Consumer Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	59.24%	-1.23%	-0.93%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	14.61%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	1.27%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Argentina ETF

Ticker: ARGT Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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 and hold shares (“Shares”) of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying and selling Shares.

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

Management Fees:	0.74%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.74%

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
\$76	\$237	\$411	\$918

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 20.88% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 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 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 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Energy sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Argentine Tax Treatment Uncertainty of ADRs: Due to recent changes in Argentinian tax laws, the sale, exchange or other transfer of shares and other securities is subject to a capital gain tax at a rate of 15% for Argentine resident individuals and foreign beneficiaries. Many aspects of the amended tax law remain unclear, and pursuant to certain announcements made by Argentine tax authorities, they are subject to further rulemaking and interpretation, which may adversely affect the tax treatment of the Funds’ investments in Argentine ADRs.

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Argentina.

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

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

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

underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Argentina** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector**.

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: 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.

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

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges, nonetheless, 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.

Frontier Market Risks: As of the date of this Prospectus, Argentina is a frontier market country. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed and traditional emerging markets. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging markets. 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. Frontier markets 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 frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Argentina is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Argentina have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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**, **Latin American Economic Risk** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in Argentina: Argentina has experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. The economy is heavily dependent on exports and commodities. Argentina's default on its debt in 2001, and its recent nationalization of private pensions, 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. Argentina's willingness and ability to repay its sovereign debt is currently in question, and the possibility of default is not unlikely, which could limit its ability to borrow in the future.

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.

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

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

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

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

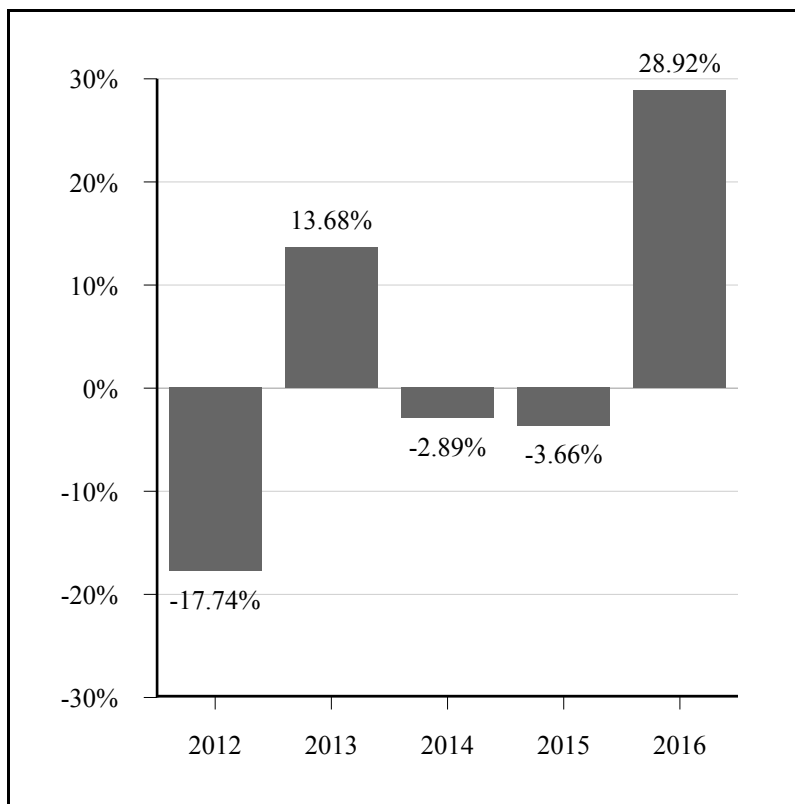
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology.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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/13 23.14%
Worst Quarter: 06/30/12 -24.37%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (03/02/2011)
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF:			
·Return before taxes	28.92%	2.43%	-3.28%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	28.86%	2.33%	-3.42%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	16.52%	1.89%	-2.40%
Hybrid MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index (net)²			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	29.70%	3.61%	-2.20%
S&P 500 Index			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.00%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)³			
(Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	-1.84%

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

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. Effective August 15, 2014, the Fund changed its index from the FTSE Argentina 20 Index to the MSCI All Argentina 25/50 Index.

³ As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Greece ETF

Ticker: GREK Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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 and hold shares (“Shares”) of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying and selling Shares.

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

Management Fees:	0.55%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.62%

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
\$63	\$199	\$346	\$774

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 76.19% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 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 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

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

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

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: As of the date of this Prospectus, Greece is an emerging market country. Emerging markets countries 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Risks Related to 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. Key trading partners are member states of the European Union ("EU"), most notably Germany, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom. Decreasing demand for Greek products and services or changes in governmental regulations on trade may have a significantly adverse effect on Greece's economy. 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 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. On June 29, 2015, the Greek government imposed certain capital controls and declared a bank holiday, which resulted in the closing of Greek banks, credit institutions and the Athens Exchange. On June 30, 2015, Greece failed to make certain required payments to the International Monetary Fund. On July 5, 2015, in a public referendum, approximately 61% of Greek voters voted to reject certain terms and conditions related to the European Union's refinancing of Greek debt. On July 3, 2015, Eurozone leaders approved an additional series of economic rescue programs in principle, which were formally approved on August 14, 2015. This economic program required significant additional financial austerity measures from the Greek government. It is unclear how the situation in Greece may continue to unfold, but it is possible that there may be future economic troubles in Greece. 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.

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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

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

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

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

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

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

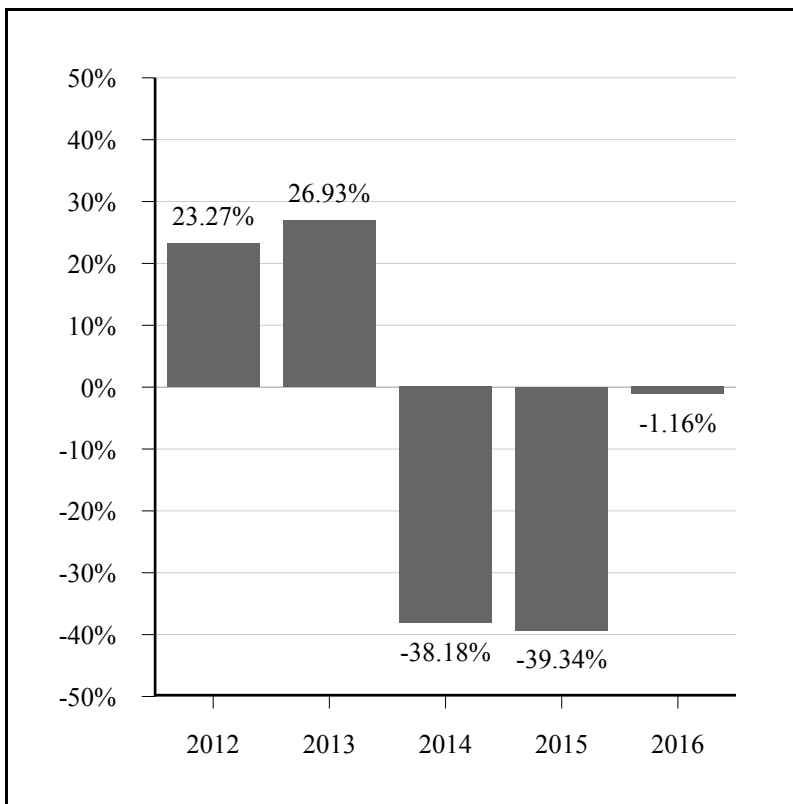
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or

that are valued using a fair value methodology. The value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/13 27.03%
Worst Quarter: 12/31/14 -26.19%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (12/07/2011)
Global X MSCI Greece ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-1.16%	-10.32%	-11.32%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-1.46%	-10.46%	-11.47%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ²	-0.14%	-7.32%	-7.98%
Hybrid MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-1.21%	-9.67%	-10.37%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	14.42%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)³ (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	1.28%	0.36%

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

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. Effective March 1, 2016, the Fund's Underlying Index changed from the FTSE/ATHEX Custom Capped Index to the MSCI All Greece Select 25/50 Index. This change was due to the planned migration to the new Underlying Index, in an effort to provide broader exposure to the local market.

³ As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Norway ETF

Ticker: NORW Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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 and hold shares (“Shares”) of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying and selling Shares.

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

Management Fees:	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.50%

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

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 16.62% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund (“Adviser”). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. The Adviser uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Energy sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

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

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

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Norway, which is susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have an adverse impact on the economy of Norway. Because the fund's investments are concentrated in Norwegian securities and in the energy sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this country and sector.

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

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Risk: Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve, or other government actors, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and lead to higher levels

of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. The Fund's NAV could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

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** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

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

Risks Related to Investing in 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 on 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. In recent years, labor costs in Norway have increased faster than those of its major trading partners, eroding industrial competitiveness.

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.

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

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

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

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

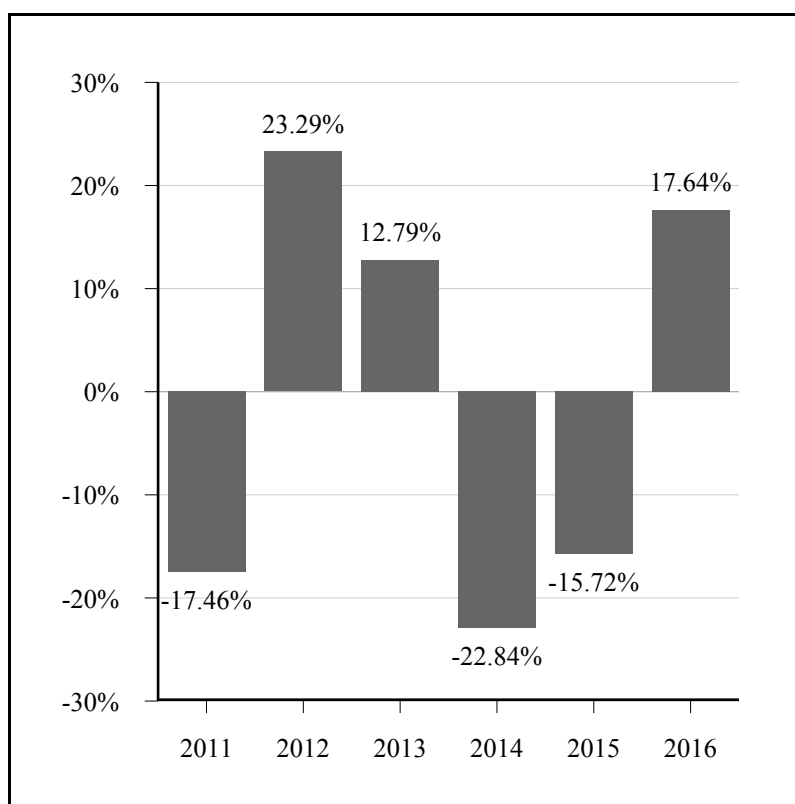
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Norway.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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 July 15, 2014, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X FTSE Norway 30 ETF to the Global X MSCI Norway 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 Norway 30 Index to the MSCI Norway IMI 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/12 16.32%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -25.50%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (11/09/2010)
Global X MSCI Norway ETF:			
·Return before taxes	17.64%	1.24%	-1.18%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	17.02%	0.54%	-1.67%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	10.80%	1.15%	-0.58%
Hybrid MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index(net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	1.90%	-0.46%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.86%
MSCI EAFE Index (net)³ (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.00%	6.53%	3.00%

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

² 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. Effective July 15, 2014, the Fund changed its underlying index from FTSE Norway 30 Index to the MSCI Norway IMI 25/50 Index.

³ As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI EAFE Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF

Ticker: GXF Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF (“Fund”) seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the FTSE Nordic 30 Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.50%
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 10.90% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. 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 reflect the equity market performance of companies in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, as defined by FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”), the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). The starting universe of the Underlying Index is the FTSE All-World Index - Nordic Region. The Underlying Index tracks the equity performance of among the 30 largest and most liquid companies in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have an adverse impact on the economies of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

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

underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in the Nordic Region** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector**.

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

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

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

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, which could affect the economies or particular business operations of companies economically tied to Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Risks Related to Investing in the Nordic Region: Investments are concentrated in companies in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. The Nordic economies are heavily dependent on natural resources, trade amongst one another and with the members of the European Union, and have historically generous welfare programs.

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.

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

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

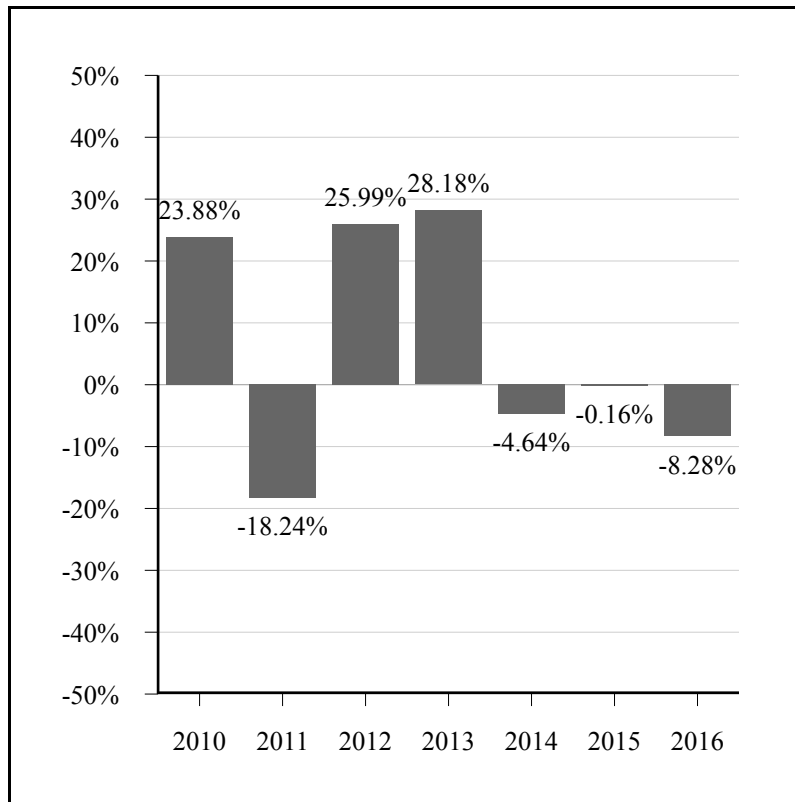
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of the Nordic Region.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 09/30/10 23.67%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/11 -25.12%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Five Years Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (8/17/2009)
Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF:			
·Return before taxes	-8.28%	7.12%	6.63%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-9.28%	6.40%	6.18%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-4.24%	5.68%	5.50%
FTSE Nordic 30 Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-8.28%	6.90%	6.60%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	14.24%
MSCI EAFE Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.00%	6.53%	5.28%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI EAFE Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF

Ticker: NGE Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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 and hold shares (“Shares”) of the Fund. You will also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions when buying and selling Shares.

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.42%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	1.10%

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
\$112	\$350	\$606	\$1,340

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 29.61%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of companies that are economically tied to Nigeria. 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 Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Consumer Staples and Financials sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

African Economic Risk: Investment in African securities involves heightened risks including, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, 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 and, in certain countries, genocidal warfare. Certain countries in Africa generally have less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries, and, consequently, the risks of investing in foreign securities are magnified in such countries.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund expects to effect all creations and redemptions partially 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Nigeria, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have an adverse impact on the economies of Nigeria.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in Nigerian securities and the consumer staples and financials sectors, the Fund will be susceptible to losses due to adverse occurrences affecting that country or sectors. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country,

industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Nigeria**, **Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector**, and **Risks Related to Investing in the Financials Sector**.

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 Nigerian currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges, nonetheless, 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.

Frontier Market Risk: As of the date of this Prospectus, Nigeria is a frontier market country. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed and traditional emerging markets. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging markets. 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. Frontier markets 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 frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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. Microcap stocks may also be thinly traded, making it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell them.

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

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Nigeria have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in Nigeria: Investments are concentrated in companies in Nigeria. 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, 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, while also making it more difficult for Nigeria to maintain its currency peg to the US dollar. In maintaining this currency peg, Nigeria significantly depleted its foreign reserves and created an economic condition that significantly dampened foreign investment. In addition, an increase in militant attacks on oil production facilities in the country caused a decline in oil production, further limiting the government's ability to support the currency and weakening the country's financial position. In June of 2016, the government decided to remove the currency peg in an effort to move toward a more flexible foreign-exchange system, which resulted in a significant devaluation in the local currency. The combination of low oil prices, declining oil production and the currency devaluation contributed to Nigeria officially entering a recession in August 2016. Furthermore, Nigeria has imposed capital controls to varying degrees in the past, and even after the move to a more flexible foreign-exchange it may still be difficult to invest in companies in Nigeria or repatriate currency, which may negatively impact long-term investment. It is also possible that the recent currency devaluation could lead to inflation in the future. 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. Outbreaks of communicable diseases in the region may impair Nigeria's economic growth.

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

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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil Sector: The oil industry is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of oil. The market value of companies in the oil industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global oil prices, oil 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. A significant portion of their revenues depend 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.

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

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

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

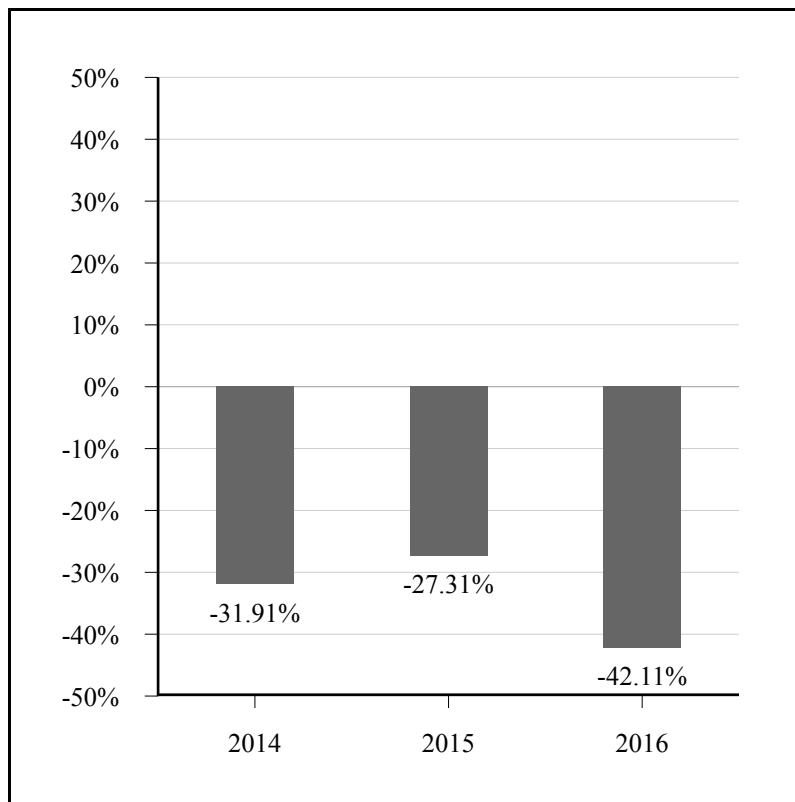
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Nigeria.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 06/30/14 14.72%
Worst Quarter: 12/31/14 -28.83%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (04/02/2013)
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF:		
·Return before taxes	-42.11%	-27.64%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-42.54%	-28.24%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	-23.63%	18.32%
Hybrid MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-40.44%	-26.15%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	12.27%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)³ (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	-2.17%

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-deferred 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. Effective August 15, 2014, the Fund changed its underlying index from the Solactive Nigeria Index to the MSCI All Nigeria Select 25/50 Index.

³ As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial ” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF

Ticker: EMFM Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X 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 Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index ("Underlying Index").

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.49%
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 9.35% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 "Next Emerging and Frontier" markets, which are defined by Solactive AG generally as investable markets that have lower market capitalization and less liquidity than more developed markets. 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 Next Emerging markets and Frontier markets companies, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index ("Index Provider"). As of December 30, 2016, Next Emerging markets are defined as emerging market countries excluding the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China) and excluding the most developed tier of emerging markets (South Korea and Taiwan). Frontier markets are those emerging market countries that generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets. The Underlying Index is comprised of common stocks, ADRs and GDRs of selected companies globally that are economically tied to these markets. The Underlying Index screens the largest stocks according to free-float market capitalization, which may include small- or mid-cap companies, and weights them by modified liquidity.

As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index had 203 constituents from the following countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Georgia, Hungary, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Slovakia, South Africa, Tanzania, 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 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 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was not concentrated in any sector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

African Economic Risk: Investment in African securities involves heightened risks including, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, 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 and, in certain countries, genocidal warfare. Certain countries in Africa generally have less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries, and, consequently, the risks of investing in foreign securities are magnified in such countries.

Asian Economic Risk: Investments in Asian markets 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. The countries in Asia present different economic and political conditions from those in Western markets, and less social, political and economic stability. 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.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance

that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in securities and markets that are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on these economies.

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

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 relevant foreign currencies depreciates against the U.S. dollar.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Fund's investments in emerging market countries 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges, nonetheless, 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.

Frontier Market Risks: Frontier markets 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 frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in the Next Emerging markets and the Frontier markets, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to that country, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in Next Emerging markets and the Frontier markets.

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: Many economies in Latin America have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region. In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of the regions' exports and many economies in this region, are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Middle East Economic Risk: Certain economies in the Middle East depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities such as oil. A sustained decrease in commodity prices could have a significant negative impact on all aspects of the economy in the region. Middle Eastern governments have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Countries in the Middle East may be affected by political instability, war or the threat of war, regional instability, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Recent unrest and instability in the larger Middle East region has adversely impacted many economies in the region. Recent political instability and protests in the Middle East and North Africa (which has ethnic, religious and economic ties to the Middle East) have caused significant disruptions to many industries.

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: The countries in which the Funds invest have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in an economy that 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 **African Economic Risk, Asian Economic Risk, European Economic Risk, Latin American Economic Risk, Middle East Economic Risk,** and **U.S. Economic Risk.**

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil Sector: The oil industry is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of oil. The market value of companies in the oil industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global oil prices, oil 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. A significant portion of their revenues depend 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.

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 Next Emerging & Frontier markets and may adversely affect their economies and the Fund's investments.

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.

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

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

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

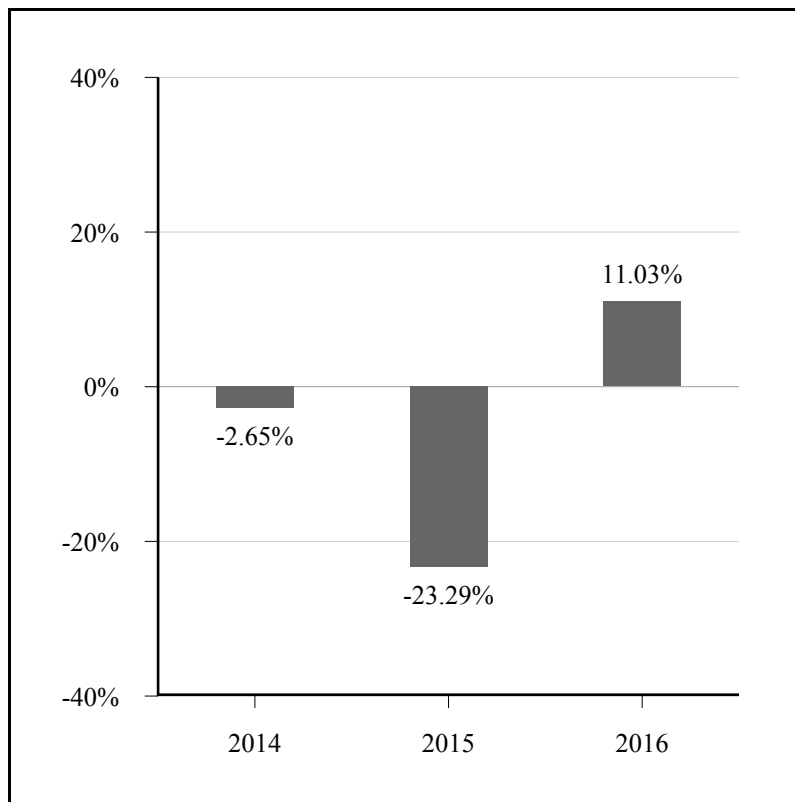
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Next Emerging & Frontier.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed 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. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/16 12.36%
Worst Quarter: 09/30/15 -18.75%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (11/06/2013)
Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF:		
·Return before taxes	11.03%	-6.64%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	10.88%	-6.83%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	7.29%	-4.68%
Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	12.16%	-5.93%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	10.03%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	-2.80%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Portugal ETF

Ticker: PGAL Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Global X MSCI Portugal ETF (formerly, Global X FTSE Portugal 20 ETF) (“Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index (“Underlying Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.55%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.61%

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
\$62	\$195	\$340	\$762

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 27.20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 Portugal. 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 Portugal 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 Portugal equity universe includes securities that are classified in Portugal according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Portugal and carry out the majority of their operations in Portugal. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Energy and Utilities sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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. Microcap stocks may also be thinly traded, making it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell them.

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

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

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

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

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

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** and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in Developed Countries: The Fund's investment in a developed country issuer may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some

less developed countries. In addition, developed countries may be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

Risks Related to Investing in Portugal: Investments are concentrated in companies in Portugal. Portugal's economy is comprised of several sectors but is heavily dependent on the services sector. Decreasing demand for Portuguese products and services or changes in governmental regulations on trade may have a significantly adverse effect on Portugal's economy. The long-term credit assessment is not favorable for Portugal, and serious problems persist with regard to public finances and excessive debt levels.

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.

Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector: Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, domestic and international competition and governmental regulations on rates charged to customers. Privatization in the utilities sector may subject companies to greater competition and losses in profitability. Companies in the utilities industry may have difficulty obtaining an adequate return on invested capital, raising capital, or financing large construction programs during periods of inflation or unsettled capital markets. In addition, companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected due to increase in fuel and operating costs and the costs of complying with regulations.

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 matters.

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

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

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

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

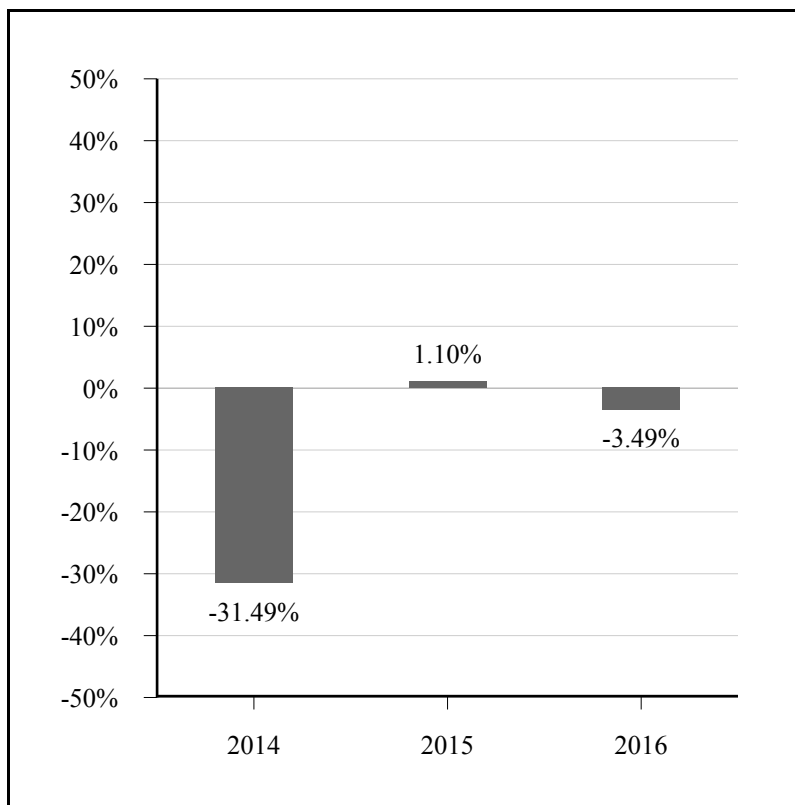
Valuation Risk: The sales price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security and may differ from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities that trade in low value or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology.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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing 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, 2016, the name of the Fund changed from the Global X FTSE Portugal 20 ETF to the Global X MSCI Portugal 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 Portugal 20 Index to the MSCI All Portugal Plus 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Year Ended December 31)



Best Quarter: 03/31/14 15.60%
Worst Quarter: 12/31/14 -22.97%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (11/12/2013)
Global X MSCI Portugal ETF:		
·Return before taxes	-3.49%	-10.96%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	-3.60%	-11.12%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ²	-0.37%	-7.57%
Hybrid MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-3.75%	-10.75%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	10.13%
MSCI EAFE Index (net)³ (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.00%	-0.47%

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

² Hybrid index performance reflects the performance of the FTSE Portugal 20 Index through December 5, 2016, and the MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index thereafter. Effective December 6, 2016, the Underlying Index changed from the FTSE Portugal 20 Index to the MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index. This change was due to the planned migration to the new Underlying Index, in an effort to provide broader exposure to the local market.

³ As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI EAFE Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since February 15, 2014. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF

Ticker: PAK Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses:	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.91%

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
\$93	\$290	\$504	\$1,120

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 21.22% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index 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 Pakistan. 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 Pakistan 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 Pakistan equity universe includes securities that are classified in Pakistan according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Pakistan and carry out the majority of their operations in Pakistan. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund (“Adviser”). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. The Adviser uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in the Financials and Materials sectors.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Pakistan.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transactions Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

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

Risks Related to Investing in Pakistan, Risk Related to Investing in the Financials Sector, and Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector.

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges, nonetheless, 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.

Frontier Market Risks: As of the date of this Prospectus, Pakistan is a frontier market country. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, may be more likely to experience inflation, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed and traditional emerging markets. Investments in frontier markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging markets. 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. Frontier markets 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 frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Middle East Economic Risk: Pakistan and other Middle Eastern markets are only in the earliest stages of development and may be considered "frontier markets." Certain economies in the Middle East depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities such as oil. A sustained decrease in commodity prices could have a significant negative impact on all aspects of the economy in the region. Middle Eastern governments have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Countries in the Middle East may be affected by political instability, war or the threat of war, regional instability, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Recent unrest and instability in the larger Middle East region has adversely impacted many economies in the region. Recent political instability and protests in the Middle East and North Africa (which has ethnic, religious and economic ties to the Middle East) have caused significant disruptions to many industries.

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

Operational Risk: The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through

controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

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

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

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**, **European Economic Risk**, **Middle East Economic Risk**, and **U.S. Economic Risk**.

Risks Related to Investing in Pakistan: Pakistan's economy is heavily dependent on exports and subject to high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations, high unemployment rates and high level of debt and public spending. There is also the possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, security market restrictions, political changes, government regulation or diplomatic developments (including war or terrorist attacks), which could affect adversely the economy of Pakistan or the value of the Fund's investments. As an emerging country, Pakistan's economy is susceptible to economic, political and social instability; unanticipated economic, political or social developments could impact economic growth. Pakistan is also subject to natural disaster risk. In addition, recent political instability and protests in the Middle East have caused significant disruptions to many industries. Continued political and social unrest in these areas may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Pakistan has recently seen elevated levels of ethnic and religious conflict, in some cases resulting in violence or acts of terrorism. Escalation of these conflicts would have an adverse effect on Pakistan's economy.

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 recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Risks Related to Investing in the 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.

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil Sector: The oil industry is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of oil. The market value of companies in the oil industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global oil prices, oil 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. A significant portion of their revenues depend 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.

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

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

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

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

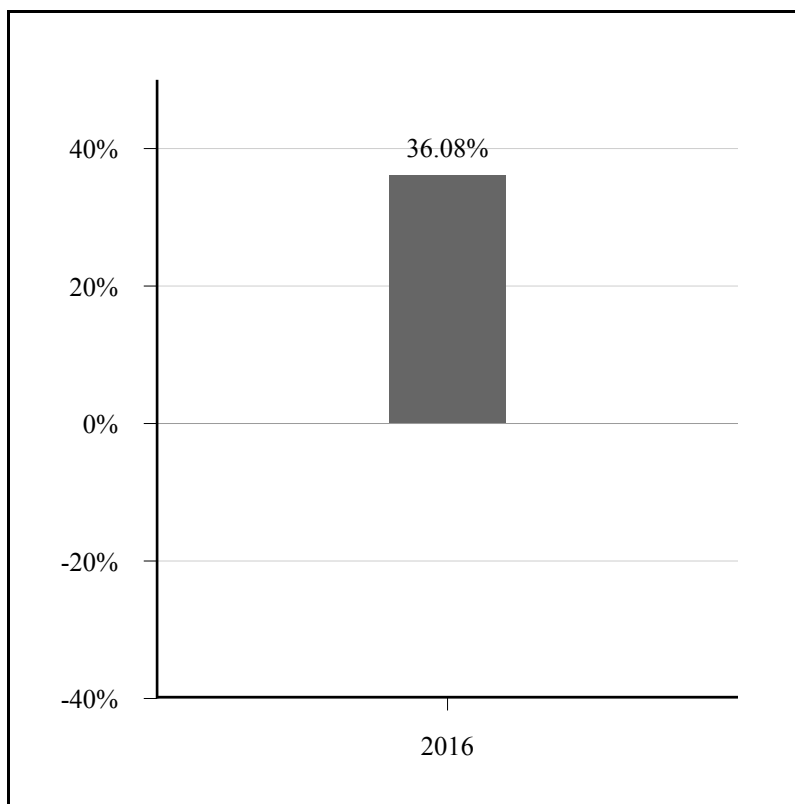
U.S. Economic Risk: Decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosures rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Pakistan.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund performed on a calendar year basis and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing 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.globalxfunds.com.

Annual Total Returns (Years Ended December 31)



Best Quarter:	12/31/16	13.87%
Worst Quarter:	03/31/16	0.31%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)

	One Year Ended December 31, 2016	Since Inception (04/22/2015)
Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF:		
·Return before taxes	36.08%	11.44%
·Return after taxes on distributions ¹	34.91%	10.19%
·Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ¹	20.98%	8.38%
MSCI All Pakistan Select 25/50 Index (net) (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	42.04%	15.37%
S&P 500 Index (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	5.91%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net)² (Index returns do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.19%	-8.52%

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

² As of March 1, 2017, the Fund changed its broad based benchmark from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The new benchmark is a more appropriate comparison for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

Portfolio Managers: The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Luis Berruga, Chang Kim, CFA, James Ong and Hailey Harris (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Berruga and Kim have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since the Fund’s commencement of operations on April 22, 2015. Mr. Ong and Ms. Harris have been Portfolio Managers of the Fund since March 1, 2016.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X Brazil Industrials ETF

Ticker: [] Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.77%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.77%

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

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

One Year	Three Years
\$79	\$246

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of industrials companies that are economically tied to Brazil. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, industrials companies include those engaged in heavy construction, production of construction materials, waste and water management, freight transportation or production and manufacturing of industrial goods, vessels, vehicles, containers, electrical equipment and machinery. 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 measure the equity performance of the industrials sector of the Brazilian economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in Brazil and primary business operations in the industrial sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Underlying Index is sponsored by the Index Provider, which is an organization that is independent of the Fund and Global X Management Company LLC, the investment adviser for the Fund ("Adviser"). The Index Provider determines the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index and publishes information regarding the market value of the Underlying Index. The Adviser uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Brazil.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in Brazilian securities and in the industrials sector, the Fund will be susceptible to losses due to adverse occurrences affecting this country and sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset

classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Brazil** and **Risks Relating to Investing in the Industrials Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Brazil'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: Brazil is an emerging market country, which 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Brazil is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Brazil has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Brazilian 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 Brazilian economy in which the Fund invests.

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil: Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory and economic interventions that the Brazilian government has frequently exercised in the past, including the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. Investments are also subject to certain

restrictions on foreign investment as provided by Brazilian law. The Brazilian economy has historically been subject to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, all of which may stifle economic growth. Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments.

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.

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

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

U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on Brazil's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information," and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X Brazil Materials ETF

Ticker: [] Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.77%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.77%

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

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

One Year	Three Years
\$79	\$246

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of materials companies that are economically tied to Brazil. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, materials companies include those engaged in developing, producing or selling physical substances and raw materials. 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 measure the equity performance of the materials sector of the Brazilian economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in Brazil and primary business operations in the materials sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Brazil.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Brazilian securities, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Brazilian economy.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the Brazilian securities and in the materials sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this country and sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset

classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Brazil** and **Risks Relating to Investing in the Materials Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Brazil'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: Brazil is an emerging market country, which 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Brazil is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Brazil has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Brazilian 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 Brazilian economy in which the Fund invests.

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil: Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory and economic interventions that the Brazilian government has frequently exercised in the past, including the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. Investments are also subject to certain

restrictions on foreign investment as provided by Brazilian law. The Brazilian economy has historically been subject to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, all of which may stifle economic growth. Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments.

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.

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

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

U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on Brazil's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Thus, no performance bar chart or Average Annual Total Returns table is included for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information," and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X Brazil Utilities ETF

Ticker: BRAU Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.77%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.77%

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

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

One Year	Three Years
\$79	\$246

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund also will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of utilities companies that are economically tied to Brazil. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, utilities companies include those engaged in the operation of facilities that distribute utilities such as electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, water, sewage and engage in related services. 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 measure the equity performance of the utilities sector of the Brazilian economy, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in Brazil and primary business operations in the utilities sector. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Brazil.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transaction Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

Commodity Exposure Risk: The Fund invests in Brazilian securities, which are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Brazilian economy.

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the Brazilian securities and in the utilities sector, the Fund will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting this country and sector. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset

classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in Brazil** and **Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if Brazil'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: Brazil is an emerging market country, which 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin American Economic Risk: The economy of Brazil is affected by the economies of Latin American countries, some of which have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region.

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Brazil has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk: The Fund invests in the Brazilian 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 Brazilian economy in which the Fund invests.

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil: Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory and economic interventions that the Brazilian government has frequently exercised in the past, including the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. Investments are also subject to certain

restrictions on foreign investment as provided by Brazilian law. The Brazilian economy has historically been subject to high rates of inflation and a high level of debt, all of which may stifle economic growth. Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Fund's investments.

Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector: Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, domestic and international competition and governmental regulations on rates charged to customers. Privatization in the utilities sector may subject companies to greater competition and losses in profitability. Companies in the utilities industry may have difficulty obtaining an adequate return on invested capital, raising capital, or financing large construction programs during periods of inflation or unsettled capital markets. In addition, companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected due to increase in fuel and operating costs and the costs of complying with regulations.

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

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

U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on Brazil's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information," and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X China Mid Cap ETF

Ticker: CHIA Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

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

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

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

One Year	Three Years
\$66	\$208

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in mid-market capitalization (“mid cap”) securities of companies that are economically tied to China. For purposes of this 80% investment policy, the Fund considers mid-cap companies to be those companies included in, or similar in size to those included in, the Solactive China Mid Cap Index, as of the latest reconstitution date, at the time of purchase. As of December 30, 2016 the market capitalization of the Solactive China Mid Cap Index was between \$500 million and \$15 billion. The Fund’s capitalization range will change over time. 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 measure the equity performance of the investable universe of Chinese mid-market capitalization companies, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a company must have legal domicile and/or main business operations in China. The Fund’s investment objective and Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

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

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

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

The Fund concentrates its investments (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund’s adviser or another affiliate of the Fund’s adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund’s operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Concentration Risk: Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in Chinese securities and in the mid-cap size asset class, the Fund will be susceptible to losses due to adverse occurrences affecting this country or asset class. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in a country, industry, market, asset class, or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous countries, industries, markets, asset classes, or sectors. Such risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies;

and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular country, industry, market, asset class, or sector. In addition, at times, such country, industry, market, asset class, or sector may be out of favor and underperform other similar categories or the market as a whole. For additional details on these risks, please see **Risks Related to Investing in China**.

Currency Risk: Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if China'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: Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories.

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

Emerging Market Risk: China is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

Geographic Risk: A natural or other disaster could occur in China, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies economically tied to China, causing an adverse impact on the Fund's investments in China. China is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, typhoons or tsunamis, and is economically sensitive to environmental events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

Nationalization Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: China has privatized, or has begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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.

Risks Related to Investing in China: Investment exposure to China subjects the Fund to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the past 25 years, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and expansion of 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. 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. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. 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.

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

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

U.S. Economic Risk: A decrease in U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates or an economic slowdown in the United States may have an adverse impact on China's economy and, as a result, securities to which the Fund has exposure.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled “Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares,” “Tax Information,” and “Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries” on page 167 of the Prospectus

Global X Czech Republic Index ETF

Ticker: [] Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.76%

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

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

One Year	Three Years
\$78	\$243

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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

The Underlying Index is designed to reflect broad-based equity market performance in the Czech Republic, as defined by Solactive AG, the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index had 25 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 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 30, 2016, the Underlying Index was concentrated in 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. 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 the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

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

Currency Risk: 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.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: The Czech Republic is an emerging market country, which 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.

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.

European Economic Risk: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

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

Risks Related to Investing in Czech Republic: Investments are concentrated in companies in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic's economy is heavily dependent on the manufacturing and export of industrial materials and machinery. The Czech Republic and surrounding regions have a history of ethnic unrest and conflict. If conflict were to renew in the future, it could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information," and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" on page 167 of the Prospectus.

Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF

Ticker: [] Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

Management Fees:	0.68%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees:	None
Other Expenses: ¹	0.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	1.08%

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

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

One Year	Three Years
\$110	\$343

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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

The Underlying Index is designed to reflect broad-based equity market performance in Bangladesh, as defined by FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”), the provider of the Underlying Index (“Index Provider”). As of December 30, 2016, the Underlying Index had 20 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 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.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Asian Economic Risk: Decreasing Asian imports, new trade regulations, changes in exchange rates, a recession in Asia or a slowing of economic growth in this region could have an adverse impact on the economy of Bangladesh.

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

Assets Under Management (AUM) Risk: From time to time an Authorized Participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

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

Cash Transactions Risk: Unlike most exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund intends to effect all creations and redemptions principally 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.

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

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 Bangladesh's currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar.

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

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

Emerging Market Risk: Bangladesh is an emerging market country which, 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.

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

Foreign Securities Risk: The Fund's investments in foreign securities can be riskier than U.S. securities investments. Investments in the securities of foreign issuers (including investments in ADRs and GDRs) are subject to the risks associated with investing in those foreign markets, such as heightened risks of inflation or nationalization. The prices of foreign securities and the prices of U.S. securities have, at times, moved in opposite directions. In addition, securities of foreign issuers may lose value due to political, economic and geographic events affecting a foreign issuer or market. During periods of social, political or economic instability in a country or region, the value of a foreign security traded on U.S. exchanges, nonetheless, 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.

Frontier Market Risks: Frontier markets 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 frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of the Fund's Shares to decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Trading Risk: The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

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

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

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

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

Privatization Risk: Bangladesh have privatized, or have begun the process of privatizing, certain entities and industries. Privatized entities may lose money or be re-nationalized.

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.

Risks Related to Investing in Bangladesh: Investments are concentrated in companies in Bangladesh. Bangladesh faces many economic hurdles including weak political institutions, government mismanagement of resources, poor infrastructure, lack of privatization of industry and a labor force that has outpaced job growth in the country. The privatization of industries in Bangladesh has been slow, largely due to worker unrest at state-owned enterprises. Opposition from government bureaucracy and public sector unions has prevented much of the economic liberalization, and capital markets in Bangladesh are still in need of reform with regard to the treatment of foreign investors and foreign capital.

Security Risk: The country in which the Fund invests has experienced security concerns. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in Bangladeshi markets and may adversely affect their economies and the Fund's investments.

Structural Risk: Bangladesh may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability.

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

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

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Global X Management Company LLC.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares," "Tax Information," and "Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries" on page 167 of the Prospectus.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Funds 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 Funds' distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. ("Distributor"), may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. The Funds will only issue or redeem Shares that have been aggregated into blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). The Funds will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of cash and/or securities that a Fund specifies each Business Day.

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

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 Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in a Fund's Underlying Index, purchase securities not in the Fund's Underlying Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of a Fund's Underlying Index. Each Fund may sell securities that are represented in its Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from such Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in its Index in anticipation of their addition to such Underlying Index. Each Fund's investment objective and its Underlying Index may be changed without shareholder approval.

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

African Economic Risk

African Economic Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF and Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF.

Investing in the economies of African countries involves risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed economies, countries or geographic regions, which may negatively affect the value of investments in a Fund. 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.

Argentine Tax Treatment Uncertainty of ADRs

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

Due to recent changes in Argentinian tax laws, the sale, exchange or other transfer of shares and other securities is subject to a capital gain tax at a rate of 15% for Argentine resident individuals and foreign beneficiaries. Many aspects of the amended tax law remain unclear, and pursuant to certain announcements made by Argentine tax authorities, they are subject to further rulemaking and interpretation, which may adversely affect the tax treatment of the Funds' investments in Argentine ADRs.

Asian Economic Risk

Asian Economic Risk applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF,

Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

Certain Asian economies have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. During the recent global recession, many of the export-driven Asian economies experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States and Europe, and certain Asian governments implemented stimulus plans, low-rate monetary policies and currency devaluations. Economic 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 a Fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions. These risks, among others, may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments.

Asset Class Risk

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

Assets Under Management Risk

Assets Under Management Risk applies to the Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

From time to time an authorized participant, a third party investor, the Fund's adviser or another affiliate of the Fund's adviser or the Fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels which could negatively impact the Fund.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk

A Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). Only APs who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP 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 may possibly face delisting from the Exchange.

Cash Transactions Risk

Cash Transactions Risk applies to the Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

Unlike most ETFs, the Funds intend to effect all creations and redemptions principally or partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in one of the Funds 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 Funds currently intend to affect all redemptions principally or partially for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, they may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If a 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 Funds generally intend 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. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

Commodity Exposure Risk

Commodity Exposure Risk applies to the Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, and Global X Brazil Utilities ETF.

To the extent that its Underlying Index invests in, or otherwise has exposure to, securities and markets that are susceptible to fluctuations in certain commodity markets, any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on a Fund. Commodity prices may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors, including, where applicable, high volatility, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, trade, changes in interest rates and monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction. Securities of companies held by a Fund that are dependent on a single commodity, or are concentrated on a single commodity sector, may typically exhibit even higher volatility attributable to commodity prices.

Concentration Risk

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

Currency Risk

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 a 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 a 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 U.S. dollar/foreign currency exchange rate could materially and adversely affect the performance of a Fund.

Custody Risk

Custody risk refers to risks in the process of clearing and settling trades and to 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. The less developed a country's securities market, the greater the likelihood of custody problems occurring.

Cyber Security Risk

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

Emerging Market Risk

Each Fund (other than the Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, and Global X MSCI Portugal ETF) has emerging markets risk. Emerging markets risk is the risk that the securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries, as has historically been the case.

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

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

Many emerging countries have recently experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation. Other emerging countries have experienced economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of those emerging countries. Economies in emerging countries generally are dependent heavily 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 countries are particularly vulnerable to downturns of the world economy. The recent global financial crisis tightened international credit supplies and weakened the global demand for their exports. As a result, certain of these economies faced significant economic difficulties, which caused some emerging market economies to fall into recession. Recovery from such conditions may be gradual and/or halting as weak economic conditions in developed markets may continue to suppress demand for exports from emerging countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equity Securities Risk

A Fund may invest in equity securities, which are subject to changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer, general stock market fluctuations that affect all issuers, 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.

European Economic Risk

European Economic Risk applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, and Global X Czech Republic Index ETF.

The economies of Europe are highly dependent on each other, both as key trading partners and as 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 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. 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 or 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 recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about rising government debt levels of several European countries, including Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe.

Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro, the common currency of the EU, and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching. Outside of the EU, Iceland has also experienced adverse trends due to high debt levels and excessive lending.

An investment in Eastern European issuers may subject a Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risks specific to Eastern Europe. Economies of certain Eastern European countries rely heavily on export of commodities, including oil and gas, and certain metals. As a result, such economies will be impacted by international commodity prices and are particularly vulnerable to global demand for these products. Acts of terrorism in certain Eastern European countries may cause uncertainty in their financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. The securities markets in Eastern European countries are substantially smaller and inexperienced, with less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges and less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the United States or Western European countries. Other risks related to investing in securities of Eastern European issuers include: the absence of legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property; the possibility of the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in Eastern European issuers as a result of expropriation; certain national policies which may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including, without limitation, restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests.

Foreign Securities Risk

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

Frontier Market Risk

Risks Related to investing in Frontier Markets applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

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 frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of a Fund's Shares to decline.

Governments of many frontier countries in which a 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 such 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.

Certain foreign governments in countries in which the Funds 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 Funds 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 Funds 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 Funds. 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 Funds. In addition, if deterioration occurs in a frontier country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Funds 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 Funds of any restrictions on investments. Investing in local markets in frontier countries may require the Funds to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Funds.

Geographic Risk

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

Government Debt Risk

Government Debt Risk applies to the Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, and Global X MSCI Pakistan 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.

Index-Related Risk

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

International Closed Market Trading Risk

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

Investable Universe of Companies Risk

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

Issuer Risk

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

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, and Global X MSCI Portugal 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.

Latin American Economic Risk

Latin Economic Risk applies to the Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, and Global X Brazil Utilities ETF.

Many economies in Latin America have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region. In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of the region's exports and many economies in this region, are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Leverage Risk

Under the 1940 Act, a Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank up to 33 1/3% of its net assets for short term or emergency purposes. Each Fund may borrow money at fiscal quarter end to maintain the required level of diversification to qualify as a RIC for purposes of the Code. As a result, a Fund may be exposed to the risks of leverage, which may be considered a speculative investment technique. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and loss on amounts invested and therefore increase the risks associated with investing in a Fund. If the value of a Fund's assets increases, then leveraging would cause the Fund's NAV to increase more sharply than it would have had the Fund not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of a Fund's assets decreases, leveraging would cause the Fund's NAV to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had the Fund not leveraged. The Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with borrowings.

Management Risk

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

Market Risk

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

Market Trading Risks

Absence of Active Market

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

Risks of Secondary Listings

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

Secondary Market Trading Risk

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

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

Shares of the Funds May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV

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

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

Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares

Buying or selling Fund Shares involves two types of costs that apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling Shares of a Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread" - that is, the difference between what professional investors are willing to pay for Fund Shares (the "bid" price) and the market price at which they are willing to sell Fund Shares (the "ask" price).

Because of the costs inherent in buying or selling Fund Shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk

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

A 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 be experiencing 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 a Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-capitalization company.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, and Global X Czech Republic Index 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.

Middle East Economic Risk

Middle East Economic Risk applies to the Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF and Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF.

Certain economies in the Middle East depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities such as oil. A sustained decrease in commodity prices could have a significant negative impact on all aspects of the economy in the region. Middle Eastern governments have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Countries in the Middle East may be affected by political instability, war or the threat of war, regional instability, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Recent unrest and instability in the larger Middle East region has adversely impacted many economies in the region. Recent political instability and protests in the Middle East and North Africa (which has ethnic, religious and economic ties to the Middle East) have caused significant disruptions to many industries.

Non-Diversification Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

Passive Investment Risk

Each Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the respective Underlying

Index. Each Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index regardless of their investment merits. The Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets beyond the mechanics built into the Underlying Index. Unlike many investment companies, a Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, a Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Premium/Discount Risk

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

Privatization Risk

Privatization Risk applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

The countries in which the Funds invest have privatized certain entities and industries. Historically, investors in some newly privatized entities have suffered losses due to inability of the newly privatized company to adjust quickly to a competitive environment or to changed regulatory and legal standards. There is no assurance that similar losses will not recur.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company Risk

Each Fund must meet a number of diversification requirements to qualify as a RIC under Section 851 of the Code and, if qualified, to continue to qualify. If a Fund experiences difficulty in meeting those requirements for any fiscal quarter, it might enter into borrowings in order to increase the portion of the Fund's total assets represented by cash, cash items, and U.S. government securities shortly thereafter and, as of the close of the following fiscal quarter, to attempt to meet the requirements. However, a Fund may incur additional expenses in connection with any such borrowings, and increased investments by the Fund in cash, cash items, and U.S. government securities (whether the Funds make such investments from borrowings) are likely to reduce the Fund's return to investors.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk

A 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 a Fund invests.

Risk of Investing in Singapore

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

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.

Risks Related to Investing in Argentina

Risks Related to Investing in Argentina applies to the Global X MSCI Argentina ETF.

Argentina's economy is heavily dependent on exports. 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, as well as its nationalization of private pensions in 2008, continues to impact the confidence of investors in Argentina, which might adversely impact returns in a 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. Argentina's willingness and ability to repay its sovereign debt is currently in question, and the possibility of default is not unlikely, which could limit its 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 a Fund. Heavy regulation of labor and product markets is pervasive in Argentina and may stifle Argentinean economic growth or contribute to prolonged periods of recession. For example, Argentina's government has made a decision to nationalize YPF S.A., its nation's largest energy company.

Argentina has capital controls that could impact the inflow and repatriation of capital and the free transfers of securities. 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 NAV

Risks Related to Investing in Bangladesh

Risks Related to Investing in Bangladesh applies to the Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

Bangladesh faces many economic hurdles including weak political institutions, government mismanagement of resources, poor infrastructure, lack of privatization of industry and a labor force that has outpaced job growth in the country. Political unrest is not uncommon in Bangladesh, and in the past has involved protests and violence. The military also plays a role in politics, and has used its power to back the government and influence policy. Although the government has taken an active role to tackle corruption, Bangladesh still ranks consistently low on the government transparency indices and this is undoubtedly a deterrent for foreign investment and economic growth.

The privatization of industries in Bangladesh has been slow, largely due to worker unrest at state-owned enterprises. Opposition from government bureaucracy and public sector unions has prevented much of the economic liberalization, and capital markets in Bangladesh are still in need of reform with regard to the treatment of foreign investors and foreign capital.

Bangladesh's economy is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector and garment industry, with over 2/3 of the population involved in agriculture production. Many Asian countries, including Bangladesh, are prone to frequent typhoons, damaging floods, earthquakes and/or other natural disasters, which may adversely impact their economies. Bangladesh's economy, in particular, is more reliant on agriculture than the U.S. economy and is therefore more susceptible to adverse changes in weather.

Securities markets in Bangladesh 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 Bangladesh as well as the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors.

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil

Risks Related to Investing in Brazil applies to the Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, and Global X Brazil Utilities ETF.

Investments in securities of Brazilian companies are subject to regulatory, economic and political risks related to the significant influence that the Brazilian government exercises over its economy. The Brazilian economy has historically been characterized by frequent, and occasionally drastic, intervention by the Brazilian government. Government efforts to check inflation and shape other aspects of the economy have involved, among others, the setting of wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports. There can be no assurances that similar measures will not be instituted in the future. Such measures may have significant effects on the Funds' investments.

Brazil, like many other South American countries, has historically experienced high rates of inflation and may do so in the future. An increase in prices for petroleum, the depreciation of the *real* and future governmental measures seeking to maintain the value of the *real* in relation to the U.S. dollar, may trigger increases in inflation in Brazil and may slow the rate of growth of the Brazilian economy. Brazil also continues to suffer from 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, all of which may adversely impact the Funds' investments.

Investments in Brazilian securities may be subject to certain restriction on foreign investment. Brazilian law provides that whenever a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments exists or is anticipated, the Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the remittance to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investment in Brazil and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currency. The likelihood of such restrictions may be affected by the extent of Brazil's foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign currency in the foreign exchange markets on the date a payment is due, the size of Brazil's debt service burden relative to the economy as a whole and political constraints to which Brazil may be subject. There can be no assurance that the Brazilian government will not impose restrictions or restrictive exchange control policies in the future. Brazil is heavily dependent on export to the United States, China and other countries in Latin America, especially fellow member states in the Mercosur trade bloc. Reduction in spending on Brazilian products and services, or adverse economic events, such as inflation, high interest rates, currency devaluation, political upheaval and high unemployment rates, in any of the trading partner states may impact the Brazilian economy. Further, many economies in Latin America, including Brazil's, are heavily dependent on commodity exports and may be particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Despite rapid development in recent years, Brazil still suffers from high levels of corruption, crime and income disparity. There is the possibility that such conditions may lead to social unrest and political upheaval in the future, which may have adverse effects on the Funds' investments.

The market for Brazilian securities is influenced by the flow of international capital and economic and market conditions of certain countries, especially emerging market countries in Latin America. Adverse economic conditions or developments in other emerging market countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Brazilian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and declines in the amount of foreign currency invested in Brazil.

Risks Related to Investing in China

Risks Related to Investing in China applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, and Global X China Mid Cap 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. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses.

Heavy Government Control and Regulations

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, heavy regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive and the Chinese government may restrict foreign ownership of Chinese corporations and repatriation of assets.

Economic Risk

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.

If any of China's primary trading partners, such as the United States, the European Union, Japan and South Korea, were to experience adverse economic conditions, the demand for Chinese exports could be reduced and this would adversely impact the Chinese economy. The performance of the Chinese economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such

respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The recent presidential election in the U.S. may have increased the probability of new trade regulations and other protective trade measures being implemented in relation to China. While policy implications remain uncertain, new regulations or trade barriers could lead to a decrease in trade activity between China and the U.S., which could have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

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.

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. Any attempt by China to tighten its control over Hong Kong's political, economic, legal or social policies may result in an adverse effect on Hong Kong's 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.

Risks Related to Investing in Colombia

Risks Related to 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. 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 could adversely affect the Colombian economy.

In the recent 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.

Risks Related to Investing in Czech Republic

Risks Related to Investing in Czech Republic applies to the Global X Czech Republic Index ETF.

The Czech Republic's economy is heavily dependent on the manufacturing and export of industrial materials and machinery. Key trading partners are member states of the European Union, most notably Germany, Spain, Italy, France and the United Kingdom. Decreasing demand for the Czech Republic's products and services or changes in governmental regulations on trade may have a significantly adverse effect on the Czech economy. The Czech Republic 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 recent ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon by EU member states is expected to further heighten 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.

The Czech Republic and surrounding regions have a history of ethnic unrest and conflict. If conflict were to renew in the future, it could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund.

Risks Related to Investing in Developed Countries

Risks Related to Investing in Developed Countries applies to the Global X MSCI Norway ETF and Global X MSCI Portugal ETF.

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

Risks Related to Investing in Greece

Risks Related to Investing in Greece applies to the Global X MSCI Greece ETF.

Greece's economy is heavily dependent on the services sector and has a large public sector. Key trading partners are member states of the European Union ("EU"), most notably Germany, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom. Decreasing demand for Greek products and services or changes in governmental regulations on trade 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 recent ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon by EU member states is expected to further heighten 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 recent 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. It has also been revealed that the Greek government has 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.

On June 29, 2015, the Greek government began imposing certain capital controls and declared a bank holiday, which has resulted in the closing of Greek banks, credit institutions and the Athens Exchange. On June 30, 2015, Greece failed to make certain required payments to the International Monetary Fund. On July 5, 2015, in a public referendum, approximately 61% of Greek voters voted to reject certain terms and conditions related to the European Union's refinancing of Greek debt. On July 3, 2015, Eurozone leaders approved an additional series of economic rescue programs in principle, which were formally approved on August 14, 2015. This economic program required significant additional financial austerity measures from the Greek government.

It is unclear how the situation in Greece may continue to unfold, but it is possible that there may be future economic troubles in Greece. 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.

Risks Related to Investing in Nigeria

Risks Related to Investing in Nigeria applies to the Global MSCI Nigeria ETF.

While Nigeria currently operates under a Federal Republic system modeled after the U.S. government, historically the economic development of Nigeria has been significantly hindered by military rule, mismanagement, corruption and ethnic conflict. While the restoration of democracy and economic liberalizations are positive steps for the country, there is no guarantee that reforms will be effective and that the current method of government will not succumb to similar issues of corruption and mismanagement. The Nigerian economy is heavily dependent on oil, and the industry makes up a significant portion of Nigeria's GDP. During the oil boom of the 1970's, Nigeria accumulated significant foreign debt to finance oil infrastructure developments, only to later default on these interest payments when oil prices collapsed in the 1980's. A sustained decrease in oil prices could have a significant negative impact on all aspects of the economy of Nigeria.

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.

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.

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.

Risks Related to Investing in Norway

Risks Related to 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. The high value of the Norwegian krone as compared to other currencies could have a damaging effect on Norwegian exports and investments. In recent years, labor costs in Norway have increased faster than those of its major trading partners, eroding industrial competitiveness.

Risks Related to Investing in Pakistan

Risks Related to Investing in Pakistan applies to the Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF.

Pakistan's economy is heavily dependent on exports. The textile sector of the Pakistani economy accounts for an outsized portion of exports, comprising two-thirds of export income. Any changes in the sector could have an adverse impact on the Pakistani economy. Pakistan's key trading and foreign investment partner is the United States. Reduction in spending on Pakistani products and services, or changes in the U.S. economy, foreign policy, trade regulation or currency exchange rate may adversely impact the Pakistani economy. Pakistan has periodically received and currently receives financing and aid from other countries and multilateral organizations. There is no guarantee that international assistance will continue in the future, which could have a materially adverse impact on the Pakistani economy. A growing national debt and current-account deficit could also contribute to a slowdown in overall growth.

Pakistan's economy is susceptible to a substantial degree to economic, political and social instability. There remains the possibility that macroeconomic and structural reforms can be slowed or reversed by political instability. The Pakistani 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. Recently, acts of terrorism and armed clashes between Pakistani troops, local tribesmen, the Taliban and foreign extremists in the Swat Valley and the Waziristan area have resulted in substantial casualties, population displacement and civil unrest. Pakistan, a nuclear power, also has a history of hostility with neighboring countries, most notably with India, also a nuclear power, including conflicts over the disputed Kashmir region. The tensions between the two nations have spiked in the past in the form of armed conflict between the national armies and non-state-sponsored acts of terrorism. Unanticipated social, political and economic developments in the Pakistan could result in substantial investment losses. There is also the possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political changes, government regulation or diplomatic developments (including war or terrorist attacks) which could affect adversely the economy of Pakistan or the value of the Fund's investments. 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 negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund.

Securities markets in Pakistan 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. For example, the Karachi Stock Exchange introduced new trading rules and restrictions in June 2008 as the equity market was rapidly declining, which created uncertainty among investors and was followed by further, significant market declines. 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 Pakistan as well as the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors.

Many Asian countries, including Pakistan, are prone to frequent typhoons, damaging floods, earthquakes and/or other natural disasters, which may adversely impact their economies. Recent flooding in Pakistan has had a damaging social and economic effect on the country. Pakistan's economy, in particular, is more reliant on agriculture than the U.S. economy and is therefore more susceptible to adverse changes in weather.

Political tension between Pakistan and the U.S. has increased recently over the potential harboring of terrorists and continued effects of U.S. involvement in neighboring countries such as Afghanistan. Any deterioration in the relationship between Pakistan and the U.S. could have a negative effect on Pakistan's economy.

Risks Related to Investing in Portugal

Risk Related to Investing in Portugal applies to the Global X MSCI Portugal ETF.

Portugal is a mixed economy but is heavily dependent on the services sector. Key trading partners are member states of the EU, most notably Germany, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom. Decreasing demand for Portuguese products and services or changes in governmental regulations on trade may have a significantly adverse effect on Portugal's economy. Portugal 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 recent ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon by EU member states is expected to further heighten 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.

Portugal has experienced recent 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 Portugal, and serious problems persist with regard to public finances and excessive debt levels. Portugal recently requested financial assistance from the IMF and the European Financial Stability Facility, demonstrating the severity of its public finance issues. The persistence of excessive debt and continued financial assistance from outside sources would not be favorable for the Portuguese economy.

Portugal currently imposes a stamp duty tax on brokerage fees, a policy that may continue in the future.

Risks Related to Investing in the Andean Region

Risks Related to Investing in the Andean Region applies to the Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF.

The Fund currently invests in the Andean countries of Chile, Colombia and Peru. The economies of these countries have experienced periods of high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations and high unemployment rates. Any adverse economic event in one country can have a significant effect on other countries of this region. In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of the regions' exports, and many economies in this region are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Chile's economy is export-dependent and relies heavily on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Brazil, Japan, the United States and Netherlands. Future changes in the price or the demand for Chilean exported products by China, Brazil, Japan, the United States and Netherlands, changes in these countries' economies, trade regulations or currency exchange rates could adversely impact the Chilean economy and the issuer's to which the Fund has exposure. The Chilean economy is subject to risks of social unrest, high unemployment, governmental control and heavy regulation of the labor industry. Any of these factors individually or in the aggregate could adversely affect investments in the Fund. Historically, Chile has experienced periods of political instability and certain sectors and regions of Chile have experienced high unemployment. Any recurrence of these events may cause downturns in the Chilean market and adversely impact investments in the Fund. Heavy regulation of labor and product markets is pervasive in Chile and may stifle Chilean economic growth or contribute to prolonged periods of recession. 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. 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. The level of violence associated with internal conflicts and drug-trafficking in Colombia has fallen but remains high by international standards. In the recent 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.

Peru has historically experienced high rates of inflation and may continue to do so in the future. An increase in prices for commodities, the depreciation of Peruvian currency (Peruvian nuevo sol) and potential future government measures seeking to maintain the value of the currency in relation to other currencies, may trigger increases in inflation in Peru and may also slow the rate of growth of its economy. Possibility of political instability may cause uncertainty in the Peruvian stock market and as a result, negatively impact issuers to which the Fund has exposure. In addition, the market for Peruvian securities is directly influenced by the flow of international capital and economic and market conditions of certain countries, especially other emerging market countries in Latin America. The Peruvian economy is subject to political, social, economic and regulatory risks which could adversely affect investments in the Fund. However, Peru has entered into, and is implementing, a bilateral trade agreement with

the U.S. which is designed to help protect private U.S. investments in Peru, develop market-oriented policies in partner countries, and promote U.S. exports to Peru. This program may have the effect of mitigating the potential risks listed for investing in Peru. Peru has experienced periods of political instability and social unrest in the past. Peru continues to experience significant unemployment in certain regions as well as widespread underemployment. There may be a 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, particularly if the bilateral trade agreement with the U.S. is not fully implemented or fails in its purpose. Peru has experienced economic instability resulting from periods of high inflation and currency devaluations. Since 2000, however, Peru's currency has remained relatively stable against the U.S. dollar. Heavy regulation of labor is pervasive in Peru and may stifle Peruvian economic growth.

Risks Related to Investing in the ASEAN Region

Risks Related to Investing in the 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.

Singapore is a small island state with few raw material resources and limited land area and is reliant on imports for its commodity needs. Any fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on the Singaporean economy. Given its size and position, 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. 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.

The Malaysian economy, among other things, is dependent upon external trade with other economies, specifically 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. Recent volatility in the exchange rate of the Malaysian currency and general economic deterioration 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.

Thailand's economy is export-dependent and relies heavily on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan and other Asian countries. The recent financial crisis and political uncertainty 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 United States, 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.

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 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. 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 Philippines have experienced acts of terrorism or strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities or other defense concerns including tensions relating to sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Philippine markets and may adversely affect the performance of the Philippine economy. The Philippines is subject to a considerable degree of economic, political and social instability, which could adversely affect investments in the Fund. The Philippine economy has recently experienced growth, which may not continue. The economy is buoyed by remittances from 4-5 million Filipinos living abroad whose ability to send money to the Philippines may be diminished by economic changes in their country of residence. In the last 10 years, the Philippine elected government has experienced pressure from coup attempts, a non-violent revolution referred to as "people power", and violent separatist movements in the southern Philippine islands. Religious conflicts and a high poverty rate also create increased risks for businesses in the Philippines.

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF and Global X Brazil Consumer ETF.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, and Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Energy Sector applies to the Global X China Energy ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, and Global X MSCI Portugal ETF.

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. 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 Funds' 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. 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). Most or all of the Funds' investments are in companies located in emerging market countries, which 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 China Financials ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, and Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF.

Companies in the financials sector are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Governmental regulation may change frequently. The financials sector is exposed to risks that may impact the value of investments in the financials sector more severely than investments outside this sector, including operating with substantial financial leverage. The financials sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations and adverse conditions in other related markets. Recently, the deterioration of the credit markets has 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 has 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 have experienced downgrades in their credit ratings, declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to decline in value. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate, which may include, but are not limited to, possible declines in the value of real estate, adverse changes in national, state or local real estate conditions; obsolescence of properties; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds (including changes in interest rates), the impact of changes in environmental laws, overbuilding in a real estate company's market, and environmental problems, could have a major effect on the value of real estate securities (which include REITs).

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Industrials Sector applies to the Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, and Global X Czech Republic 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, 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.

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Information Technology Sector applies to the Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Materials Sector applies to the Global X China Materials ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, and Global X Brazil Materials ETF.

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

Risks Related to Investing in the Nordic Region

Risks Related to Investing in the Nordic Region applies to the Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF.

Investments are concentrated in companies in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. The Nordic economies are heavily dependent on natural resources, trade amongst one another and with the members of the European Union, and have historically generous welfare programs.

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Oil Sector applies to the Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, and Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF.

The oil industry is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of oil. The market value of companies in the oil industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global oil prices, oil 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. A significant portion of their revenues depend 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.

Oil companies may also operate in countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. Oil companies 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. Oil companies 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 Utilities Sector

Risks Related to Investing in the Utilities Sector applies to the Global X China Energy ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, and Global X Brazil Utilities ETF.

Stock prices for companies in the utilities sector are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate exchanges. Although rate changes of a utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs due to political and regulatory factors, rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends are rising in times of rising costs. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rate of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

Securities Lending Risk

Securities Lending Risk applies to the Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, and Global X MSCI Portugal ETF.

A Fund may engage in lending its portfolio securities. Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to the extent noted under Fund Summaries-Principal Investment Strategies. In connection with such loans, each Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of domestic equity securities and ADRs and 105% of the value of the foreign equity securities (other than ADRs) being lent. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although a Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, a Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return

the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by a Fund). In addition, a Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests. Also, as securities on loan may not be voted by the Fund, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recall the securities in sufficient time to vote on material proxy matters.

Security Risk

Security Risk applies to the Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index 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.

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk

Small-Capitalization Companies Risk applies to the Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Consumer ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

A Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in small-capitalization companies. If it does so, it may be subject to certain risks associated with small-capitalization companies. These companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. In addition, these companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences. These companies tend to have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than larger companies.

Structural Risk

Structural Risk applies to the Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF.

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

Tax Treaty Reclaims Uncertainty

A Fund may accrue for certain tax reclaims eligible under current bilateral double taxation treaties between the United States government and foreign governments. It is possible that the Fund ultimately may not be able to recover some or all of the outstanding tax reclaims, which may adversely affect the valuation of the Fund.

Tracking Error Risk

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

Trading Halt Risk

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

U.S. Economic Risk

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

Valuation Risk

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

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' combined 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.globalxfunds.com and may be requested by calling 1-888-GX-Fund-1 (1-888-493-8631).

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Global X Management Company LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser and the administrator for the Funds. Subject to the supervision of the 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 600 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, New York 10022. As of February 17, 2017, the Adviser provided investment advisory services for assets of approximately \$4.5 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, 2016, 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 China Consumer ETF	0.65%
Global X China Energy ETF	0.65%
Global X China Financials ETF	0.65%
Global X China Industrials ETF	0.65%
Global X China Materials ETF	0.65%
Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF	0.65%
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF	0.65%
Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF	0.72%
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF	0.68%
Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF	0.69%
Global X Brazil Consumer ETF	0.77%
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF	0.74%
Global X MSCI Greece ETF	0.55%
Global X MSCI Norway ETF	0.50%
Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF	0.50%
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF	0.68%
Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF	0.49%
Global X MSCI Portugal ETF	0.55%
Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF	0.68%

The Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF were not operational during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016. The Management Fee for each of the Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF is at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) of 0.77%, 0.77%, 0.65%, 0.77%, 0.68%, and 0.68% respectively.

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 Argentina ETF, Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF, Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF, and Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF 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.

Pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, which expires on March 1, 2018, the Adviser agreed to reimburse or waive fees and/or limit expenses (other than taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses) (“Excluded Expenses”)) of the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, so that the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses would not exceed 0.61% of its average daily net assets. Fees of the Global X MSCI Colombia ETF may no longer be waived or limited after that date.

Approval of Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for each Fund (other than the Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF) is available in the Funds’ Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal half-year ended April 30. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Supervision and Administration Agreement and the related Investment Advisory Agreement for the other Funds mentioned above will be available in the Funds’ first Semi-Annual Report or Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended April 30 or October 31, respectively.

Portfolio Management

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

Luis Berruga: Luis Berruga has been Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Adviser since February 2014 and September 2015, respectively. Previously, Mr. Berruga was an investment banker at Jefferies in the financial services group from 2012 through 2014 and a Regional Product Specialist in Morgan Stanley's Private Wealth Management Group from 2005 through 2012. Mr. Berruga received his MBA from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

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

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

Hailey Harris: Hailey Harris joined the Adviser in April 2015 as a Portfolio Management Associate. Previously, Ms. Harris was a Senior Analyst, Portfolio Management at ProShare Advisors, LLC from 2011 through 2015 and a Client Operations Associate at Cambridge Associates, LLC from 2010 through 2011. Ms. Harris received her Bachelor of Science from the University of Maryland in 2009.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund has a lot of trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity. Because of the costs of buying and selling Shares, frequent trading may reduce investment return.

Shares of a Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the "Creations and Redemptions" section in the SAI. Once created, Shares generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Shares of the Funds trade under the trading symbols listed for each Fund in the Fund Summaries section of the Prospectus.

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

Book Entry

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

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

FREQUENT TRADING

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

DISTRIBUTION AND 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 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 to you. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions attributable to short-term capital gains and net investment income are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions attributable to net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) of 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 of additional Shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals is 20%.

Distributions of "qualifying dividends" will also generally be taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates as long as certain requirements are met. In general, if 95% or more of the gross income of a Fund (other than net capital gain) consists of dividends received from domestic corporations or "qualified" foreign corporations ("qualifying dividends"), then all distributions paid by a Fund to individual shareholders 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 by such Fund paid to individual shareholders 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 by a Fund to shareholders that are corporations may also qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, subject to certain holding period requirements and debt financing limitations. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction may, however, be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities, by a high portfolio turnover rate or by investments in debt securities or foreign corporations. All dividends (including the deducted portion) must be included in a corporation's alternative minimum taxable income calculations.

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

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

Sales and Exchanges. The sale of Shares is a taxable event on which a gain or loss is recognized. The amount of gain or loss is based on the difference between your tax basis in Shares and the amount you receive for them upon disposition. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Shares for over one year at the time you sell or exchange them. Gains and losses on Shares held for one year or less will generally constitute short-term capital gains, except that a loss on Shares held six months or less will be re-characterized as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions that you have received on the Shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares may be disallowed under the so-called “wash sale” rules to the extent the Shares disposed of are replaced with other Shares of that same Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the Shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in Shares of a Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the Shares acquired.

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

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

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

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

Cost Basis Reporting. Federal law requires that mutual fund complexes or intermediaries report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the Funds' shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when “covered” securities are sold. Covered securities are any RIC and/or dividend reinvestment plan shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current IRS cost basis tax reporting regulations, the Funds or intermediaries are responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Funds are not responsible

for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities 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.

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 payments or distributions made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or nonfinancial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts: (a) income dividends and (b) after December 31, 2018, certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares. Information about a shareholder in a Fund may be disclosed to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

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

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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

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

In the event that current market valuations are not readily available or such valuations do not reflect current market values, the affected investments will be valued using fair value pricing pursuant to the pricing policy and procedures approved by a Fund's Board of Trustees. A price obtained from a pricing service based on such pricing service's valuation matrix may be used to fair value a security. The frequency with which a Fund's investments are valued using fair value pricing is primarily a function of the types of securities and other assets in which the Fund invests pursuant to its investment objective, strategies and limitations.

Investments that may be valued using fair value pricing include, but are not limited to: (i) an unlisted security related to corporate actions; (ii) a restricted security (i.e., one that may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")); (iii) a security whose trading has been suspended or which has been de-listed from its primary trading exchange; (iv) a security that is thinly traded; (v) a security in default or bankruptcy proceedings for which there is no current market quotation; (vi) a security affected by currency controls or restrictions; and (vii) a security affected by a significant event (i.e., an event that occurs after the close of the markets on which the security is traded but before the time as of which the Fund's NAV is computed and that may materially affect the value of the Fund's investments). Examples of events that may be "significant events" are government actions, natural disasters, armed conflict, acts of terrorism, and significant market fluctuations.

Valuing a Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Use of fair value prices and certain current market valuations could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Fund's Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Fund's Underlying Index.

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. A list of the holiday schedules of the foreign exchanges of each Fund's Underlying Index, as well as the dates on which a settlement period would exceed seven calendar days in 2016 and 2017, is contained in the SAI.

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.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

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

TOTAL RETURN INFORMATION

Each Fund (other than the Global X Brazil Industrials ETF, Global X Brazil Materials ETF, Global X Brazil Utilities ETF, Global X China Mid Cap ETF, Global X Czech Republic Index ETF, and Global X FTSE Bangladesh Index ETF) had commenced operations as of the most recent fiscal year end.

The tables that follow present information about the total returns of each operational 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, 2016.

"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 10/31/16

<u>Annualized Inception to 10/31/2016</u>	<u>NAV</u>	<u>MARKET</u>	<u>UNDERLYING INDEX</u>
Global X China Consumer ETF ¹	-2.36%	-2.40%	-1.79%
Global X China Energy ETF ²	-3.32%	-3.44%	-2.53%
Global X China Financials ETF ³	0.61%	0.59%	1.10%
Global X China Industrials ETF ⁴	-1.88%	-2.06%	-0.52%
Global X China Materials ETF ⁵	-9.64%	-9.56%	-8.29%
Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF ^{6*}	7.26%	7.16%	8.02%
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF ⁷	0.92%	0.81%	1.51%
Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF ⁸	-8.38%	-8.57%	-7.87%
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF ^{9**}	4.93%	4.91%	5.94%
Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF ¹⁰	-3.63%	-3.71%	-2.89%
Global X Brazil Consumer ETF ¹¹	0.14%	0.09%	1.15%
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF ^{12***}	-3.02%	-2.96%	-1.91%
Global X MSCI Greece ETF ^{13****}	-13.24%	-13.39%	-12.31%
Global X MSCI Norway ETF ^{14*****}	-1.77%	-1.79%	-1.02%
Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF ¹⁵	6.49%	6.46%	6.43%
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF ^{16*****}	-28.13%	-26.58%	-26.67%
Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF ¹⁷	-5.66%	-5.16%	-4.97%
Global X MSCI Portugal ETF ^{18*****}	-11.28%	-11.28%	-11.06%
Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF ¹⁹	1.84%	1.89%	4.73%

¹ For the period since inception on 11/30/09 to 10/31/16

² For the period since inception on 12/15/09 to 10/31/16

³ For the period since inception on 12/10/09 to 10/31/16

⁴ For the period since inception on 11/30/09 to 10/31/16

⁵ For the period since inception on 01/12/10 to 10/31/16

⁶ For the period since inception on 12/08/09 to 10/31/16

⁷ For the period since inception on 02/16/11 to 10/31/16

⁸ For the period since inception on 02/02/11 to 10/31/16

⁹ For the period since inception on 02/05/09 to 10/31/16

¹⁰ For the period since inception on 06/21/10 to 10/31/16

¹¹ For the period since inception on 07/07/10 to 10/31/16

¹² For the period since inception on 03/02/11 to 10/31/16

¹³ For the period since inception on 12/07/11 to 10/31/16

¹⁴ For the period since inception on 11/09/10 to 10/31/16

¹⁵ For the period since inception on 08/17/09 to 10/31/16

¹⁶ For the period since inception on 04/02/13 to 10/31/16

¹⁷ For the period since inception on 11/06/13 to 10/31/16

¹⁸ For the period since inception on 11/12/13 to 10/31/16

¹⁹ For the period since inception on 04/22/15 to 10/31/16

* Index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive China Technology Index through December 12, 2011 and the NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index thereafter.

** 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.

*** 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.

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

***** 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 FTSE Portugal 20 Index through December 5, 2016, and the MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index thereafter.

Cumulative Total Returns
Inception to 10/31/16

Cumulative Inception to 10/31/2016	NAV	MARKET	UNDERLYING INDEX
Global X China Consumer ETF ¹	-15.22%	-15.49%	-11.73%
Global X China Energy ETF ²	-20.70%	-21.37%	-16.18%
Global X China Financials ETF ³	4.30%	4.13%	7.87%
Global X China Industrials ETF ⁴	-12.30%	-13.43%	-3.54%
Global X China Materials ETF ⁵	-49.81%	-49.52%	-44.50%
Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF ^{6*}	62.14%	61.10%	70.36%
Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF ⁷	5.36%	4.71%	8.91%
Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF ⁸	-39.53%	-40.20%	-37.57%
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF ^{9**}	45.10%	44.84%	56.26%
Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF ¹⁰	-20.93%	-21.37%	-17.01%
Global X Brazil Consumer ETF ¹¹	0.86%	0.59%	7.45%
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF ^{12***}	-15.95%	-15.66%	-10.34%
Global X MSCI Greece ETF ^{13****}	-50.11%	-50.53%	-47.46%
Global X MSCI Norway ETF ^{14*****}	-10.10%	-10.25%	-5.94%
Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF ¹⁵	57.33%	57.02%	56.74%
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF ^{16*****}	-69.33%	-66.89%	-67.09%
Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF ¹⁷	-15.96%	-14.63%	-14.11%
Global X MSCI Portugal ETF ^{18*****}	-29.89%	-29.89%	-29.40%
Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF ¹⁹	2.82%	2.89%	7.33%

¹ For the period since inception on 11/30/09 to 10/31/16

² For the period since inception on 12/15/09 to 10/31/16

³ For the period since inception on 12/10/09 to 10/31/16

⁴ For the period since inception on 11/30/09 to 10/31/16

⁵ For the period since inception on 01/12/10 to 10/31/16

⁶ For the period since inception on 12/08/09 to 10/31/16

⁷ For the period since inception on 02/16/11 to 10/31/16

⁸ For the period since inception on 02/02/11 to 10/31/16

⁹ For the period since inception on 02/05/09 to 10/31/16

¹⁰ For the period since inception on 06/21/10 to 10/31/16

¹¹ For the period since inception on 07/07/10 to 10/31/16

¹² For the period since inception on 03/02/11 to 10/31/16

¹³ For the period since inception on 12/07/11 to 10/31/16

¹⁴ For the period since inception on 11/09/10 to 10/31/16

¹⁵ For the period since inception on 08/17/09 to 10/31/16

¹⁶ For the period since inception on 04/02/13 to 10/31/16

¹⁷ For the period since inception on 11/06/13 to 10/31/16

¹⁸ For the period since inception on 11/12/13 to 10/31/16

¹⁹ For the period since inception on 04/22/15 to 10/31/16

* Index performance reflects the performance of the Solactive China Technology Index through December 12, 2011 and the NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index thereafter.

** 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.

*** 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.

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

***** 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 FTSE Portugal 20 Index through December 5, 2016, and the MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index thereafter.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDICES AND THE INDEX PROVIDERS

Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index

The Solactive China Consumer Total Return Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the consumer sector in China. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the consumer sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: general retail, diversified consumer services, food production and retail, beverages, household goods, leisure goods, personal goods, automobiles, auto components and distributors, tobacco, media, and travel and leisure. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs and GDRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive China Energy Total Return Index

The Solactive China Energy Total Return Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the energy sector in China. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the energy sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: oil, gas, consumable fuels, alternative energy and electricity production and distribution, and energy equipment and services. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs and GDRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive China Financials Total Return Index

The Solactive China Financials Total Return Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the financials sector in China. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the financials sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: banking, insurance, real estate, and financial services. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs and GDRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive China Industrials Total Return Index

The Solactive China Industrials Total Return Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the industrial sector in China. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the industrials sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: construction and materials, electronic and electrical equipment, industrial engineering, industrial transportation, and support services, and trading companies, shipbuilding and aerospace. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs and GDRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive China Materials Total Return Index

The Solactive China Materials Total Return Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the basic materials sector in China. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the basic materials sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: chemicals, metals and mining, and forestry and paper products. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs and GDRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index

The NASDAQ OMX China Technology Index is designed to track the performance of the technology sector in China. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the technology sector and generally includes companies whose businesses involve: computer services, internet, software, computer hardware, electronic office equipment, semiconductors, and telecommunications equipment. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Shanghai and Shenzhen B-shares, Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to float adjusted modified market-capitalization. The index is maintained by NASDAQ OMX.

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.

FTSE Andean 40 Index

The FTSE Andean 40 Index tracks the equity performance of the 40 largest companies in Chile, Colombia, and Peru. The index is free-float adjusted and weighted by modified market capitalization. Stocks are liquidity screened to ensure that the index is tradable, and a unique capping methodology makes it suitable for the use as the basis for investment products such as derivatives and ETFs. The index is maintained by FTSE.

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.

Solactive Brazil Mid Cap Index

The Solactive Brazil Mid Cap Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of Brazilian mid-market capitalization companies. It is comprised of the 40 highest ranked companies whose market capitalization is less than 10 billion as of the date of their inclusion in the index. The index is comprised of companies that are domiciled, principally traded in or have their main business operations in Brazil. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive Brazil Consumer Index

The Solactive Brazil Consumer Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the consumer sector in Brazil. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the consumer sector and are domiciled, principally traded in or have their main business operations in Brazil. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

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 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 54 constituents, the index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Norway. The Index is maintained by MSCI.

FTSE Nordic 30 Index

The FTSE Nordic 30 Index is designed to reflect broad-based equity market performance in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. The index is comprised of the top 30 companies domiciled in, principally traded in or whose revenues are primarily from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. The index is maintained by FTSE.

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.

Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index

The Solactive Next Emerging & Frontier Index is designed to reflect equity performance of Next Emerging markets and Frontier markets companies, as defined by Solactive AG. Next Emerging markets are defined as emerging market countries beyond the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China are excluded) and beyond the most developed tier of emerging markets (currently South Korea and Taiwan are also excluded). The Underlying Index is comprised of common stocks, ADRs and GDRs of selected companies globally that are domiciled, principally traded in or have their main business operations in these markets or that generate at least 50% of their revenues from these markets. The index screens the largest stocks according to free-float market capitalization and weights them by modified liquidity. The Index is maintained by Solactive AG.

MSCI Portugal Plus 25/50 Index

The MSCI All Portugal Plus 25/50 Index is designed to represent the performance of the Broad Portugal Equity Universe, while including constituents with minimum levels of liquidity. The Broad Portugal Equity Universe includes securities that are classified in Portugal according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Portugal and carry out the majority of their operations in Portugal. 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 Pakistan Select 25/50 Index

The MSCI All Pakistan Select 25/50 Index is designed to represent the performance of the broad Pakistan equity universe, while including a minimum number of constituents. The broad Pakistan equity universe includes securities that are classified in Pakistan according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in Pakistan and carry out the majority of their operations in Pakistan. 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.

Solactive Brazil Industrials Index

The Solactive Brazil Industrials Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the industrials sector in Brazil. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the industrial sector and are domiciled, principally traded or have their main business operations in Brazil. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive Brazil Materials Index

The Solactive Brazil Materials Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the materials sector in Brazil. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the materials sector and are domiciled, principally traded in or have their main business operations in Brazil. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive Brazil Utilities Index

The Solactive Brazil Utilities Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of the utilities sector in Brazil. It is comprised of securities of companies that have their main business operations in the utilities sector and are domiciled, principally traded in or have their main business operations in Brazil. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive China Mid Cap Index

The Solactive China Mid Cap Index is designed to reflect the equity performance of Chinese mid-market capitalization companies. It is comprised of the 40 highest ranked companies whose market capitalization is less than 10 billion as of the date of their inclusion in the index. Only securities which are tradable for foreign investors without restrictions are eligible, such as Hong Kong listed securities incorporated in mainland China (H-shares) or with main business operations in China (Red chips), and Chinese ADRs and GDRs. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. A specific capping methodology is applied at the semi-annual index review to facilitate compliance with the rules governing the listing of financial products on exchanges in the United States. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

Solactive Czech Republic Index

The Solactive Czech Republic Index is designed to reflect broad-based equity market performance in the Czech Republic. The index is comprised of companies that are domiciled in, principally traded in or whose revenues are primarily from Czech Republic. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. The index is maintained by Solactive AG.

FTSE Bangladesh Index

The FTSE Bangladesh Index is designed to reflect broad based equity market performance in Bangladesh. The stocks are screened for liquidity and weighted according to modified free-float market capitalization. The index is comprised of companies that are

domiciled in, principally traded in or whose revenues are primarily from Bangladesh. 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 FTSE.

Disclaimers

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OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

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

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. is the custodian and transfer agent for each Fund.

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP serves as counsel for the Global X Funds[®] 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 year ended October 31, 2016. A previous independent registered public accounting firm audited the financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Funds' investment adviser, sub-adviser(s) (if applicable), custodian, and transfer agent who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements and are not intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund shares. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following Funds had commenced operations and have financial highlights for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016: Global X China Consumer ETF, Global X China Energy ETF, Global X China Financials ETF, Global X China Industrials ETF, Global X China Materials ETF, Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF, Global X FTSE Southeast Asia ETF, Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF, Global X MSCI Colombia ETF, Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF, Global X Brazil Consumers ETF, Global X MSCI Argentina ETF, Global X MSCI Greece ETF, Global X MSCI Norway ETF, Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF, Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF, Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF, Global X MSCI Portugal ETF, and Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF. The other Funds had not commenced operations as of the October 31, 2016 fiscal year end, and thus financial highlights are not yet available.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and has audited the financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016. The Funds' former independent registered public accounting firm audited the financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. The Funds' financial statements, are available without charge upon request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investment Income (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	Total from Distributions (\$)	Net Asset Value, End of Period (\$)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period (\$)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%) ††
Global X China Consumer ETF													
2016	13.72	0.20	(1.36)	(1.16)	(0.59)	—	(0.59)	11.97	(8.57)	73,023	0.65	1.71	38.13
2015	13.82	0.53	(0.37)	0.16	(0.26)	—	(0.26)	13.72	1.34	93,951	0.65	3.86	24.57
2014	15.87	0.17	(2.07)	(1.90)	(0.15)	—	(0.15)	13.82	(12.09)	134,014	0.65	1.18	18.89
2013	14.00	0.16	1.88	2.04	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	15.87	14.66	170,554	0.65	1.11	27.76
2012	15.29	0.24	(1.47)	(1.23)	(0.06)	—	(0.06)	14.00	(8.06)	126,715	0.65	1.73	17.32
Global X China Energy ETF													
2016	11.61	0.22	(0.94)	(0.72)	(0.33)	—	(0.33)	10.56	(6.11)	1,583	0.65	2.19	22.19
2015	15.03	0.22	(3.31)	(3.09)	(0.33)	—	(0.33)	11.61	(20.89)	1,741	0.65	1.66	15.62
2014	15.11	0.29	(0.09)	0.20	(0.28)	—	(0.28)	15.03	1.34	4,509	0.65	1.90	12.65
2013	13.76	0.26	1.34	1.60	(0.25)	—	(0.25)	15.11	11.72	4,534	0.65	1.82	24.41
2012	13.78	0.25	(0.01)	0.24	(0.26)	—	(0.26)	13.76	1.87	4,816	0.65	1.85	17.22
Global X China Financials ETF													
2016	14.90	0.25	(0.62)	(0.37)	(0.73)	—	(0.73)	13.80	(2.56)	28,289	0.65	1.92	18.43
2015	13.50	0.54	1.02	1.56	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	14.90	11.50	57,358	0.65	3.34	15.88
2014	13.29	0.23	0.05^	0.28	(0.07)	—	(0.07)	13.50	2.08	48,585	0.65	1.76	6.90
2013	12.03	0.27	1.36	1.63	(0.37)	—	(0.37)	13.29	13.61	42,518	0.65	2.09	33.49
2012	10.92	0.20	0.92	1.12	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	12.03	10.28	6,013	0.65	1.76	14.02
Global X China Industrials ETF													
2016	14.44	0.18	(1.71)	(1.53)	(0.34)	—	(0.34)	12.57	(10.60)	3,770	0.65	1.47	14.08
2015	12.93	0.21	1.40	1.61	(0.10)	—	(0.10)	14.44	12.49	7,222	0.65	1.38	23.87
2014	12.14	0.15	0.83	0.98	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	12.93	8.13	5,821	0.65	1.24	10.61
2013	11.40	0.15	0.75	0.90	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	12.14	7.89	4,248	0.65	1.28	19.01
2012	11.39	0.16	(0.13)	0.03	(0.02)	—	(0.02)	11.40	0.30	4,561	0.65	1.48	23.00
Global X China Materials ETF													
2016	13.29	0.16	0.68	0.84	(0.71)	—	(0.71)	13.42	6.84	1,342	0.65	1.31	26.33
2015	14.80	0.40	(1.70)	(1.30)	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	13.29	(8.95)	1,329	0.65	2.39	28.59
2014	15.13	0.19	(0.27)	(0.08)	(0.25)	—	(0.25)	14.80	(0.57)	2,959	0.65	1.26	13.51
2013 ⁽¹⁾	16.28	0.17	(1.05)	(0.88)	(0.27)	—	(0.27)	15.13	(5.63)	2,269	0.65	1.65	31.07
2012 ⁽¹⁾	19.16	0.25	(3.13)	(2.88)	—	—	—	16.28	(15.03)	2,441	0.65	1.50	50.30
Global X NASDAQ China Technology ETF													
2016	22.01	0.45	0.91	1.36	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	23.23	6.20	13,940	0.65	2.09	42.02
2015	23.48	0.12	(1.52)	(1.40)	(0.07)	—	(0.07)	22.01	(5.94)	15,404	0.65	0.52	44.95
2014	20.63	0.06	2.80	2.86	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	23.48	13.85	22,307	0.65	0.29	64.79
2013	13.77	0.02	6.92	6.94	(0.08)	—	(0.08)	20.63	50.68	10,317	0.65	0.14	57.24
2012	15.38	0.05	(1.47)	(1.42)	(0.19)	—	(0.19)	13.77	(9.17)	2,754	0.65	0.35	53.45

⁽¹⁾ Per share amounts have been restated for a 1 for 2 reverse share split on May 16, 2013. See Note 7 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

^ 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.

* 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.

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 (\$)	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 FTSE Southeast Asia ETF													
2016	13.07	0.31	0.78	1.09	(0.44)	—	(0.44)	13.72	8.75	12,349	0.65	2.40	12.94
2015	16.76	0.34	(3.61)	(3.27)	(0.42)	—	(0.42)	13.07	(19.97)	14,376	0.65	2.26	24.06
2014	17.12	0.39	(0.16)	0.23	(0.59)	—	(0.59)	16.76	1.68	29,336	0.65	2.36	8.36
2013	16.75	0.47	0.28 [^]	0.75	(0.38)	—	(0.38)	17.12	4.50	49,634	0.65	2.73	24.07
2012	15.51	0.51	1.10	1.61	(0.37)	—	(0.37)	16.75	10.77	32,656	0.65	3.23	9.69
Global X FTSE Andean 40 ETF													
2016	7.23	0.10	0.98	1.08	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	8.14	15.64	4,068	0.72	1.34	14.07
2015	10.60	0.17	(3.34)	(3.17)	(0.20)	—	(0.20)	7.23	(30.33)	3,253	0.72	2.02	21.91
2014	12.21	0.19	(1.63)	(1.44)	(0.17)	—	(0.17)	10.60	(11.84)	9,010	0.72	1.71	19.94
2013	14.37	0.23	(2.13)	(1.90)	(0.26)	—	(0.26)	12.21	(13.52)	10,382	0.72	1.71	22.05
2012	13.61	0.23	0.77	1.00	(0.24)	—	(0.24)	14.37	7.63	8,620	0.72	1.65	25.80
Global X MSCI Colombia ETF													
2016	8.79	0.16	0.39	0.55	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	9.22	6.55	88,760	0.65@	1.82	37.60
2015	17.42	0.31	(8.53)	(8.22)	(0.41)	—	(0.41)	8.79	(47.93)	66,616	0.61@	2.80	66.93
2014	20.55	0.40	(2.78)	(2.38)	(0.75)	—	(0.75)	17.42	(11.73)	100,688	0.66@	2.12	47.57
2013	21.89	0.42	(1.31)	(0.89)	(0.45)	—	(0.45)	20.55	(4.21)	149,625	0.75@	2.05	52.06
2012	19.19	0.39	2.52	2.91	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	21.89	15.41	182,379	0.78@	1.92	61.70
Global X Brazil Mid Cap ETF													
2016	6.87	0.13	3.16	3.29	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	9.98	49.36	4,988	0.69	1.64	39.09
2015	12.22	0.21	(5.19)	(4.98)	(0.37)	—	(0.37)	6.87	(41.75)	3,089	0.69	2.26	31.63
2014	14.58	0.39	(2.04)	(1.65)	(0.71)	—	(0.71)	12.22	(11.59)	7,942	0.69	2.99	17.72
2013	15.55	0.50	(1.02)	(0.52)	(0.45)	—	(0.45)	14.58	(3.52)	12,390	0.69	3.32	16.38
2012	15.55	0.47	(0.13)	0.34	(0.34)	—	(0.34)	15.55	2.42	20,994	0.69	2.98	34.81
Global X Brazil Consumer ETF													
2016	8.49	0.09	5.90	5.99	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	14.36	71.59	7,182	0.77	0.86	14.64
2015	16.57	0.15	(7.83)	(7.68)	(0.40)	—	(0.40)	8.49	(47.30)	2,971	0.77	1.26	29.16
2014	17.89	0.33	(1.44)	(1.11)	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	16.57	(6.20)	9,943	0.78‡	1.98	18.59
2013	19.43	0.15	(1.45)	(1.30)	(0.24)	—	(0.24)	17.89	(6.80)	18,787	0.77	0.80	15.01
2012	16.78	0.14	2.73	2.87	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	19.43	17.49	25,257	0.77	0.83	49.88
Global X MSCI Argentina ETF													
2016	19.81	0.15	3.89	4.04	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	23.69	20.65	90,602	0.74	0.69	20.88
2015	21.18	0.11	(1.39)	(1.28)	(0.09)	—	(0.09)	19.81	(6.04)	15,355	0.74	0.58	26.88
2014	20.29	0.10	0.91 [^]	1.01	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	21.18	5.03	20,652	0.74	0.49	95.29
2013 ⁽¹⁾	16.84	0.10	3.53	3.63	(0.18)	—	(0.18)	20.29	21.73	6,595	0.74	0.57	26.52
2012 ⁽¹⁾	22.04	0.24	(4.85)	(4.61)	(0.59)	—	(0.59)	16.84	(21.44)	2,946	0.74	1.25	29.51

⁽¹⁾ Per share amounts have been restated for a 1 for 2 reverse share split on May 16, 2013. See Note 7 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

[^] 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.

* 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 Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets includes the effect of a waiver. If these expense offsets were excluded, the ratio would have been 0.84%, 0.79%, 0.78%, 0.80%, and 0.83% for the years ended October 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

‡ The ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets includes the effect of income taxes. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio would have been 0.77% for the Global X Brazil Consumer ETF.

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 (Loss) (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	Total from Distributions (\$)	Net Asset Value, End of Period (\$)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period (\$)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%) ††
Global X MSCI Greece ETF													
2016	10.41	0.13	(3.07)	(2.94)	(0.12)	—	(0.12)	7.35	(28.33)	245,561	0.62	1.71	76.19
2015	15.84	0.18	(5.48)	(5.30)	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	10.41	(33.66)	314,907	0.62	1.61	29.35
2014	22.60	0.08	(6.83)	(6.75)	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	15.84	(29.83)	140,201	0.62	0.38	64.19
2013	16.16	0.15	6.32	6.47	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	22.60	40.14	94,938	0.61	0.84	77.29
2012 ⁽¹⁾	15.18	0.25	0.76	1.01	(0.03)	—	(0.03)	16.16	6.70	25,863	0.62†	1.93†	23.99
Global X MSCI Norway ETF													
2016	10.75	0.35	0.34	0.69	(0.37)	—	(0.37)	11.07	6.86	113,997	0.50	3.39	16.62
2015	14.82	0.34	(3.58)	(3.24)	(0.83)	—	(0.83)	10.75	(22.50)	65,024	0.50	2.76	16.05
2014	16.76	0.63	(2.18)	(1.55)	(0.39)	—	(0.39)	14.82	(9.46)	183,038	0.50	3.76	26.50
2013	15.09	0.50	1.60	2.10	(0.43)	—	(0.43)	16.76	14.21	80,465	0.50	3.23	11.01
2012	13.96	0.49	1.00	1.49	(0.36)	—	(0.36)	15.09	11.24	61,129	0.50	3.52	23.39
Global X FTSE Nordic Region ETF													
2016	22.29	0.63	(2.91)	(2.28)	(0.63)	—	(0.63)	19.38	(10.54)	40,899	0.51	3.01	10.90
2015	24.36	0.59	(1.81)	(1.22)	(0.85)	—	(0.85)	22.29	(5.05)	52,596	0.50	2.53	7.76
2014	23.74	0.79	0.46	1.25	(0.63)	—	(0.63)	24.36	5.30	59,927	0.50	3.16	6.05
2013	18.65	0.62	4.97	5.59	(0.50)	—	(0.50)	23.74	30.54	56,015	0.50	2.92	8.95
2012	17.47	0.50	1.27	1.77	(0.53)	(0.06)	(0.59)	18.65	10.84	26,293	0.50	2.88	10.15
Global X MSCI Nigeria ETF													
2016	7.94	0.21	(3.54)	(3.33)	(0.30)	—	(0.30)	4.31	(43.30)	28,009	1.02@	3.80	29.61
2015	13.02	0.34	(5.11)	(4.77)	(0.31)	—	(0.31)	7.94	(37.25)	24,623	0.68@	3.72	34.00
2014	14.92	0.47	(2.16)	(1.69)	(0.17)	(0.04)	(0.21)	13.02	(11.55)	16,924	0.68@	3.14	54.75
2013 ⁽²⁾	15.31	0.30	(0.69)	(0.39)	—	—	—	14.92	(2.55)	5,970	0.68†@	3.54†	5.44
Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF													
2016	19.27	0.20	1.14^	1.34	(0.46)	—	(0.46)	20.15	7.33	15,112	0.56	1.13	9.35
2015	25.55	0.49	(6.37)	(5.88)	(0.40)	—	(0.40)	19.27	(23.29)	106,925	0.58	2.22	19.72
2014 ⁽³⁾	25.08	0.51	0.01^	0.52	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	25.55	2.07	152,027	0.58†‡	2.00†	24.14
Global X MSCI Portugal ETF													
2016	10.85	0.42	(0.93)	(0.51)	(0.46)	—	(0.46)	9.88	(4.86)	25,694	0.61	4.26	27.20
2015	12.65	0.30	(1.87)	(1.57)	(0.23)	—	(0.23)	10.85	(12.39)	37,449	0.61	2.68	35.26
2014 ⁽⁴⁾	15.04	0.38	(2.77)	(2.39)	—	—	—	12.65	(15.89)	36,692	0.61†	2.58†	53.58
Global X MSCI Pakistan ETF													
2016	14.17	0.58	0.90	1.48	(0.37)	(0.05)	(0.42)	15.23	10.87	10,664	0.91	4.01	21.22
2015 ⁽⁵⁾	15.28	0.35	(1.46)	(1.11)	—	—	—	14.17	(7.26)	5,667	0.90†	4.43†	19.31

⁽¹⁾ The Fund commenced operations on December 7, 2011.

⁽²⁾ The Fund commenced operations on April 2, 2013.

⁽³⁾ The Fund commenced operations on November 6, 2013.

⁽⁴⁾ The Fund commenced operations on November 12, 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ The Fund commenced operations on April 22, 2015.

^ 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.

* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

** Total Return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

† Annualized.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

@ The ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets includes the effect of a waiver. If these expenses offsets were excluded, the ratio would have been 1.10%, 0.92%, 0.92% and 0.92% for the year and period ended October 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

‡ The ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets includes the effect of income taxes. If these expenses were excluded, the ratio would have been 0.58% for the Global X Next Emerging & Frontier ETF.

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

OTHER INFORMATION

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no 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. The Exchange has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, shares that are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such shares by investment companies and companies relying on Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order that permits registered investment companies to invest in shares beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1)(A), subject to certain terms and conditions.

The Trust has obtained an SEC order permitting registered investment companies to invest in Shares, as described above. One such condition stated in the order is that investment companies relying on the order must enter into a written agreement with the Trust.

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on NYSE Arca is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at NYSE Arca upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

For more information visit our website at

www.globalxfunds.com

or call 1-888-GXFund-1 (1-888-493-8631)

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A Statement of Additional Information dated March 1, 2017, 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 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-GXFund-1 (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.globalxfunds.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 at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC or on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the Public Reference section of the SEC, 100 F Street N.E., Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

PROSPECTUS

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.

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March 1, 2017

Investment Company Act File No.: 811-22209