

*No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise. This prospectus constitutes a public offering of these securities only in those jurisdictions where they may be lawfully offered for sale and only by persons permitted to sell these securities.*



## PROSPECTUS

Initial Public Offering and Continuous Offering

September 9, 2026

**Global X 3-10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Index ETF ("TMTX")**  
**Global X Canadian Universe Bond Index ETF ("AGGX")**  
**Global X 1-10 Year Canadian Corporate Bond Index ETF ("GCIG")**  
**Global X S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index ETF ("CNDC")**  
**Global X Korea KOSPI 200 Index ETF ("KORX")**  
**Global X Artificial Intelligence Memory Index ETF ("DRAM")**  
**Global X Asia Semiconductor Index ETF ("ACHP")**

**(each, an "ETF" or an "Index ETF", and together, the "ETFs" or the "Index ETFs")**

The ETFs are exchange traded mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. Class A units of each ETF (other than TMTX), and the Unhedged Units, Hedged Units, and US\$ Units (as defined herein) of TMTX, are being offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus (collectively, the "**Units**"). There is no minimum number of Units that may be issued. The Units of each ETF are offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value of such Units in the applicable currency next determined following the receipt of a subscription order.

TMTX consists of three classes of Units: (i) an unhedged class of Units for sale in Canadian dollars (the "**Unhedged Units**"); (ii) a hedged class of Units for sale in Canadian dollars, where the U.S. currency exposure in respect of the portfolio assets allocable to this class of Units is hedged back to the Canadian dollar (the "**Hedged Units**"); and (iii) US\$ Units. The base currency of the Unhedged Units and the Hedged Units of TMTX is Canadian dollars. The base currency of the US\$ Units of TMTX is U.S. dollars. Each Unit of a class of TMTX represents an equal, undivided interest in the portion of the ETF's assets allocable to that class.

The base currency of each ETF, other than TMTX, is Canadian dollars. Units of KORX are available in both Canadian dollars ("**Cdn\$ Units**") and US\$ Units. Units of each ETF, other than TMTX and KORX, are offered for sale on a continuous basis only in Cdn\$ Units by this prospectus.

No currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs (other than the Hedged Units of TMTX).

Subscriptions for US\$ Units can only be made in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, redemption proceeds of US\$ Units can only be paid in U.S. dollars. Subscriptions for Units other than US\$ Units can only be made in Canadian dollars. Redemption proceeds for Units other than US\$ Units will be paid in Canadian dollars.

Units of the ETFs have been conditionally approved for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX**"). Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements on or before August 11, 2028, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors can buy or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units.

The manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs is Global X Investments Canada Inc. (“**Global X**”, the “**Investment Manager**”, the “**Manager**” or the “**Trustee**”).

### **Investment Objectives**

#### *TMTX*

TMTX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that is designed to measure the performance of U.S. treasuries with a remaining term to maturity between three and ten years (currently, the ICE U.S. Treasury 3-10 Year Bond Index). In respect of the portion of the portfolio attributable to the Hedged Units, TMTX will seek to hedge U.S. currency exposure back to Canadian dollars.

#### *AGGX*

AGGX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market (currently, the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index).

#### *GCIG*

GCIG seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the Canadian investment-grade corporate bond market, primarily with a term to maturity between one and ten years (currently, the FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index).

#### *CNDC*

CNDC seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the broad Canadian equities market (currently, the S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index).

#### *KORX*

KORX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of major companies listed on the Korea Exchange (currently, the KOSPI 200 Index).

#### *DRAM*

DRAM seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of leading companies involved in the development and production of memory technologies and data storage solutions driving the buildout of artificial intelligence infrastructure (currently, the Mirae Asset Artificial Intelligence Memory Index).

#### *ACHP*

ACHP seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of leading companies, in developed and emerging Asian markets, involved in the semiconductor industry (currently, the Mirae Asset Asia Semiconductor Index).

See “Investment Objectives”.

The ETFs are subject to certain investment restrictions. See “Investment Restrictions”.

### **Additional Considerations**

The ETFs are open-end mutual funds established under the laws of Ontario. The Manager, on behalf of each ETF, has entered into and may enter into agreements with registered dealers (each a “**Designated Broker**” or “**Dealer**”) which, amongst other things, enables a Designated Broker or Dealer to purchase and redeem Units directly from the ETFs. No Designated Broker or Dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus nor has any Designated Broker

or Dealer performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. The securities regulatory authorities have provided the ETFs with a decision exempting the ETFs from the requirement to include a certificate of an underwriter in the prospectus. The Designated Broker and the Dealers of the ETFs are not underwriters of the ETFs in connection with the distribution by the ETFs of their Units under this prospectus.

Holders of Units of an ETF (the “**Unitholders**”) will be able to redeem Units in any number for cash at a redemption price per Unit of 95% of the closing price for the Unit on the applicable exchange on the effective day of redemption. Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers or investment advisers before redeeming Units for cash. Each ETF will also offer additional redemption or exchange options which are available where a Dealer, Designated Broker or Unitholder redeems or exchanges a prescribed number of Units (a “**PNU**”). See “Exchange and Redemption of Units”.

**For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Units of an ETF, see “Risk Factors”.**

Registrations and transfers of Units will be effected only through the book-entry only system administered by CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. Beneficial owners will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing their ownership.

Although the ETFs are mutual funds under Canadian securities legislation and each ETF is considered to be a separate mutual fund under such legislation, certain provisions of such legislation and the policies of the Canadian Securities Administrators applicable to conventional mutual funds and designed to protect investors who purchase securities of mutual funds, do not apply. **Each ETF has also been granted exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds.**

Additional information about each ETF is or will be available in its most recently filed annual financial statements together with the accompanying independent auditor’s report, any interim financial statements of that ETF filed after the respective financial statements, its most recently filed annual and interim management reports of fund performance, and the most recently filed ETF Facts of that ETF. These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus which means that they legally form part of this prospectus. For further details, see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

You can get a copy of these documents at your request, and at no cost, by calling the Manager toll-free at 1-866-641-5739 or from your dealer. These documents will also be available on the Manager’s website at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca), or by contacting the Manager by e-mail at [info@globalx.ca](mailto:info@globalx.ca). These documents and other information about the ETFs are also available on the website of SEDAR+ (the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

|                                         |                   |                       |
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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

*The following is a summary of the principal features of this distribution and should be read together with the more detailed information and financial data and statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in the prospectus. Capitalized terms not defined in this summary are defined in the Glossary.*

### **The ETFs**

The ETFs are open-end mutual funds established under the laws of Ontario.

See “Overview of the Legal Structure of the ETFs”.

### **Investment Objectives**

#### *TMTX*

TMTX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that is designed to measure the performance of U.S. treasuries with a remaining term to maturity between three and ten years (currently, the ICE U.S. Treasury 3-10 Year Bond Index). In respect of the portion of the portfolio attributable to the Hedged Units, TMTX will seek to hedge U.S. currency exposure back to Canadian dollars.

#### *AGGX*

AGGX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market (currently, the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index).

#### *GCIG*

GCIG seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the Canadian investment-grade corporate bond market, primarily with a term to maturity between one and ten years (currently, the FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index).

#### *CNDC*

CNDC seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the broad Canadian equities market (currently, the S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index).

#### *KORX*

KORX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of major companies listed on the Korea Exchange (currently, the KOSPI 200 Index).

#### *DRAM*

DRAM seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of leading companies involved in the development and production of memory technologies and data storage solutions driving the buildout of artificial intelligence infrastructure (currently, the Mirae Asset Artificial Intelligence Memory Index).

#### *ACHP*

ACHP seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of leading companies, in developed and emerging Asian markets, involved in the semiconductor industry (currently, the Mirae Asset Asia Semiconductor Index).

See “Investment Objectives”.

## **Investment Strategies**

### *Index ETFs*

In order to achieve their investment objectives and obtain direct or indirect exposure to securities of their Underlying Index’s Constituent Issuers, the Index ETFs may invest in and hold the securities of Constituent Issuers in substantially the same proportion as they are reflected in the applicable Underlying Index, or may invest in and hold index participation units of exchange traded funds or use derivatives, including but not limited to swap agreements, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, options on securities and indices, money market instruments, reverse repurchase agreements or a combination of the foregoing, that are based on the applicable Underlying Index, provided that the use of such derivative instruments is in compliance with NI 81-102 and is consistent with the investment objective of that Index ETF. Certain Index ETFs may also invest in ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index. To the extent permitted, each Index ETF will generally be fully invested in, or exposed to, its Underlying Index at all times.

In respect of the portion of its portfolio attributable to the Hedged Units, TMTX will seek to hedge U.S. currency exposure back to Canadian dollars. Other than the Hedged Units of TMTX, no currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs.

### *KORX*

In order to achieve its investment objective, and obtain direct or indirect exposure to securities of its Underlying Index’s Constituent Issuers, KORX may invest in and hold the securities of Constituent Issuers in substantially the same proportion as they are reflected in the applicable Underlying Index, or may invest in and hold index participation units of exchange traded funds or use derivatives, including but not limited to swap agreements, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, options on securities and indices, money market instruments, reverse repurchase agreements or a combination of the foregoing, that are based on the applicable Underlying Index, provided that the use of such derivative instruments is in compliance with NI 81-102 and is consistent with the investment objective of KORX. KORX may also invest in ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index. To the extent permitted, KORX will generally be fully invested in or exposed to its Underlying Index at all times.

KORX may achieve its investment objective by investing in the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, a Korean domiciled and listed exchange traded fund operated and managed by a Korean-based affiliate of the Manager. The Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the KOSPI 200 Index. The Manager intends to ensure that KORX will own less than 10% of

any class or series of securities of the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, although no assurance can be provided in this regard.

### **General Investment Strategies**

#### **Investments in Underlying Funds (All ETFs)**

In accordance with applicable securities legislation, including NI 81-102, and, as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in securities of Constituent Issuers directly, an ETF may invest in one or more other investment funds, including other investment funds managed by the Manager, provided that no management fees or incentive fees are payable that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying fund for the same service. The Manager's allocation to investments in other investment funds, if any, will vary from time to time depending on the relative size and liquidity of the investment fund, and the ability of the Manager to identify appropriate investment funds that are consistent with the applicable ETF's investment objectives and strategies.

#### **Use of Derivatives (All ETFs)**

An ETF may use derivative instruments for various purposes, including to generate additional income, reduce transaction costs, and increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading, and for currency hedging. Any use of derivative instruments, including futures contracts and forward contracts, will be consistent with the applicable ETF's investment objectives and strategies, and will be in accordance with NI 81-102 or exemptions therefrom.

#### **Reverse Repurchase Transactions (All ETFs)**

An ETF may enter into reverse repurchase transactions. The Manager has adopted policies and practice guidelines applicable to each ETF to manage the risks associated with entering into reverse repurchase transactions.

#### **Securities Lending (All ETFs)**

An ETF may lend securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other borrowers desiring to borrow securities provided that such securities lending qualifies as a "securities lending arrangement" for the purposes of the Tax Act. Securities lending will allow an ETF to earn additional income to offset its costs. In carrying out securities lending, an ETF will engage a lending agent with experience and expertise in completing such transactions.

#### **Non-Discretionary Investing (Index ETFs)**

As each Index ETF is seeking to replicate the performance of its respective Underlying Index, the Manager does not invest the assets of the Index ETFs on a discretionary basis or select securities based on the Manager's view of the investment merit of a particular security or company, except to the extent it may select securities of issuers in the course of employing a stratified sampling strategy to seek to closely match the investment characteristics of an Index ETF's portfolio with its Underlying Index.

#### **Stratified Sampling (Index ETFs)**

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Index ETF may, in certain circumstances, employ a “stratified sampling” strategy. Under this stratified sampling strategy, an Index ETF may not hold all of the Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, but instead will hold a portfolio of securities, which may include securities of investment funds, that closely matches the aggregate investment characteristics of the securities included in its Underlying Index. Examples of when an Index ETF may employ stratified sampling include, but are not limited to, the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing securities of all of the Constituent Issuers, tax optimization strategies, liquidation strategies, inability to trade a Constituent Issuer due to a pending corporate action or jurisdictional limitations, cease trade order, other event affecting a Constituent Security or compliance with applicable law (including NI 81-102).

## **Offering**

The ETFs are exchange traded mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. Class A units of each ETF (other than TMTX), and the Unhedged Units, Hedged Units, and US\$ Units of TMTX, are being offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus. There is no minimum number of Units that may be issued. The Units of each ETF are offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value of such Units in the applicable currency next determined following the receipt of a subscription order.

TMTX consists of three classes of Units: (i) Unhedged Units; (ii) Hedged Units, and; (iii) US\$ Units. The base currency of the Unhedged Units and the Hedged Units of TMTX is Canadian dollars. The base currency of the US\$ Units of TMTX is U.S. dollars. Each Unit of a class of TMTX represents an equal, undivided interest in the portion of the ETF’s assets allocable to that class.

The base currency of each ETF, other than TMTX, is Canadian dollars. Units of KORX are available in both Cdn\$ Units and US\$ Units. Units of each ETF, other than TMTX and KORX, are offered for sale on a continuous basis only in Cdn\$ Units by this prospectus.

No currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs other than the Hedged Units of TMTX.

Units of the ETFs have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors can buy or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units.

See “Plan of Distribution”.

## **Special Considerations for Purchasers**

Units of the Index ETFs are, in the opinion of the Manager, index participation units within the meaning of NI 81-102. Accordingly, in the opinion of the Manager, mutual funds may purchase Units of an Index ETF without regard to the control, concentration or “fund of funds” restrictions of NI 81-102. No purchase of Units of an Index ETF should be made solely in reliance on the above statements.

DRAM and ACHP have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit, subject to certain conditions, DRAM and ACHP to purchase and hold securities of an underlying issuer or enter into a specified derivatives transaction even though, immediately after the

transaction, more than 10% of the NAV of the applicable ETF would be invested, directly or indirectly, in securities of such underlying issuer.

KORX is applying for exemptive relief from certain concentration and fund-on-fund restrictions under NI 81-102 in order to permit KORX to invest primarily in the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, in accordance with its investment objectives and strategies.

The provisions of the so-called “early warning” requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of Units of an ETF. In addition, each ETF is entitled to rely on exemptive relief from the securities regulatory authorities to permit a Unitholder of that ETF to acquire more than 20% of the Units of that ETF through purchases on the applicable exchange without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation.

See “Purchases of Units – Buying and Selling Units of an ETF”, “Purchases of Units – Special Considerations for Unitholders”, “Attributes of the Securities – Description of the Securities Distributed” and “Exemptions and Approvals”.

## **Distribution Policy**

It is anticipated that KORX, DRAM, and ACHP will make distributions to their Unitholders on an annual basis.

It is anticipated that CNDC will make distributions to their Unitholders on a quarterly basis.

It is anticipated that TMTX, AGGX and GCIG will make distributions to Unitholders on a monthly basis.

The amount of distributions may fluctuate from distribution period to distribution period, and there can be no assurance that the ETFs will make any distribution in any particular period or periods. The amount of distributions, if any, will be based on the Manager’s assessment of the prevailing market conditions. The amount of distributions may vary if there are changes in any of the factors that affect the net cash flow on the portfolio of an ETF, and the other assumptions noted above or herein. The amount and date of any ordinary cash distributions of the ETFs will be announced in advance by issuance of a press release.

The Manager will review the level of distributions for each ETF on a regular basis to consider the sustainability of such distributions. Depending on the underlying investments of an ETF, distributions on the Units are expected to consist of income, including foreign source income, taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations and capital gains, less the expenses of the ETF, and may include returns of capital. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of these distributions, and any such change will be announced by press release. Distributions will be paid in cash, unless a Unitholder has chosen to participate in the Reinvestment Plan.

It is anticipated that distributions for US\$ Units of an ETF will be made to Unitholders in U.S. dollars.

To the extent required, each ETF will also make payable after December 15 but on or before December 31 of that calendar year (in the case of a taxation year that ends on December 15), or prior to the end of each taxation year (in any

other case), sufficient net income (including net capital gains) that has not previously been paid or made payable so that each ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax under Part I of the Tax Act in any given year and such distributions will be automatically reinvested in Units of the applicable ETF or paid in Units of the applicable ETF, in each case which will then be immediately consolidated such that the number of outstanding Units of the applicable ETF held by each Unitholder on such day following the distribution will equal the number of Units of the applicable ETF held by the Unitholder prior to that distribution.

Distributions are not fixed or guaranteed. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of the distributions of an ETF, and any such change will be announced by the Manager via press release.

See “Distribution Policy” and “Income Tax Considerations – Tax Implications of an ETF’s Distribution Policy”.

#### **Distribution Reinvestment**

At any time, a Unitholder of an ETF may elect to participate in the Reinvestment Plan by contacting the CDS Participant(s) through which the Unitholder holds its Units. Under the Reinvestment Plan, cash distributions will be used to acquire additional Units of the applicable ETF held by the Unitholder in the market and will be credited to the account of the Unitholder through CDS.

See “Distribution Policy – Distribution Reinvestment Plan”.

#### **Redemptions of Units**

On any Trading Day, Unitholders, Dealers and Designated Brokers may redeem: (i) Units for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the applicable Units on the effective day of redemption, where the Units being redeemed are not equal to a PNU or a multiple PNU or (ii) less any applicable redemption charges, a PNU or a multiple PNU of an ETF for cash equal to the net asset value of that number of Units. A cash redemption request will be subject to a maximum redemption price payable to a Unitholder of the NAV per Unit of the applicable ETF. Redemption proceeds of US\$ Units can only be paid in U.S. dollars. Redemption proceeds for Units other than US\$ Units will be paid in Canadian dollars. As Unitholders will generally be able to sell (rather than redeem) Units at the applicable full market price on the TSX through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, unless they are redeeming a PNU, Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming such Units for cash. No fees or expenses are paid by a Unitholder of an ETF to the Manager or the respective ETF in connection with selling Units of the ETF on the TSX. Each ETF will also offer additional redemption options which are available where a Dealer, Designated Broker or Unitholder redeems a PNU.

See “Exchange and Redemption of Units”.

**Income Tax Considerations**

A Unitholder of an ETF who is resident in Canada will generally be required to include, in computing income for a taxation year, the amount of income (including any taxable capital gains) that is paid or becomes payable to the Unitholder by that ETF in that year (including such income that is paid in Units or reinvested in additional Units of the ETF).

A Unitholder of an ETF who disposes of a Unit of the ETF that is held as capital property, including on a redemption or otherwise, will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition (other than any amount payable by the ETF which represents income or capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Unitholder), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Unit disposed of.

Each investor should satisfy himself or herself as to the federal and provincial tax consequences of an investment in Units of an ETF by obtaining advice from his or her tax advisor.

See “Income Tax Considerations”.

**Eligibility for Investment**

Provided that Units of an ETF are listed on a “designated stock exchange” (which includes the TSX) or the ETF qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act, the Units of such ETF would, if issued on the date hereof, be on such date qualified investments under the Tax Act for Registered Plans.

See “Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks”, “Income Tax Considerations – Status of the ETFs” and “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Registered Plans”.

**Documents Incorporated by Reference**

Additional information about each ETF is or will be available in its most recently filed annual and interim financial statements, its most recently filed annual and interim management report of fund performance, and its most recently filed ETF Facts. These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus legally form part of this prospectus just as if they were printed as part of this prospectus. These documents are or will be publicly available on the website of the ETFs at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca) and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1-866-641-5739 or by contacting your dealer. These documents and other information about the ETFs are or will also be publicly available at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

See “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

**Termination**

The ETFs do not have a fixed termination date but may be terminated at the discretion of the Manager in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration.

See “Termination of the ETFs”.

**Risk Factors**

There are certain risk factors inherent to an investment in the ETFs.

See “Risk Factors”.

## ***Organization and Management of the ETFs***

### **The Manager, Investment Manager and Trustee**

Global X Investments Canada Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of Canada, is the manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs. The Manager is responsible for providing or arranging for the provision of administrative services and management functions required by the ETFs. The Manager will also provide investment advisory and portfolio management services to the ETFs. The principal office of the Manager is 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7.

Global X and its subsidiaries are an innovative financial services organization distributing the Global X family of exchange traded funds. Global X is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset Global Investments Co., Ltd. (“**Mirae Asset**”).

Mirae Asset is the Korea-based asset management entity of Mirae Asset Financial Group, one of the world’s largest investment managers in emerging market equities. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Manager of the ETFs”.

### **Custodian**

CIBC Mellon Trust Company (“**CIBC Mellon**”) is the custodian of the ETFs and is independent of the Manager. CIBC Mellon provides custodial services to the ETFs and is located in Toronto, Ontario.

See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Custodian”.

### **Valuation Agent**

CIBC Mellon has been retained to provide accounting valuation services to the ETFs. CIBC Mellon is located in Toronto, Ontario. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Valuation Agent”.

### **Auditor**

KPMG LLP is responsible for auditing the financial statements of the ETFs. The auditor is independent of the Manager. The office of the auditor is located in Toronto, Ontario. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Auditor”.

### **Promoter**

Global X is also the promoter of the ETFs. Global X took the initiative in founding and organizing the ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Promoter”.

### **Registrar and Transfer Agent**

TSX Trust Company, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario is the registrar and transfer agent for Units of the ETFs pursuant to registrar and transfer agency agreements. TSX Trust Company is independent of the Manager. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Registrar and Transfer Agent”.

### **Securities Lending Agents**

The Bank of New York Mellon (“**BNY**”) may act as securities lending agents for the ETFs. BNY is located in New York City, New York.

See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Securities Lending Agents”.

## ***Summary of Fees and Expenses***

Set out below is a summary of the fees and expenses payable by the ETFs, and the fees and expenses that Unitholders may have to pay if they invest in the ETFs. Unitholders may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. Alternatively, each ETF may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in that ETF.

*Fees and Expenses Payable by the ETFs*

**Type of Charge**

**Description**

**Management Fee**

Each ETF pays annual Management Fees, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, to the Manager equal to an annual percentage of the net asset value of the Units, plus applicable Sales Tax. The Management Fees of each ETF are as follows:

| ETF  | Annual Management Fee |
|------|-----------------------|
| TMTX | 0.15%                 |
| AGGX | 0.08%                 |
| GCIG | 0.15%                 |
| CNDC | 0.05%                 |
| KORX | 0.45%                 |
| DRAM | 0.49%                 |
| ACHP | 0.49%                 |

See “Fees and Expenses”.

**Management Fee Distributions**

The Manager may, at its discretion, agree to charge a reduced fee as compared to the fee it would otherwise be entitled to receive from an ETF with respect to large investments in the ETF by Unitholders. Such a reduction will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of the ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity. In such cases, an amount equal to the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee will be distributed by the ETF, at the discretion of the Manager, to the applicable Unitholders as Management Fee Distributions.

**Operating Expenses**

Unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager, each ETF, other than TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, will pay all of its operating expenses, including but not limited to: Management Fees; audit fees; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; costs associated with meetings of Unitholders; listing and annual stock exchange fees; index licensing fees, if applicable; CDS fees; bank related fees and interest charges; extraordinary expenses; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; registrar and transfer agent fees; costs of the IRC; income taxes; Sales Tax;

brokerage expenses and commissions; withholding taxes and fees payable to service providers in connection with regulatory compliance and tax matters in foreign jurisdictions. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

The Manager will pay all the expenses of TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, other than Management Fees, any Sales Taxes on applicable Management Fees, and any brokerage expenses and commissions as may be applicable. The Manager will reimburse each of TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, for any of the costs associated with compliance with NI 81-107. As a result, TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, will not have any operating expenses other than Management Fees, any Sales Taxes on applicable Management Fees, and any brokerage expenses and commissions as may be applicable.

Costs and expenses payable by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager include fees of a general administrative nature.

See “Fees and Expenses”.

#### **Underlying Fund Fees**

An ETF may, in accordance with its investment strategy and applicable Canadian securities legislation, invest in exchange traded funds, mutual funds or other public investment funds which may be managed by the Manager, its affiliates or independent fund managers. There are fees and expenses payable by these underlying funds in addition to the fees and expenses payable by an ETF. With respect to such investments, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by an ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by an ETF in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate or associate of the Manager.

#### **Expenses of the Issue**

Apart from the initial organizational costs of an ETF, all expenses related to the issuance of Units of the ETF are borne by the ETF.

See “Fees and Expenses”.

#### *Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by Unitholders*

#### **Administration Charge**

As may be agreed between the Manager and a Designated Broker or Dealer, the Manager may charge the Designated Broker and Dealers of an ETF, at its discretion, an issue, exchange or redemption charge to offset certain transaction costs associated with the issuance, exchange or redemption of Units. Administration charges are variable, and the Manager will publish the current administration charges, if any, on its website, [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca). These administrative charges do not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units on a stock exchange.

## GLOSSARY

The following terms have the following meaning:

“**ADRs**” means American Depositary Receipts;

“**AI**” means artificial intelligence;

“**allowable capital loss**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”;

“**Basket of Securities**” means a group of shares or other securities, including but not limited to one or more exchange traded funds or securities, determined by the Investment Manager from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders, exchanges, redemptions or for other purposes;

“**Basket Subscription**” means a subscription consisting of cash or cash and cash equivalents, determined to be acceptable to Global X from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders;

“**BNY**” means The Bank of New York Mellon;

“**Canadian securities legislation**” means the securities laws in force in each province and territory of Canada, all regulations, rules, orders and policies made thereunder and all multilateral and national instruments adopted by the Securities Regulatory Authorities in such jurisdictions;

“**Capital Gains Refund**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the ETFs”;

“**cash equivalents**” means an evidence of indebtedness that has a remaining term of maturity of 365 days or less and that is issued, or fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest, by (a) the government of Canada or the government of a province or territory of Canada, (b) the government of the United States of America, the government of one of the states of the United States of America, the government of another sovereign state or a permitted supranational agency, if, in each case, the evidence of indebtedness has a designated rating, or (c) a Canadian financial institution, or a financial institution that is not incorporated or organized under the laws of Canada or of a jurisdiction if, in either case, evidences of indebtedness of that issuer or guarantor that are rated as short term debt by a designated rating organization or its DRO affiliate (each within the meaning of NI 81-102) have a designated rating;

“**Cash Redemption**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Exchange and Redemption of Units”;

“**Cash Subscription**” means a subscription order for Units of an ETF that is paid in full in cash;

“**Cdn\$ Units**” means the units of an ETF that are denominated in Canadian dollars, and “**Cdn\$ Unit**” means one of them;

“**CDS**” means CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.;

“**CDSX**” means the electronic communication system between the CDS Participants and the Plan Agent;

“**CDS Participant**” means a participant in CDS that holds security entitlements in Units of an ETF on behalf of beneficial owners of those Units;

“**CIBC**” means Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce;

“**CIBC Mellon**” means CIBC Mellon Trust Company;

“**CIBC SLA**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Securities Lending Agents”;

“**Constituent Issuers**” means the issuers that from time to time are included in an Underlying Index as determined by the Index Provider and “**Constituent Issuer**” means any one of them;

“**Constituent Securities**” means the securities included in an Underlying Index or portfolio of an Index ETF from time to time, if any, or where the Manager uses a representative “sampling” methodology, the securities included in the representative sample of issuers intended to replicate the Underlying Index as determined from time to time by the Manager or Index Provider as the case may be;

“**CRA**” means the Canada Revenue Agency;

“**CRS Rules**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Unitholder Matters – Exchange of Tax Information”;

“**Custodian**” means CIBC Mellon, in its capacity as custodian of the ETFs pursuant to the Custodian Agreement;

“**Custodian Agreement**” means the second amended and restated master custodial services agreement dated September 1, 2013, as amended from time to time, between the Manager, in its capacity as manager and trustee of the ETFs, CIBC Mellon, CIBC and BNY;

“**Cyber Security Incidents**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Risk Factors – Cybersecurity Risk”;

“**Dealer**” means a registered dealer (that may or may not be a Designated Broker) that has entered into a Dealer Agreement with the Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, pursuant to which the Dealer may subscribe for Units of an ETF as described under “Purchases of Units”;

“**Dealer Agreement**” means an agreement between the Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, and a Dealer;

“**Designated Broker**” means a registered dealer that has entered into a Designated Broker Agreement pursuant to which the Designated Broker agrees to perform certain duties in relation to the ETFs;

“**Designated Broker Agreement**” means an agreement between the Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, and a Designated Broker;

“**designated rating**” has the meaning ascribed to that term in NI 81-102;

“**DFA Rules**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks”;

“**Distribution Record Date**” means a date determined by the Manager as a record date for the determination of Unitholders entitled to receive a distribution from an ETF;

“**DPSP**” means a deferred profit sharing plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**equity related securities**” means securities that are either convertible into equity securities (e.g., subscription right or a warrant) or the underlying interest of which is an equity security, and may be exchange traded or traded over-the-counter;

“**ESG**” means the generally accepted standards of Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria established by the Manager;

“**ETF Managers**” means the Manager and its respective principals and affiliates (each, an “**ETF Manager**”);

“**ETFs**” means the exchange-traded mutual funds offered under this prospectus, and “**ETF**” means any one of them;

“**Exchange/Redemption Deadline**” means, for an ETF, the applicable exchange/redemption deadline published by Global X on its website at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca) from time to time, or such other time as may be acceptable to Global X in its sole discretion;

“**FHSA**” means a first home savings account within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**GDRs**” means Global Depositary Receipts;

“**Global X**” means Global X Investments Canada Inc., the manager, investment manager, trustee and promoter of the ETFs;

“**GST/HST**” means taxes exigible under Part IX of the *Excise Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations made thereunder;

“**Hedged Units**” means a hedged class of units of an ETF for sale in Canadian dollars, where the U.S. currency exposure in respect of the portfolio assets allocable to this class of Units is hedged back to the Canadian dollar, and “**Hedged Unit**” means any one of them;

“**Holder**” shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in “Income Tax Considerations”;

“**ICE Data**” means, ICE Data Indices, LLC;

“**IFRS**” means IFRS Accounting Standards;

“**Index ETFs**” means, collectively, TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, CNDC, KORX, DRAM and ACHP; and “**Index ETF**” means any one of them;

“**Index Provider**” means with respect to a particular ETF, as applicable, the third-party provider of the relevant Underlying Index, with which the Manager has entered into a license agreement to use the relevant Underlying Index and certain trademarks in connection with the operation of such ETF;

“**Investment Manager**” means Global X, in its capacity as investment manager of the ETFs;

“**IRC**” means the independent review committee of the ETFs established under NI 81-107;

“**LRE**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks”;

“**Management Fee**” means the annual management fee paid by an ETF to the Manager, equal to a percentage of the net asset value of that ETF, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly;

“**Management Fee Distribution**” means an amount equal to the difference between the Management Fees otherwise chargeable by the Manager and a reduced fee determined by the Manager, at its discretion, from time to time, and that is distributed by an ETF quarterly in cash to Unitholders of the ETF who hold large investments in that ETF;

“**Manager**” means Global X, in its capacity as manager of the ETFs, pursuant to the Trust Declaration;

“**Mirae Asset**” means Mirae Asset Global Investments Co., Ltd.;

“**NBF**” means National Bank Financial Inc.;

“**net asset value**” means the net asset value of an ETF as calculated on each Valuation Day in accordance with the Trust Declaration and “**NAV**” shall have the same meaning;

“**NI 81-102**” means National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds*, as it may be amended from time to time;

“**NI 81-107**” means National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds*, as it may be amended from time to time;

“**Plan Agent**” means TSX Trust Company, plan agent for the Reinvestment Plan;

“**Plan Participant**” has the meaning ascribed to such term under the heading “Distribution Policy – Distribution Reinvestment Plan”;

“**Plan Units**” has the meaning ascribed to such term under the heading “Distribution Policy – Distribution Reinvestment Plan”;

“**PNU**” in relation to Units of an ETF, means the prescribed number of Units of that ETF determined by the Manager from time to time, whereby a dealer or a Unitholder may subscribe for, and/or redeem Units of the ETF or for such other purposes as the Manager may determine;

“**PRC**” means the People’s Republic of China;

“**RDSP**” means a registered disability savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**Registered Plans**” means trusts governed by RDSPs, RESPs, RRIFs, RRSPs, DPSPs, TFSAs and FHSAs;

“**Registrar and Transfer Agent**” means TSX Trust Company;

“**Reinvestment Plan**” means the distribution reinvestment plan for each ETF, as described under the heading “Distribution Policy – Distribution Reinvestment Plan”;

“**RESP**” means a registered education savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**RRIF**” means a registered retirement income fund within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**RRSP**” means a registered retirement savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**Sales Tax**” means all applicable provincial and federal sales, use, value-added or goods and services taxes, including GST/HST;

“**Securities Regulatory Authorities**” means the securities commission or similar regulatory authority in each province and territory of Canada that is responsible for administering the Canadian securities legislation in force in such jurisdictions;

“**SIFT Rules**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks”;

“**Subscription Deadline**” means, for an ETF, the applicable subscription deadline published by Global X on its website at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca) from time to time, or such other time as may be acceptable to Global X in its sole discretion;

“**substituted property**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the ETFs”;

“**Tax Act**” means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder as amended from time to time;

“**Tax Amendment**” means a proposed amendment to the Tax Act publicly announced by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof;

“**Tax Treaties**” has the meaning ascribed to such term under the heading “Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks”;

**“taxable capital gains”** has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”;

**“TFSA”** means a tax-free savings account within the meaning of the Tax Act;

**“Trading Day”** for an ETF means a day on which (i) a session of the TSX is held, (ii) the principal exchange for the securities to which the ETF is exposed is open for trading, and (iii) in the case of an Index ETF, the Index Provider calculates and publishes data relating to the Underlying Index;

**“Trust Declaration”** means the amended and restated declaration of trust dated September 9, 2026 establishing the ETFs, as supplemented, amended or amended and restated from time to time;

**“Trustee”** means Global X, in its capacity as trustee of the ETFs pursuant to the Trust Declaration;

**“TSX”** means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

**“U.S.”** means the United States of America;

**“Underlying Index”** means an underlying index that is used by an Index ETF in relation to its investment objective, and **“Underlying Indexes”** means more than one of them;

**“Unhedged Units”** means an unhedged class of units of an ETF for sale in Canadian dollars, and **“Unhedged Unit”** means any one of them;

**“Unitholder”** means a holder of Units of an ETF;

**“Units”** means, together, the Cdn\$ Units, Unhedged Units, Hedged Units, and US\$ Units, if any, of an ETF, and **“Unit”** means one of them;

**“US\$ Units”** means units of an ETF that are denominated in U.S. dollars, and, in respect of TMTX, such US\$ Units are an unhedged class of Units;

**“Valuation Agent”** means CIBC Mellon;

**“Valuation Day”** for the ETFs means a day upon which a session of the TSX is held; and

**“Valuation Time”** means 4:00 p.m. (EST) on a Valuation Day or such other time as may be deemed appropriate by the Manager, as trustee of the ETFs.

## OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE ETFs

The ETFs are open-end mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. The manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs is Global X Investments Canada Inc. (“**Global X**”, the “**Investment Manager**”, “**Manager**” or the “**Trustee**”).

The Units of the ETFs that are offered pursuant to this prospectus, and their applicable ticker symbols, are:

| Name of ETF                                          | Units          | Currency        | Ticker Symbol |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Global X 3-10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Index ETF      | Unhedged Units | Canadian dollar | TMTX          |
|                                                      | Hedged Units   | Canadian dollar | TMTX.F        |
|                                                      | US\$ Units     | U.S. dollar     | TMTX.U        |
| Global X Canadian Universe Bond Index ETF            | Cdn\$ Units    | Canadian dollar | AGGX          |
| Global X 1-10 Year Canadian Corporate Bond Index ETF | Cdn\$ Units    | Canadian dollar | GCIG          |
| Global X S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index ETF          | Cdn\$ Units    | Canadian dollar | CNDC          |
| Global X Korea KOSPI 200 Index ETF                   | Cdn\$ Units    | Canadian dollar | KORX          |
|                                                      | US\$ Units     | U.S. dollar     | KORX.U        |
| Global X Artificial Intelligence Memory Index ETF    | Cdn\$ Units    | Canadian dollar | DRAM          |
| Global X Asia Semiconductor Index ETF                | Cdn\$ Units    | Canadian dollar | ACHP          |

TMTX consists of three classes of Units: (i) Unhedged Units, (ii) Hedged Units, and (iii) US\$ Units. The base currency of the US\$ Units of TMTX is U.S. dollars. The base currency of the Unhedged Units and the Hedged Units of TMTX is Canadian dollars. Each Unit of a class of TMTX represents an equal, undivided interest in the portion of the ETF’s assets allocable to that class.

The base currency of each ETF, other than TMTX, is Canadian dollars. Units of KORX are available in both Cdn\$ Units and US\$ Units. Units of each ETF, other than TMTX and KORX, are offered for sale on a continuous basis only in Cdn\$ Units by this prospectus.

No currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs other than the Hedged Units of TMTX.

Subscriptions for US\$ Units can only be made in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, redemption proceeds of US\$ Units can only be paid in U.S. dollars. Subscriptions for Units other than US\$ Units can only be made in Canadian dollars. Redemption proceeds for Units other than US\$ Units will be paid in Canadian dollars.

The ETFs were created pursuant to the Trust Declaration. The head office of the Manager and the ETFs is 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7. While each ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada, each ETF is entitled to rely on exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds.

Units of the ETFs have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors can buy or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units.

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental investment objective of an ETF may not be changed except with the approval of its Unitholders. See “Unitholder Matters” for additional descriptions of the process for calling a meeting of Unitholders and requirements of Unitholder approval.

### *TMTX*

TMTX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that is designed to measure the performance of U.S. treasuries with a remaining term to maturity between three and ten years (currently, the ICE U.S. Treasury 3-10 Year Bond Index). In respect of the portion of the portfolio attributable to the Hedged Units, TMTX will seek to hedge U.S. currency exposure back to Canadian dollars.

### *AGGX*

AGGX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market (currently, the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index).

### *GCIG*

GCIG seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the Canadian investment-grade corporate bond market, primarily with a term to maturity between one and ten years (currently, the FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index).

### *CNDC*

CNDC seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index that tracks the broad Canadian equities market (currently, the S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index).

### *KORX*

KORX seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of major companies listed on the Korea Exchange (currently, the KOSPI 200 Index).

### *DRAM*

DRAM seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of leading companies involved in the development and production of memory technologies and data storage solutions driving the buildout of artificial intelligence infrastructure (currently, the Mirae Asset Artificial Intelligence Memory Index).

### *ACHP*

ACHP seeks to replicate, to the extent possible and net of expenses, the performance of an index comprised of leading companies, in developed and emerging Asian markets, involved in the semiconductor industry (currently, the Mirae Asset Asia Semiconductor Index).

## **The Underlying Indexes of the Index ETFs**

### ***ICE U.S. Treasury 3-10 Year Bond Index***

TMTX uses the ICE U.S. Treasury 3-10 Year Bond Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the U.S. government in its domestic market. Qualifying securities must have greater than three years, and less than or equal to ten years, remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule, and an adjusted amount outstanding of at least \$300 million.

The amount outstanding for all qualifying securities is adjusted to reduce by the amounts held by the Federal Reserve's System Open Market Account ("SOMA") account. Bills, inflation-linked debt, original issue zero coupon securities and separate trading of registered interest and principal securities ("STRIPs") are excluded from the Underlying Index; however, the amounts outstanding of qualifying coupon securities are not reduced by any portions that have been stripped. Agency debt, with or without a U.S. government guarantee, and securities issued or marketed primarily to retail investors, do not qualify for inclusion in the index.

Index constituents are market capitalization weighted based on amounts outstanding reduced by amounts held by the Federal Reserve's SOMA account, as part of the rebalancing. The index is rebalanced on the last calendar day of the month.

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider's website at <https://indices.ice.com/>.

#### ***FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index***

AGGX uses the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment grade fixed income market for government-, quasi-government-, and corporate-bonds, denominated in Canadian dollars. The Underlying Index includes securities issued by entities incorporated both in Canada and outside of Canada.

The index returns are calculated daily, and are weighted by market capitalization.

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider's website at <https://www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell>.

#### ***FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index***

GCIG uses FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index consists of semi-annual-pay fixed-rate corporate bonds denominated in Canadian dollars, with an effective term to maturity between one and ten years, a credit rating of BBB or higher, and minimum size requirement of \$100 million per issue.

The Index is weighted by relative market capitalization and is rebalanced daily.

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider's website at <https://www.lseg.com/en/ftse-russell>.

#### ***S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index***

CNDC uses the S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index represents the broad Canadian equity market. The Underlying Index is generally comprised of over 200 securities and is a market capitalization-weighted index of securities of its Constituent Issuers.

The Constituent Issuers include common stocks and income trust units. The relative weight of any single Constituent Security is capped at 10% and additions to the S&P/TSX Composite are generally only made as part of the quarterly rebalance.

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider's website at [spglobal.com/spdji/en/](http://spglobal.com/spdji/en/).

### ***KOSPI 200 Index***

KORX uses the KOSPI 200 Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is a free-float market capitalization-weighted equity index designed to represent the performance of the Korean stock market. It consists of 200 large and liquid companies listed on the Korea Exchange.

Screening for inclusion in the Underlying Index is based on the average daily market capitalization and the average daily trading value (“ADTV”) of an eligible company. Eligible securities are classified into one of ten sectors: energy, materials, industrials, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, health care, financials and real estate, information technology, communication services, and utilities. In each sector, companies ranked outside of the top 85% in terms of ADTV and market capitalization are ineligible for inclusion. Subsequently, current index constituents with average daily market capitalization ranking within 110% of the number of current constituents in a given sector are included in the index, and non-constituents are selected for index inclusion if their average daily market capitalization ranking is within 90% of the number of current constituents in a given sector.

Issuers ranking in the top 50 by market capitalization may, as an exception to the sector-based selection process, be included in the Underlying Index after consideration of sectoral balance and liquidity. In such case, the issuer added will replace an issuer with the smallest market capitalization among the selected issuers. The Underlying Index is rebalanced twice a year (in June and December) and is weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization.

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider’s website at <https://eindex.krx.co.kr/>.

### ***Mirae Asset Artificial Intelligence Memory Index***

DRAM uses the Mirae Asset Artificial Intelligence Memory Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index provides representation of securities from the AI memory semiconductor industry.

Constituent Issuers must be listed in the U.S., Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China (A-Shares through the Stock Connect program) or Hong Kong.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index must have direct exposure to one or more of the following sub-themes:

1. Memory Semiconductors: Companies involved in the designing and manufacturing of semiconductor memory technologies.
2. Storage: Companies engaged in the production of data storage hardware.

In addition, an issuer must meet minimum trading, liquidity, market capitalization, and memory-related revenue requirements to be considered for inclusion.

Eligible issuers are ranked based on their memory-related revenue in a descending order and the top five issuers in each sub-theme are selected for inclusion in the index. If fewer than five securities are available from a sub-theme, eligible securities from other sub-theme are included based on their memory-related revenue ranking.

The Underlying Index is weighted by free-float market capitalization, with a single security weight cap of 25%. The index is expected to be rebalanced on a quarterly basis in March, June, September and December.

Securities of the following five issuers represented more than 10% of the Underlying Index during the 24-month period ended August 31, 2026:

| Issuer Name                   | Ticker Symbol | Maximum Weight |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. | 005930-KR     | 29.78%         |
| Micron Technology, Inc.       | MU-US         | 30.41%         |

|                                 |           |        |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| SK Hynix Inc.                   | 000660-KR | 29.05% |
| Seagate Technology Holdings Plc | STX-US    | 13.27% |
| Western Digital Corporation     | WDC-US    | 10.80% |

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider's website at <https://indices.miraeasset.com/>.

### ***Mirae Asset Asia Semiconductor Index***

ACHP uses the Mirae Asset Asia Semiconductor Index as its Underlying Index. The Underlying Index seeks to track the performance of leading issuers in developed and emerging Asian markets involved in semiconductor design and manufacturing.

Constituent Issuers must be listed in China (A-Shares through the Stock Connect program), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan or Thailand. Securities listed in the U.S. will also be eligible, provided the issuer is headquartered or incorporated in one of the above markets.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index must have direct semiconductor-related revenue. In addition, an issuer must meet minimum trading, liquidity, market capitalization and semiconductor-related revenue requirements for inclusion.

Eligible issuers are ranked based on their company level market capitalization in a descending order with the top 20 ranked issuers being selected for inclusion in the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is weighted by free-float market capitalization, with a single security weight cap of 20%. The index is expected to be rebalanced on a quarterly basis in February, May, August and November.

Securities of the following five issuers represented more than 10% of the Underlying Index during the 24-month period ended August 31, 2026:

| <b>Issuer Name</b>                                         | <b>Ticker Symbol</b> | <b>Maximum Weight</b> |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| SK Hynix Inc.                                              | 000660-KR            | 30.19%                |
| Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.                              | 005930-KR            | 26.91%                |
| Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Sponsored ADR | TSM-US               | 24.57%                |
| MediaTek Inc.                                              | 2454-TW              | 19.26%                |
| Hygon Information Technology Co., Ltd. Class A             | 688041-CN            | 12.10%                |

Further information about the methodology for the Underlying Index is or will be available on the Index Provider's website at <https://indices.miraeasset.com/>.

## **INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

### **Index ETFs**

In order to achieve their investment objectives and obtain direct or indirect exposure to securities of their Underlying Index's Constituent Issuers, the Index ETFs may invest in and hold the securities of Constituent Issuers in substantially the same proportion as they are reflected in the applicable Underlying Index, or may invest in and hold index participation units of exchange traded funds or use derivatives, including but not limited to swap agreements, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, options on securities and indices, money market instruments, reverse repurchase agreements or a combination of the foregoing, that are based on the applicable Underlying Index, provided that the use of such derivative instruments is in compliance with NI 81-102 and is consistent with the

investment objective of that Index ETF. Certain Index ETFs may also invest in ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index. To the extent permitted, each Index ETF will generally be fully invested in, or exposed to, its Underlying Index at all times.

In respect of the portion of its portfolio attributable to the Hedged Units, TMTX will seek to hedge U.S. currency exposure back to Canadian dollars. Other than the Hedged Units of TMTX, no currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs.

## **KORX**

In order to achieve its investment objective, and obtain direct or indirect exposure to securities of its Underlying Index's Constituent Issuers, KORX may invest in and hold the securities of Constituent Issuers in substantially the same proportion as they are reflected in the applicable Underlying Index, or may invest in and hold index participation units of exchange traded funds or use derivatives, including but not limited to swap agreements, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, options on securities and indices, money market instruments, reverse repurchase agreements or a combination of the foregoing, that are based on the applicable Underlying Index, provided that the use of such derivative instruments is in compliance with NI 81-102 and is consistent with the investment objective of KORX. KORX may also invest in ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index. To the extent permitted, KORX will generally be fully invested in or exposed to its Underlying Index at all times.

KORX may achieve its investment objective by investing in the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, a Korean domiciled and listed exchange traded fund operated and managed by a Korean-based affiliate of the Manager. The Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the KOSPI 200 Index. The Manager intends to ensure that KORX will own less than 10% of any class or series of securities of the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, although no assurance can be provided in this regard.

## **General Investment Strategies (All ETFs)**

### *Investments in Underlying Funds*

In accordance with applicable securities legislation, including NI 81-102, and, as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in securities of Constituent Issuers directly, an ETF may invest in one or more other investment funds, including other investment funds managed by the Manager, provided that no management fees or incentive fees are payable that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying fund for the same service. The Manager's allocation to investments in other investment funds, if any, will vary from time to time depending on the relative size and liquidity of the investment fund, and the ability of the Manager to identify appropriate investment funds that are consistent with the applicable ETF's investment objectives and strategies.

### *Use of Derivatives*

An ETF may use derivative instruments for various purposes, including to generate additional income, reduce transaction costs, and increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading, and for currency hedging. Any use of derivative instruments, including futures contracts and forward contracts, will be consistent with the applicable ETF's investment objectives and strategies, and will be in accordance with NI 81-102 or exemptions therefrom.

### *Reverse Repurchase Transactions*

An ETF may enter into reverse repurchase transactions. The Manager has adopted policies and practice guidelines applicable to each ETF to manage the risks associated with entering into reverse repurchase transactions. Such policies and practice guidelines require that:

- the reverse repurchase transactions be consistent with an ETF's investment objective and policies;

- the risks associated with reverse repurchase transactions be adequately described in the prospectus of the ETFs;
- authorized officers or directors of the Manager approve the parameters, including transaction limits, under which reverse repurchase transactions are permitted for an ETF and that such parameters comply with applicable securities legislation;
- the operational, monitoring and reporting procedures in place ensure that all reverse repurchase transactions are completely and accurately recorded, in accordance with their approved use, and within the limits and regulatory restrictions prescribed for an ETF;
- the counterparties to reverse repurchase transactions must meet the Manager's quantitative and qualitative criteria regarding market making and credit worthiness, and be in good standing with all applicable regulators; and
- the Manager must review at least annually all reverse repurchase transactions to ensure that they are being conducted in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

All reverse repurchase transactions must be completed within 30 days.

#### *Securities Lending*

An ETF may lend securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other borrowers desiring to borrow securities provided that such securities lending qualifies as a "securities lending arrangement" for the purposes of the Tax Act. Securities lending will allow an ETF to earn additional income to offset its costs. In carrying out securities lending, an ETF will engage a lending agent with experience and expertise in completing such transactions.

#### *Non-Discretionary Investing*

As each Index ETF is seeking to replicate the performance of its respective Underlying Index, the Manager does not invest the assets of the Index ETFs on a discretionary basis or select securities based on the Manager's view of the investment merit of a particular security or company, except to the extent it may select securities of issuers in the course of employing a stratified sampling strategy to seek to closely match the investment characteristics of an Index ETF's portfolio with its Underlying Index.

#### *Stratified Sampling*

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Index ETF may, in certain circumstances, employ a "stratified sampling" strategy. Under this stratified sampling strategy, an Index ETF may not hold all of the Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, but instead will hold a portfolio of securities, which may include securities of investment funds, that closely matches the aggregate investment characteristics of the securities included in its Underlying Index. Examples of when an Index ETF may employ stratified sampling include, but are not limited to, the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing securities of all of the Constituent Issuers, tax optimization strategies, liquidation strategies, inability to trade a Constituent Issuer due to a pending corporate action or jurisdictional limitations, cease trade order, other event affecting a Constituent Security or compliance with applicable law (including NI 81-102).

### **OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS THAT THE ETFs INVEST IN**

See "Investment Objectives" and "Investment Strategies".

### **INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS**

The ETFs are subject to certain restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation, including NI 81-102 and NI 81-107. The ETFs are also subject to certain restrictions contained in the Trust Declaration. The ETFs will be

managed in accordance with these restrictions and practices, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions provided by the Securities Regulatory Authorities or as permitted by NI 81-107. See “Exemptions and Approvals”.

No ETF will make an investment that would result in that ETF failing to qualify as a “unit trust” or “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act or that would result in that ETF becoming subject to the tax for “SIFT trusts” within the meaning of the Tax Act. In addition, no ETF will make or hold any investment in property that would be “taxable Canadian property” (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof) if more than 10% of that ETF’s property consisted of such property. The Manager intends to monitor the activities of any ETF that is not a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act so as to ensure that such ETF does not have any “designated income” for purposes of the Tax Act.

## **FEES AND EXPENSES**

### **Management Fees**

Each ETF pays annual Management Fees, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, to the Manager equal to an annual percentage of the net asset value of the Units, plus applicable Sales Tax. The Management Fees of each ETF are as follows:

| <b>ETF</b> | <b>Annual Management Fee</b> |
|------------|------------------------------|
| TMTX       | 0.15%                        |
| AGGX       | 0.08%                        |
| GCIG       | 0.15%                        |
| CNDC       | 0.05%                        |
| KORX       | 0.45%                        |
| DRAM       | 0.49%                        |
| ACHP       | 0.49%                        |

Each Management Fee is calculated and accrued daily and is payable monthly in arrears.

The Management Fees are paid to the Manager in consideration for the services the Manager provides to the ETFs. Such services include, but are not limited to: negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including, but not limited to, investment managers, counterparties, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, valuation agents, Designated Brokers, Dealers, auditors and printers; authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the ETFs; ensuring the maintenance of accounting records for the ETFs; preparing the reports to Unitholders of the ETFs and to the applicable Securities Regulatory Authorities; calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the ETFs; preparing financial statements, income tax returns and financial and accounting information as required by the ETFs; ensuring that Unitholders of each ETF are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law; ensuring that each ETF complies with all other regulatory requirements including the continuous disclosure obligations of such ETF under applicable securities laws; administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Units of each ETF; arranging for any payments required upon termination of an ETF; and dealing and communicating with Unitholders of the ETFs. The Manager will provide office facilities and personnel to carry out these services, if not otherwise furnished by any other service provider to the ETFs. The Manager will also monitor the investment strategy of each ETF to ensure that each ETF complies with its investment objective, investment strategies and investment restrictions and practices.

To encourage very large investments in an ETF and to ensure Management Fees are competitive for these investments, the Manager may at its discretion agree to charge a reduced fee as compared to the fee it otherwise would be entitled to receive from an ETF with respect to investments in such ETF by Unitholders that hold, on average during any period specified by the Manager from time to time (currently a quarter), Units of the ETF having a specified aggregate value. Such a reduction will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of

such ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity. An amount equal to the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee of the ETF will be distributed quarterly in cash by the ETF to the Unitholders of that ETF as Management Fee Distributions.

The availability and amount of Management Fee Distributions with respect to Units of an ETF will be determined by the Manager. Management Fee Distributions for an ETF will generally be calculated and applied based on a Unitholder's average holdings of Units of such ETF over each applicable period as specified by the Manager from time to time. Management Fee Distributions will be available only to beneficial owners of Units of an ETF and not to the holdings of Units of the ETF by dealers, brokers or other CDS Participants that hold Units of such ETF on behalf of beneficial owners. In order to receive a Management Fee Distribution for any applicable period, a beneficial owner of Units of an ETF must submit a claim for a Management Fee Distribution that is verified by a CDS Participant on the beneficial owner's behalf and provide the Manager with such further information as the Manager may require in accordance with the terms and procedures established by the Manager from time to time.

The Manager reserves the right to discontinue or change Management Fee Distributions at any time. Management Fee Distributions will be paid first out of net income of an ETF, then out of capital gains of an ETF and thereafter out of capital. The tax consequences of Management Fee Distributions made by an ETF generally will be borne by the Unitholders of such ETF receiving these distributions from the Manager.

### **Operating Expenses**

Unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager, each ETF, other than TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, will pay all of its operating expenses, including but not limited to: Management Fees; audit fees; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; costs associated with meetings of Unitholders; listing and annual stock exchange fees; index licensing fees, if applicable; CDS fees; bank related fees and interest charges; extraordinary expenses; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; registrar and transfer agent fees; costs of the IRC; income taxes; Sales Tax; brokerage expenses and commissions; withholding taxes and fees payable to service providers in connection with regulatory compliance and tax matters in foreign jurisdictions. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

The Manager will pay all the expenses of TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, other than Management Fees, any Sales Taxes on applicable Management Fees, and any brokerage expenses and commissions as may be applicable. The Manager will reimburse each of TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, for any of the costs associated with compliance with NI 81-107. As a result, TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, will not have any operating expenses other than Management Fees, any Sales Taxes on applicable Management Fees, and any brokerage expenses and commissions as may be applicable.

Costs and expenses payable by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager include fees of a general administrative nature.

### **Underlying Fund Fees**

An ETF may, in accordance with its investment strategy and applicable Canadian securities legislation, invest in exchange traded funds, mutual funds or other public investment funds which may be managed by the Manager, its affiliates or independent fund managers. There are fees and expenses payable by these underlying funds in addition to the fees and expenses payable by an ETF. With respect to such investments, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by an ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by an ETF in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate or associate of the Manager.

## **Expenses of the Issue**

Apart from the initial organizational costs of the ETFs, all expenses related to the issuance of the Units shall be borne by the ETFs.

## **Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders**

### *Administration Charge*

As may be agreed between the Manager and a Designated Broker or Dealer, the Manager may charge the Designated Broker and Dealers of an ETF, at its discretion, an issue, exchange or redemption charge to offset certain transaction costs associated with the issuance, exchange or redemption of Units. Administration charges are variable, and the Manager will publish the current administration charges, if any, on its website, [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca). These administrative charges do not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units on a stock exchange.

## **RISK FACTORS**

In addition to the considerations set out elsewhere in this prospectus, the following are certain considerations relating to an investment in Units of an ETF which prospective investors should consider before purchasing such Units.

### *Fund of Funds Investment Risk – Index ETFs*

An ETF may invest in other exchange traded funds, mutual funds, closed-end funds or public investment funds as part of its investment strategy. Accordingly, an ETF will be subject to the risks of the applicable underlying fund. See the prospectus of the applicable underlying fund for risk factors related to that underlying fund and its investment strategy and portfolio. If an ETF invests in such underlying funds, its investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the underlying funds in which it invests. The market price of such underlying fund will fluctuate over time based on the value of the securities held by such underlying fund which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and supply and demand for the securities in which the underlying fund invests. Additionally, if an underlying fund suspends redemptions, the ETF may be unable to accurately value part of its investment portfolio and may be unable to redeem its units.

### *Underlying Investment Funds Risk – Index ETFs*

The securities in which an ETF invests, whether directly or indirectly, may trade below, at or above their respective net asset values per security. The net asset value per security will fluctuate with changes in the market value of that investment fund's holdings. The trading prices of the securities of those investment funds will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the applicable fund's net asset value per security, as well as market supply and demand on the stock exchanges on which those funds are listed.

If an ETF purchases a security of an underlying investment fund at a time when the market price of that security is at a premium to the net asset value per security or sells a security at a time when the market price of that security is at a discount to the net asset value per security, such ETF may sustain a loss.

An ETF may invest in exchange traded funds managed by the Manager, an affiliate of the Manager, or a third party. These underlying funds may seek to provide returns similar to the performance of a particular market index, industry sector index or index related to an investment in a particular commodity or commodities. These funds may not achieve the same return as their corresponding benchmark market or industry sector indices (if applicable) due to differences in the actual weightings of securities held in the underlying fund versus the weightings in the relevant index and due to the operating and administrative expenses of the underlying fund. With respect to such investments in underlying investment funds, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by an ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by an ETF in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager. An ETF is subject to the same risk factors applicable to any underlying funds in which it invests.

An ETF may also invest in exchange traded funds that are subject to credit risk with respect to the amount such underlying fund expects to receive from counterparties to financial instruments entered into by the underlying fund. If a counterparty of such underlying fund becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the value of an investor's investment in Units of an ETF may decline.

An ETF that invests in an underlying fund will not have any right to vote securities of the Constituent Issuers, as applicable, to which the underlying fund is exposed, while it would have the right to vote if such ETF owned the securities of the Constituent Issuers directly.

#### *Stratified Sampling – Index ETFs*

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Index ETF may, in certain circumstances, employ a “stratified sampling” strategy. Under this stratified sampling strategy, an Index ETF may not hold all of the Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, but instead will hold a portfolio of securities, which may include securities of investment funds, that closely matches the aggregate investment characteristics of the securities included in its Underlying Index. Examples of when an Index ETF may employ stratified sampling include, but are not limited to, the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing securities of all of the Constituent Issuers, tax optimization strategies, liquidation strategies, inability to trade a Constituent Issuer due to a pending corporate action or jurisdictional limitations, cease trade order, other event affecting a Constituent Security or compliance with applicable law (including NI 81-102).

#### *Stock Market Risk*

The value of most securities, in particular equity securities, changes with stock market conditions. These conditions are affected by general economic and market conditions.

#### *Specific Issuer Risk*

The value of all securities will vary positively or negatively with developments within the specific governments or companies that issue such securities.

#### *Distribution Risk*

The amount of the distributions of an ETF, as applicable, and therefore the initial targeted annualized net yield and the ongoing annualized net yield of an ETF, may fluctuate based on market conditions. There can be no assurance that an ETF will make any distribution in any particular period or periods.

#### *Trade Sanctions Risk*

Beginning in January 2025, the United States announced certain tariffs on imports from countries including Canada. In response, the Canadian government announced retaliatory tariffs on certain imports from the United States.

There is uncertainty as to whether additional tariffs or retaliatory tariffs will be implemented, which countries will be subject to tariffs, the quantum of such tariffs, the goods on which they may be applied and the ultimate impact on supply chains and business costs. Such uncertainty may also adversely impact the performance of the global economy and individual companies, even if such companies are not directly impacted by tariffs. Changes in U.S. trade policies, levies imposed by Canadian governments, the enforcement of new and existing trade laws, and the responses of other countries could, in certain circumstances, impose significant burdens on international trade, the broader financial system and the economy. Increased global trade restrictions may also result in inflation. Further, the potential introduction of protectionist or retaliatory international trade tariffs, domestic “buy local” policies, sanctions or other barriers to international commerce may impact the global economy and stability of global financial markets which could consequently have a material adverse impact on the markets and securities in which the ETFs may invest.

### *Regulatory Risk*

Legal and regulatory changes may occur that may adversely affect the ETFs, which could make it more difficult, if not impossible, for the ETFs to operate or to achieve their investment objectives. To the extent possible, the Manager will attempt to monitor such changes to determine the impact such changes may have on the ETFs and what can be done, if anything, to try to limit such impact.

### *Reliance on Historical Data Risk*

Past trends may not be repeated in the future. The accuracy of the historical data used by the Manager for research and development, which is often provided by third parties, cannot be guaranteed by the Manager. The Manager only seeks to obtain such data from companies that they believe to be highly reliable and of high reputation.

### *Liquidity Risk*

Under certain circumstances, such as a market disruption, an ETF may not be able to dispose of its investments quickly or at prices that represent the fair market value of such investments. In certain circumstances, the holdings of the ETF may be illiquid, which may prevent the ETF from being able to limit its losses or realize gains.

### *Risk that Units Will Trade at Prices Other than the Net Asset Value per Unit*

The Units of an ETF may trade below, at, or above their net asset value. The net asset value per Unit of an ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the ETF's holdings. The trading prices of the Units of an ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the ETF's net asset value per Unit, as well as market supply and demand on the TSX. However, given that Unitholders may subscribe for a PNU at the net asset value per Unit, the Manager believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value per Unit of an ETF should not be sustained.

If a Unitholder purchases Units at a time when the market price of such Units is at a premium to the net asset value per Unit or sells Units at a time when the market price of such Units is at a discount to the net asset value per Unit, the Unitholder may sustain a loss.

### *Corresponding Net Asset Value Risk*

The net asset value per Unit of an ETF will be based on the market value of the ETF's holdings. However, the trading price (including the closing trading price) of a Unit of an ETF on the TSX may be different from the actual net asset value of a Unit of the ETF. As a result, Dealers may be able to acquire a PNU of an ETF and Unitholders may be able to redeem a PNU of an ETF at a discount or a premium to the closing trading price per Unit of the ETF.

Such a difference between the trading price of an ETF and its net asset value may be due, in large part, to supply and demand factors in the secondary trading market for Units of an ETF being similar, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the price of the underlying constituents of the ETF at any point in time.

Because Unitholders may acquire or redeem a PNU, the Manager expects that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value per Unit of the ETFs should not be sustainable.

### *Designated Broker/Dealer Risk*

As each ETF will only issue Units directly to Designated Brokers and Dealers, in the event that a purchasing Designated Broker or Dealer is unable to meet its settlement obligations, the resulting costs and losses incurred will be borne by the applicable ETF.

### *Change in Legislation*

There can be no assurance that certain laws applicable to the ETFs will not be changed in a manner which could adversely affect an ETF and/or its Unitholders.

### *No Ownership Interest*

An investment in Units of an ETF does not constitute an investment by Unitholders in the securities held by an ETF. Unitholders will not own the securities held by an ETF.

### *Market for Units*

There can be no assurance that an active public market for Units of an ETF will be sustained.

### *Cease Trading of Securities Risk*

If the securities held by an ETF are cease-traded by order of the relevant securities regulatory authority or are halted from trading by the relevant stock exchange, the ETF may halt trading in its securities. Accordingly, Units of each ETF bear the risk of cease-trading orders against all of its Constituent Issuers, not just one. If securities of an ETF are cease-traded by order of a securities regulatory authority, if normal trading is suspended on the relevant exchange, or if for any reason it is likely there will be no closing bid price for securities, the ETF may suspend the right to redeem Units for cash, subject to any required prior regulatory approval. If the right to redeem Units for cash is suspended, an ETF may return redemption requests to Unitholders who have submitted them. If securities are cease-traded, they may not be delivered on an exchange of a PNU for securities until such time as the cease trade order is lifted.

### *Exchange Risk*

In the event that the TSX closes early or unexpectedly on any day that it is normally open for trading, Unitholders will be unable to purchase or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX until it reopens and there is a possibility that, at the same time and for the same reason, the exchange and redemption of Units of the ETF may be suspended until the TSX reopens.

### *Early Closing Risk*

Unanticipated early closings of a stock exchange on which securities held by an ETF are listed may result in that ETF being unable to sell or buy securities on that day. If the TSX closes early on a day when an ETF needs to execute a high volume of securities trades late in the trading day, the ETF may incur substantial trading losses.

### *Market Disruptions Risk*

War and occupation, terrorism and related geopolitical risks may in the future lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally, including U.S., Canadian and other economies and securities markets. The spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) previously caused a slowdown in the global economy and caused volatility in global financial markets. Coronavirus disease or any other disease outbreak may adversely affect the performance of the ETFs. The effects of future terrorist acts (or threats thereof), military action or similar unexpected disruptive events on the economies and securities markets of countries cannot be predicted. These events could also have an acute effect on individual issuers or related groups of issuers. These risks could also adversely affect securities markets, inflation and other factors relating to value of the portfolio of the ETFs.

Upon the occurrence of a natural disaster such as flood, hurricane, or earthquake, or upon an incident of war, riot or civil unrest or disease outbreak, the impacted country may not efficiently and quickly recover from such event, which could have a materially adverse effect on borrowers and other developing economic enterprises in such country.

### *Cybersecurity Risk*

Cyber security risk is the risk of harm, loss and liability resulting from a failure or breach of information technology systems. Failures or breaches of information technology systems (“**Cyber Security Incidents**”) can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and may arise from external or internal sources. Deliberate cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious

software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, equipment or systems, or causing operational disruption. Deliberate cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). The primary risks from the occurrence of a Cyber Security Incident include disruption in an ETF's operations, disclosure of confidential ETF information, reputational damage to the Manager, the incurrence of regulatory penalties by the Manager, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber Security Incidents of an ETF's third-party service providers (e.g., valuation agents, transfer agents or custodians) or issuers that an ETF invests in can also subject an ETF to many of the same risks associated with direct Cyber Security Incidents. The Manager cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third party whose operations may affect an ETF or its Unitholders. An ETF and its Unitholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

#### *Risks Relating to Use of Derivatives*

An ETF may use derivative instruments to achieve its investment objectives. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing in conventional securities.

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, leverage risk and counterparty risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. An ETF or another party to a derivatives transaction may not be able to obtain or close out a derivative contract when the Manager believes it is desirable to do so, which may prevent an ETF from making a gain or limiting a loss. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives (typically between 2% and 15% of the value of the derivatives purchased) can permit a degree of leverage. Accordingly, at the time of buying a derivative, a percentage of the price of the derivative is deposited as margin and a decrease in the price of the contract equal to such percentage will result in a total loss of the margin deposit. A decrease of more than the percentage deposited will result in a loss of more than the total margin deposit.

An ETF is subject to credit risk with respect to the amounts expected to be received from counterparties to derivatives instruments entered into by an ETF. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative instrument, the net asset value per unit of an ETF may decline.

#### *Limited Operating History and Absence of an Active Market*

The ETFs are newly organized investment trusts with no previous operating history. Although the ETFs may be listed on the TSX, there is no assurance that an active public market for Units of the ETFs will develop or be sustained.

#### *Risk of Difference between Quoted and Actionable Market Price*

In the case of certain less conventional instruments, such as loans, the prices quoted by dealers for informational purposes may materially exceed the prices at which the same dealers are willing actually to enter into transactions. This discrepancy can cause material disruptions and unexpected net asset value declines when an ETF is required to sell a position which it had been valuing based on the quoted prices of dealers.

#### *No Voting of Constituent Securities of Underlying Funds*

An ETF that invests in an underlying fund will not have any right to vote securities of the Constituent Issuers to which the underlying fund is exposed, while it would have the right to vote if the ETF owned the securities of the Constituent Issuers directly.

#### *Systems and Operational Complexity*

The Manager's systems and operations are dynamic and complex. Certain of their operations interface with and depend on systems operated by third parties, including prime brokers, administrators, market counterparties and their sub-custodians and other service providers, and the Manager may not be able to quantify the risks or verify the reliability

of such third-party systems. Certain operational risks may be intrinsic to the Manager's operations and may impact its financial, accounting or data processing or other systems, especially given the volume, diversity and complexity of the Manager's daily transactions. Periods of market dislocation or abrupt regulatory change may exacerbate operational risk. The failure of one or more systems or operations or the inability of those systems or operations to meet the ETFs' evolving demands could have a material adverse affect on the ETFs.

#### *Highly Volatile Markets*

The securities markets have in recent years been characterized by great volatility and unpredictability. The investments of an ETF may be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Each ETF is therefore exposed to some, and at times a substantial, degree of market risk.

#### *Redemption Price*

Unitholders will not know in advance of giving a notice of redemption the price at which the Units will be redeemed. In the period after a notice of redemption for Units of an ETF has been given and before the applicable Redemption Date (as defined herein), the net asset value per Unit of the ETF or the trading price for a Unit of the ETF and therefore the redemption amount which will be payable to the Unitholder in respect of the Units being redeemed may change substantially due to market movements. Unitholders are not entitled to withdraw a request for redemption unless a suspension of redemptions has been declared. In various circumstances, the redemption of Units and the payment of redemption proceeds may be suspended.

#### *No Assurance of Meeting Investment Objectives*

The success of the ETFs will depend on a number of conditions that are beyond the control of the ETFs. There is a substantial risk that the investment objectives of the ETFs will not be met.

#### *No Guaranteed Return*

There is no guarantee that an investment in an ETF will earn any positive return in the short or long-term. The value of Units of an ETF may increase or decrease depending on market, economic, political, regulatory and other conditions affecting the ETF's investments. An investment in Units of an ETF is more volatile and riskier than some other forms of investments. All prospective Unitholders should consider an investment in an ETF within the overall context of their investment policies. Investment policy considerations include, but are not limited to, setting objectives, defining risk/return constraints and considering time horizons.

#### *Significant Redemptions*

If a significant number of Units of an ETF are redeemed, the trading liquidity of the Units could be significantly reduced. In addition, the expenses of the ETF would be spread among fewer Units resulting in a potentially lower distribution per Unit. The Manager has the ability to terminate an ETF if, in its opinion, it would be in the best interests of Unitholders to do so. The Manager may suspend redemptions in certain circumstances.

#### *Conflicts of Interest*

The Manager, its directors and officers and its respective affiliates and associates may engage in the promotion, management or investment management of other accounts, funds or trusts, some of which invest primarily in the securities held by an ETF. Although officers, directors and professional staff of the Manager will devote as much time to an ETF as is deemed appropriate to perform their duties, the staff of the Manager may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among an ETF and the other funds managed by the Manager.

### *Loss of Limited Liability*

Each ETF is a unit trust and as such its Unitholders do not receive the protection of statutorily mandated limited liability in some provinces as in the case of shareholders of most Canadian corporations. There is no guarantee, therefore, that Unitholders of an ETF could not be made party to a legal action in connection with the ETF. However, the Trust Declaration provides that no Unitholder, in its capacity as such, will be subject to any liability whatsoever, in tort, contract or otherwise, to any person in connection with an ETF's property or the obligations or the affairs of the ETF and all such persons are to look solely to the ETF's property for satisfaction of claims of any nature arising out of or in connection therewith and only the ETF's property will be subject to levy or execution.

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, an ETF will indemnify and hold harmless each Unitholder from any costs, damages, liabilities, expenses, charges and losses suffered by a Unitholder resulting from or arising out of such Unitholder not having limited liability. The Trust Declaration also provides that the Trustee and the Manager shall use reasonable efforts to cause to be inserted in each material written agreement, undertaking and obligation, signed by or on behalf of the applicable ETF a provision to the effect that such agreement, undertaking or obligation will not be binding upon Unitholders personally.

As a result of the foregoing, it is considered that the risk of any personal liability of Unitholders is minimal in view of the nature of its activities. In the event that a Unitholder should be required to satisfy any obligation of an ETF, the Unitholder will be entitled to reimbursement from any available assets of the ETF.

### *Tax Related Risks*

Each of the ETFs is expected to meet, before the 91st day after the end of its first taxation year (determined without regard to any taxation year-end that may be deemed to occur for other purposes under the rules in the Tax Act relating to "loss restriction events"), all the requirements to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act and (where available) will elect to be deemed to be a "mutual fund trust" from inception.

For an ETF to qualify as a "mutual fund trust," it must comply on a continuous basis with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its Units for distribution to the public, the number of Unitholders of the ETF and the dispersal of ownership of its Units. A trust will be deemed not to be a mutual fund trust if it is established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents of Canada unless, at that time, all or substantially all of its property is property other than property that would be "taxable Canadian property" (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof). The current law does not provide any means of rectifying a loss of mutual fund trust status if this requirement is not met.

In the event an ETF were not to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act at all times, the income tax considerations described under the heading "Income Tax Considerations" would be materially and adversely different in certain respects for that ETF and the after-tax returns to Unitholders of that ETF may be reduced. For example, an ETF that does not qualify as a "mutual fund trust" throughout a taxation year may be liable to pay tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act and would not be entitled to the Capital Gains Refund. In addition, if an ETF does not qualify as a mutual fund trust, it may be subject to the "mark-to-market" rules under the Tax Act if more than 50% of the fair market value of its Units are held by "financial institutions", within the meaning of the Tax Act.

In determining its income for tax purposes, each ETF will treat gains or losses on the disposition of securities in its portfolio as capital gains and losses. In general, gains and losses realized by an ETF from derivative transactions and, if applicable, in respect of short sales of securities (other than Canadian securities) will be on income account except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules described below, and will be recognized for tax purposes at the time they are realized by the ETF.

The CRA's practice is not to grant advance income tax rulings on the characterization of items as capital or income and no advance income tax ruling has been applied for or received from the CRA. If some or all of the transactions undertaken by an ETF (or an underlying fund) in respect of derivatives or securities in the ETF's (or the underlying fund's) portfolio were treated on income rather than capital account, the net income of the ETF for tax purposes and

the taxable component of distributions to Unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in the ETF being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to Unitholders who were not resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the net asset value of, or trading prices of, the Units.

The derivative forward agreement rules (“**DFA Rules**”) target certain financial arrangements that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on an investment that would otherwise have the character of ordinary income to a capital gain. The DFA Rules are broadly drafted and could apply to other agreements or transactions. If the DFA Rules were to apply to derivatives used by an ETF, returns realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives would be treated as ordinary income or losses rather than capital gains and capital losses. Gains or losses in respect of currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in the portfolio of an ETF will constitute capital gains and capital losses to the ETF if the subject of the currency hedge is on capital account to the ETF and provided there is sufficient linkage. The Tax Act includes rules which clarify that the DFA Rules generally would not apply to such foreign currency hedges.

Certain rules in the Tax Act prohibit an ETF that is a mutual fund trust throughout the taxation year from claiming a deduction for income allocated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders and limit the ability of such an ETF to claim a deduction for capital gains allocated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders. Accordingly, the taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders may be greater than they would have been in the absence of such rules.

The ETFs will be required to compute all amounts in Canadian dollars for purposes of the Tax Act in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard and accordingly may realize gains or losses by virtue of the fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars on a disposition of property that is not denominated in Canadian dollars.

The Tax Act contains rules (the “**SIFT Rules**”) concerning the taxation of publicly traded Canadian trusts and partnerships that own certain types of property defined as “non-portfolio property”. A trust that is subject to these rules is subject to trust level taxation, at rates comparable to those that apply to corporations, on the trust’s income earned from “non-portfolio property” to the extent that such income is distributed to its unitholders. If the SIFT Rules apply to an ETF, the after-tax return to Unitholders of the ETF could be reduced, particularly for a Unitholder who is exempt from tax under the Tax Act or is a non-resident of Canada.

Pursuant to rules in the Tax Act, an ETF that experiences a “loss restriction event” (“**LRE**”) (i) will be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an unscheduled distribution of the ETF’s net income and net realized capital gains, if any, at such time to Unitholders so that the ETF is not liable for income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Tax Act), and (ii) will become subject to the LRE rules generally applicable to a corporation that experiences an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on its ability to carry forward losses. Generally, an ETF will be subject to an LRE if a Unitholder of the ETF alone or together with affiliated persons or partnerships (or a group of persons) acquires (or becomes a holder of) more than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, as the case may be, of the ETF. Please see “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders” for the tax consequences of an unscheduled or other distribution to Unitholders. Trusts that qualify as “investment funds” as defined in the rules in the Tax Act relating to LREs are generally excepted from the application of such rules. An “investment fund” for this purpose includes a trust that meets certain conditions, including satisfying certain of the conditions necessary to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act, not holding any property that it uses in the course of carrying on a business and complying with certain asset diversification requirements. If an ETF were not to qualify as an “investment fund”, it could potentially have an LRE and thereby become subject to the related tax consequences described above.

Certain ETFs may invest in global equity and/or debt securities. Many foreign countries preserve their right under domestic tax laws and applicable tax conventions with respect to taxes on income and on capital (“**Tax Treaties**”) to impose tax on dividends, interest and/or distributions paid or credited to persons who are not resident in such countries. While the ETFs intend to make investments in such a manner as to minimize the amount of foreign taxes incurred under foreign tax laws and subject to any applicable Tax Treaties, investments in global equity and/or debt securities may subject the ETFs to foreign taxes on dividends, interest and/or distributions paid or credited to them or any gains

realized on the disposition of such securities. Any foreign taxes incurred by an ETF will generally reduce the value of its portfolio.

Each ETF is generally required to pay GST/HST on any management fees and most of the other fees and expenses that it has to pay. There may be changes to the way that the GST/HST and provincial sales taxes apply to fees and expenses incurred by mutual funds such as the ETFs and there may be changes in the rates of such taxes, which, accordingly, may affect the costs borne by the ETFs and their Unitholders.

#### *Risks Relating to Tax Changes*

There can be no assurance that changes will not be made to the tax rules, including the administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA, affecting the taxation of the ETFs or the ETFs' investments.

#### *Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transaction Risk*

The ETFs are authorized to enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with NI 81-102. In a securities lending transaction, an ETF lends its portfolio securities through an authorized agent to another party (often called a "counterparty") in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. In a repurchase transaction, an ETF sells its portfolio securities for cash through an authorized agent while at the same time assuming an obligation to repurchase the same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date. In a reverse repurchase transaction, an ETF buys portfolio securities for cash while at the same time agreeing to resell the same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date. The following are some examples of the risks associated with securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions:

- when entering into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, an ETF is subject to the credit risk that the counterparty may default under the agreement and the ETF would be forced to make a claim in order to recover its investment;
- when recovering its investment on default, an ETF could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities loaned (in a securities lending transaction) or sold (in a repurchase transaction) has increased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the ETF; and
- similarly, an ETF could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities it has purchased (in a reverse repurchase transaction) decreases below the amount of cash paid by the ETF to the counterparty.

The ETFs may also engage in securities lending. When engaging in securities lending, an ETF will receive collateral in excess of the value of the securities loaned and, although such collateral is marked-to-market, the ETF may be exposed to the risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligations to return the borrowed securities and the collateral is insufficient to reconstitute the portfolio of loaned securities.

#### *Reliance on Key Personnel*

Unitholders will be dependent on the abilities of: (i) the Manager in providing recommendations and advice in respect of the ETFs; and (ii) the Manager to effectively manage the ETFs in a manner consistent with their investment objectives, investment strategies and investment restrictions. Implementation of an ETF's investment strategies will be dependent on the Manager. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to an ETF will continue to be employed by the Manager.

#### *Foreign Currency Risk – TMTX, KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

The ETFs will be exposed to a significant proportion of securities valued in foreign currencies. The ETFs, other than the Hedged Units, will not hedge any exposure to foreign currencies back to the Canadian dollar. As a result, the returns of an ETF, other than the Hedged Units, may, when compared to the returns of a portfolio that is fully hedged to the Canadian dollar, reflect changes in the relative value of the Canadian and applicable foreign currency. No

assurance can be given that an ETF will not be adversely impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates or other factors.

Additionally, as the base currency of KORX is Canadian dollars, an investor buying Units of KORX may experience a gain or loss due to a fluctuation in the relative value between the Canadian dollar and the South Korean won on any given day. A Unitholder buying or selling US\$ Units of KORX on the TSX may also experience currency gains or losses due to differences in the exchange rates used in determining the net asset value of KORX in Canadian dollars.

Several factors may affect the relative value between the Canadian dollar and U.S. dollar, including, but not limited to: debt level and trade deficit; inflation and interest rates; investors' expectations concerning inflation or interest rates; and global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations. In addition, the U.S. dollar may not maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future. **If the price of the Canadian dollar increases relative to the U.S. dollar, the Manager expects the value of Cdn\$ Units of KORX to outperform the value of US\$ Units of KORX, and the value of Unhedged Units of TMTX to outperform the value of US\$ Units of TMTX.**

#### *Currency Hedging Risk – TMTX*

The Hedged Units of TMTX seek to hedge the foreign currency portfolio exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

There can be no assurance that hedging transactions will be effective. The value of an investment in an ETF could be significantly and negatively impacted if foreign currencies represented in the portfolio securities appreciate at the same time that the value of the ETF's holdings fall. While this approach is designed to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on fund returns, it does not necessarily eliminate exposure to all currency fluctuations. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect returns of the Hedged Units even when the hedge works as intended.

#### *Foreign Exchange Rate Risk – TMTX, KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

Foreign exchange rates are influenced by the factors identified immediately 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 devaluation 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 and could materially and adversely affect the performance of the Units of an ETF.

#### *Foreign Exchange Risk – TMTX, KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

Investments in foreign securities may involve risks not typically associated with investing in Canada. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when an ETF does not price the Units and, therefore, the value of the securities in the portfolios of the ETF may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell Units. Also, some foreign securities markets may be volatile, lack liquidity, or have higher transaction and custody costs than those of the TSX. Securities of issuers held by an ETF may be traded on days when the foreign exchange is open and the TSX is not. In those circumstances, changes in the value of the securities making up the ETF's portfolio will not be reflected in the value of the ETF and the spread or difference between the value of the securities in the ETF's portfolio and the market price of a Unit of the ETF on the TSX may increase. Also, in the event that the TSX is open on a day that a foreign exchange is closed, the spread or difference between the value of the securities in the ETF's portfolio and the market price of a Unit of the ETF on the TSX may increase. Under certain circumstances, the Manager may need to "fair value" foreign securities that the ETF holds at other than their official closing prices. While the Manager will, in such circumstances, use all the reasonably available resources to determine the fair value of the foreign securities, the ETF's fair valuation of those securities may be incorrect.

#### *Fixed Income Risk and Interest Rate Risk – TMTX, AGGX, GCIG*

The market value of fixed-income securities is generally inversely related to changes in the general level of interest rates (e.g. the interest rates charged by banks and other major commercial lenders). If the general level of interest rates

increases, the market value of fixed-income securities can be expected to go down while the interest payments (also referred to as “coupon payments”) remain fixed, all else being equal. If the general level of interest rates decreases, the market value of fixed-income securities can be expected to go up while the coupon payments remain fixed, all else being equal.

The value of fixed-income securities depends, in part, on the perceived ability of the government or company which issued the securities to pay the interest and to repay the original investments. This ability will be affected by such factors as general economic conditions and the creditworthiness of the issuer. Securities issued by issuers that have a low credit rating are considered to have a higher credit risk than securities issued by issuers with a high credit rating. Although generally considered less volatile than equity markets, certain types of fixed-income securities and certain market conditions may result in significant volatility in the value of one or more fixed-income investments to which TMTX may be exposed. In addition, from time to time investors may re-evaluate risk and, as a result, re-price risk in the credit market. Generally, the interest rate paid on corporate debt is higher than the interest rates paid on government debt, and corporate debt is generally considered a riskier investment than government debt. Any re-pricing of risk in the credit market could increase the spread between the interest rates paid on corporate debt securities and government-issued fixed-income securities, and may lead to more volatile returns for TMTX, as applicable.

Floating-rate bonds act differently than traditional fixed-income securities when interest rates change. Generally, in periods when there are increases in short-term lending rates, the coupon payments of a floating-rate bond, which are linked to these rates, will increase while the market value will remain unchanged, all else equal. Conversely, in periods when short-term lending rates decrease, the coupon payments of a floating-rate bond will decrease while the market value will remain unchanged, all else equal.

Traditional fixed-income securities have risk associated with their market value, but not their coupon payments as interest rates change, while floating-rate bonds have risk associated with their coupon payments, but not their market value as interest rates change, all else equal.

Certain derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, can be used by investors to exchange fixed coupon payments and risks for floating-rate coupon payments and risks.

Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of dividend paying equity securities and preferred shares, which will experience a drop in market value as interest rates go up, and an increase in market value as interest rates go down, all else equal.

Changes in interest rates may also affect the relative value of foreign currencies.

#### *U.S. Treasury Securities Risk – TMTX*

The public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown since the beginning of the 2007-2009 financial downturn. High debt levels may create certain systemic risks. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause the United States to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. In the worst case, unsustainably high debt levels can cause a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, and can prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective fiscal policy in economic downturns.

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services downgraded U.S. Treasury securities from a AAA rating to AA+ rating. Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services stated that its decision was prompted by its view on the rising public debt burden and its perception of greater policymaking uncertainty. A downgrade of the ratings of U.S. government debt obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and have a negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of U.S. Treasury securities from another ratings agency or a further downgrade below AA+ rating by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services may cause the value of TMTX’s U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

*Credit Risk – TMTX, AGGX, GCIG*

An ETF may gain exposure to fixed-income securities or currencies directly or indirectly through the use of, for example, futures and other derivative contracts. The value of fixed-income securities depends, in part, on the perceived ability of the government or company which issued the securities to pay the interest and to repay the original investments. Securities issued by issuers that have a low credit rating are considered to have a higher credit risk than securities issued by issuers with a high credit rating. Although generally considered less volatile than equity markets, certain types of fixed-income securities and certain market conditions may result in significant volatility in the value of one or more fixed-income investments to which an ETF may be exposed. In addition, from time to time investors may re-evaluate risk and, as a result, re-price risk in the credit market. Generally, the interest rate paid on corporate debt is higher than the interest rates paid on floating-rate debt and fixed-income debt. Any re-pricing of risk in the credit market could increase the spread between the interest rates paid on corporate debt securities, fixed-income securities and floating-rate securities. As a result, the market value of the fixed-income securities held by an ETF may be negatively impacted by an increase in the spread between the interest payable on corporate debt and floating-rate debt.

*Political, Economic and Social Risk – KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

The value of an ETF's securities exposed to various markets may be adversely affected by political, economic, social and other factors, relations with other countries and changes in laws and regulations in developing and emerging economies. Governments may exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy in developing and emerging countries and, accordingly, political or social instability and government actions in developing and emerging countries in the future could have a significant effect on such countries, which could affect market conditions, prices and yields of securities that are held by an ETF. Governmental acts in developing and emerging countries, including imposition of tariffs, royalties or other levies, cancellation or renegotiation of joint ventures or confiscation or nationalization of property, mineral or resource rights may have an adverse effect upon the securities of various markets to which an ETF is exposed.

*Equity Risk*

The equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, futures, options contracts and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day-to-day. This volatility may cause the value of one or more equity investments of an ETF to decrease.

*Foreign Securities Risk – KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in Canadian or U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to expropriation, nationalization or adverse political or economic developments. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity and decreased publicly available information about issuers. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Foreign issuers may also be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than Canadian issuers. As well, different financial, political and social factors may involve risks not typically associated with investing in Canada or the U.S. These and other factors can make investments in an ETF that invests in foreign securities more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

*Sampling Methodology Risk – Index ETFs*

Each Index ETF may employ a sampling methodology or may hold an ETF that employs a sampling methodology. A sampling methodology involves seeking to replicate the performance of the applicable Underlying Index by holding a subset of the Constituent Securities such that the aggregate investment characteristics of the portfolio are reflective of the aggregate investment characteristics of, or a representative sample of, the applicable Underlying Index. The sampling strategy employed by certain ETFs or underlying exchange traded funds may result in a greater deviation in performance relative to the applicable index than a replication strategy. In the case of an ETF which invests in

securities of one or more underlying exchange traded funds, where such underlying exchange traded fund employs a sampling strategy, any resulting performance differences between the underlying exchange traded funds and the relevant underlying index could also affect the performance of the ETF relative to its applicable Underlying Index.

*Concentration Risk – KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

An ETF may, in following its investment objectives or seeking to replicate the performance of a specified index, have more of its net assets invested in one or more issuers or portfolio securities than is usually permitted for many investment funds. Such an ETF is generally concentrated in terms of the number of portfolio securities in which they invest. Concentration in fewer portfolio securities may result in a greater degree of volatility in the net asset value of such an ETF under specific market conditions and over time, due to a lack of diversification in the portfolio. In addition, concentration may increase the liquidity risk of an ETF which may, in turn, have an effect on the ETF's ability to satisfy redemption requests. This concentration risk will be greater for funds that seek to replicate the performance of a specified index that is more concentrated, and includes a smaller number of portfolio issuers than a fund that seeks to replicate the performance of a broader index that includes a larger number of portfolio issuers.

*Substantial Sales or Purchases of U.S. Dollars – TMTX, DRAM*

The official sector of the U.S. consists of a central bank, other governmental agencies and multi-lateral institutions that buy, sell and hold currency in the U.S., as part of its reserve assets. The official sector holds a significant amount of its country's currency that can be mobilized in the open market. In the event that future economic, political or social conditions or pressures require members of the official sector to sell the currency it holds simultaneously or in an uncoordinated manner, the demand for the country's currency might not be sufficient to accommodate the sudden increase in the supply of that country's currency to the market. Consequently, the price of the currency in the U.S. could decline, which would adversely affect an investment in Units of an ETF.

*Income Trust Investment Risk – CNDC*

Real estate, royalty, income and other investment trusts are investment vehicles in the form of trusts, rather than corporations. To the extent that claims, whether in contract, in tort, or as a result of tax or statutory liability, against an investment trust are not satisfied by a trust, investors in an investment trust could be held liable for such obligations. Investment trusts generally seek to make this risk remote in the case of contract by including provisions in their agreements that the obligations of the investment trust will not be binding on investors personally. However, investment trusts could still have exposure to damage claims such as personal injury and environmental claims. Certain jurisdictions have enacted legislation to protect investors in investment trusts from the possibility of such liability.

*Technology Risk – KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

*KORX, DRAM, and ACHP* invest, directly or indirectly, substantially in the equity securities of technology companies and, as such, are particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Securities of technology, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Technology companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

*Geographic Risk*

Investment funds, such as the ETFs, that are less diversified across countries or geographic regions are generally riskier than more geographically diversified funds. For example, a fund that focuses on a single country (e.g., Canada or the United States) is more exposed to that country's or region's economic cycles, currency exchange rates, stock

market valuations and political risks compared with a more geographically diversified fund. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which the ETF invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on investments made in the affected region.

*Emerging Markets Risk – KORX, DRAM, ACHP*

Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, currency devaluations, lower trading volume, higher levels of inflation, political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in developed markets. Certain emerging markets countries have experienced economic recessions causing a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of such emerging countries. Risks of investments in emerging markets include:

- **Custody Risk:** The 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, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are not subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care in their local markets. The less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of custody problems.
- **Reliance on Trading Partners Risk:** Economies in emerging market countries generally are heavily dependent 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. Trading partners' economies may be affected by such factors as over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, economic recessions, fluctuating exports or imports, changes in governmental regulations on trade and changes in exchange rates.
- **Security Risk:** Some geographic areas in which an ETF may invest, directly or indirectly, have experienced security concerns, such as acts of terrorism or strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities or other defense concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the markets of these geographic areas and may adversely affect the performance of their economies.
- **Structural Risks:** Certain emerging market countries are subject to a considerable degree of economic, political and social instability.
- **Economic Risk:** Some emerging market countries have experienced economic instability, including instability resulting from substantial rates of inflation or significant devaluations of their currency, or economic recessions, which would have a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of their economies. Some of these countries may also impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or adverse currency exchange rates and may be characterized by a lack of, or restrictions upon, available currency hedging instruments.
- **Political and Social Risk:** Some governments in emerging market countries are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, and some governments have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labour unrest in some emerging market countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses, including on investments in sovereign debt issued by emerging market governments.
- **Expropriation Risk:** Investing in emerging market countries involves a great risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital invested by certain emerging market countries.

## *China Investments Risk – ACHP, DRAM*

### Geographic Concentration in China

Because certain ETFs have a portion of their investments in Chinese companies, their performance may be influenced by social, political, and economic conditions within China and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. Although the Chinese economy has grown rapidly during recent years and the Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment, and reduce government control of the economy, there can be no guarantee that economic growth or these reforms will continue. The Chinese economy may also experience slower growth if global or domestic demand for Chinese goods decreases significantly and/or key trading partners apply trade tariffs or implement other protectionist measures. The Chinese economy is also susceptible to rising rates of inflation, economic recession, market inefficiency, volatility, and pricing anomalies that may be connected to governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. The Chinese government maintains currency controls in order to achieve economic trade and political objectives and regularly intervenes in the currency market. The Chinese government also plays a major role in the country's economic policies regarding foreign investments. Foreign investors are subject to the risk of loss from expropriation or nationalization of their investment assets and property, governmental restrictions on foreign investments and the repatriation of capital invested. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the applicable ETFs' performance and increase the volatility of an investment in such ETF.

### Geographic Concentration in Hong Kong

ACHP may invest a portion of its assets in investments in Hong Kong, which is a special administrative region of China. Investing in companies organized or traded in Hong Kong involves special considerations not typically associated with investing in countries with more democratic governments or more established economies or securities markets. Mainland China is Hong Kong's largest trading partner, both in terms of exports and imports. Any changes in the Chinese economy, trade regulations or currency exchange rates may have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy.

### Impact of U.S. Regulatory Scrutiny on ADRs of Chinese Companies

The U.S. has recently taken a harder line on Chinese businesses, including requiring U.S. investors to pull out of Chinese companies linked to China's military, requiring Chinese companies to adhere to U.S. auditing standards in order to remain on U.S. stock exchanges and banning U.S. transactions with eight Chinese apps linked to various Chinese companies. As a result of these and other actions, and assuming some or all restrictions remain in place, the ADRs of numerous Chinese companies could be de-listed from U.S. stock exchanges which has resulted in significant political and regulatory uncertainty for Chinese companies that have issued ADRs. A de-listing of ADRs could make such ADRs less liquid and depress their value, which would have a corresponding impact on the value of an applicable ETF due to its investment in ADRs. If an ETF is not able to invest in ADRs through U.S. stock exchanges, such ETF may incur additional expenses and increased currency risk associated with purchasing securities directly on non-U.S. exchanges.

## *Stock Connect Risk – DRAM, ACHP*

An ETF's ability to invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connect program, or on such other stock exchanges in China that participate in Stock Connect from time to time or in the future, is subject to trading limits, rules and regulations by the applicable regulatory authority. These restrictions and regulations may adversely affect an ETF's ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, daily quotas that limit an ETF's maximum daily net purchases through Stock Connect may restrict such ETF's ability to invest in A-Shares through Stock Connect on a timely basis. Investments through Stock Connect are also subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested in mainland China. Stock Connect only operates on days when both the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Accordingly, an ETF may be subject to price fluctuations at times when Stock Connect is not open for trading. The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange also reserve the right to suspend trading through Stock Connect, if necessary, to ensure an orderly and fair market and manage risks prudently. Halts may adversely affect an ETF's access to the PRC market.

In addition, investments through Stock Connect are subject to the laws and rules of the PRC. As such, they are not covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund, which compensates investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of the default of a licensed intermediary or authorized financial institution in relation to exchange traded products in Hong Kong. Investing through Stock Connect is also premised on the proper functioning of operational systems maintained by each market participant and the connectivity of differing securities regimes and legal systems in the PRC and Hong Kong. Investments through Stock Connect are also governed by departmental regulations that have legal effect in the PRC but have not been tested in the PRC courts. Moreover, the current regulations are subject to change. There can be no assurance that Stock Connect will not be abolished. An ETF which may invest in the PRC markets through Stock Connect, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

#### *South Korea Investments Risk – KORX, ACHP, DRAM*

Because certain ETFs are expected to have a significant portion of their investments in South Korean companies, their performance may be influenced by social, political, and economic conditions within South Korea. The performance of such ETFs may be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. Investments in South Korean issuers may expose an ETF to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risks specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments involving South Korea's neighbours, including escalated tensions or hostilities involving North Korea, or even the threat thereof, may have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy.

#### *Underlying Index Risk – Index ETFs*

Adjustments may be made to an Underlying Index, or an Underlying Index may cease to be calculated without regard to an Index ETF or its Unitholders. In the event an Underlying Index is changed or ceases to be calculated, subject to all necessary approvals, including that of Unitholders, the Manager may change the investment objective of the applicable Index ETF, seek a new underlying index, or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interest of Unitholders in the circumstances.

Trading in Units of an Index ETF may be suspended for a period of time if, for whatever reason, the calculation of its Underlying Index is delayed. In the event an Underlying Index ceases to be calculated or is discontinued, the Manager may choose to: (i) terminate the applicable Index ETF; (ii) change the applicable Index ETF's investment objective to invest primarily in underlying securities or to seek to replicate an alternative index (subject, where applicable, to Unitholder and any other required approvals in accordance with the Trust Declaration); (iii) or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the applicable Index ETF in the circumstances.

Each Index Provider has reserved the right to make adjustments to the applicable Underlying Index, or to cease calculating (or causing to be calculated) the applicable Underlying Index, without regard to the particular interests of the applicable Index ETF, the Unitholders of the applicable Index ETF, Designated Brokers and Dealers, but rather solely with a view to the original purpose of the applicable Underlying Index.

#### *Passive Index Risk – Index ETFs*

Investments in an Index ETF should be made with an understanding that its Underlying Index may fluctuate in accordance with the financial condition of the Constituent Issuers, the value of the securities generally and other factors. Because the investment objective of an Index ETF is to replicate the performance of its Underlying Index, the Index ETFs are not actively managed by traditional methods, and the Manager will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Therefore, the adverse financial condition of a Constituent Issuer represented in the Underlying Index will not necessarily result in the elimination of exposure to its securities, whether direct or indirect, by an Index ETF unless the relevant securities of a Constituent Issuer are removed from the applicable Underlying Index.

### *Index Replication Risk – Index ETFs*

An investment in an Index ETF should be made with an understanding that an Index ETF will not replicate exactly the performance of its Underlying Index. The total return generated by the securities held directly or indirectly by an Index ETF will be reduced by any costs and expenses borne by such Index ETF, whereas costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of the returns of the applicable Underlying Index.

Although the Manager deems it unlikely, it is possible that an Index ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its Underlying Index due to extraordinary circumstances and whenever an Index ETF makes direct investments in applicable securities of the Constituent Issuers, the temporary unavailability of certain securities or instruments in the secondary market or otherwise. It is also possible that an Index ETF will not fully replicate the performance of its Underlying Index where that Index ETF's expenses exceed income received from the applicable underlying securities.

A deviation could also occur in the tracking of such Index ETF with its Underlying Index due to timing differences with respect to corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), index adjustments, and other timing variances (for example, where the Index ETF tenders under a successful takeover bid for less than all securities of a Constituent Issuer where the applicable Constituent Issuer is not taken out of the Underlying Index and the Index ETF buys replacement securities of the Constituent Issuers for more than the takeover bid proceeds). An ETF may not replicate exactly the composition of its Underlying Index, which may also lead to differences between the performance of such Index ETF and the performance of its Underlying Index. In addition, an ETF's use of stratified sampling may cause the ETF to not be as well correlated with the return of its Underlying Index as would be the case if the ETF purchased all of the securities in its Underlying Index in the proportions in which they are represented in its Underlying Index.

### *Mid-Capitalization Risk – CNDC, DRAM, ACHP*

The mid-capitalization companies in which an ETF invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

### *Small-Capitalization Companies Risk – CNDC, DRAM, ACHP*

These ETFs may invest a substantial proportion of their portfolios in equity securities issued by small-capitalization companies. Stock prices of small-capitalization companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies and, therefore, the Unit price of an ETF may be more volatile than those of funds that invest a larger percentage of their assets in stocks issued by mid- or large-capitalization companies. Stock prices of small-capitalization companies are generally more vulnerable than those of mid- or large-capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments. Securities of small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded, making it difficult for an ETF to buy and sell them. In addition, small-capitalization companies are typically less financially stable than larger, more established companies and may depend on a small number of essential personnel, making them more vulnerable to experiencing adverse effects due to the loss of personnel. Small-capitalization companies also normally have less diverse product lines than mid- or large-capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments concerning their products.

### *Sector Risk – DRAM, ACHP*

DRAM and ACHP invest in a specific sector of the stock market. Investing in one specific sector of the stock market entails greater risk than investing in all sectors of the stock market. If a sector declines or falls out of favour, the share values of most or all of the companies in that sector will generally fall faster than the market as a whole. A sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, supply and demand, speculation, international political and economic developments, energy conservation, environmental issues, increased competition from other providers of services, commodity prices, regulation by government authorities, government regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps, changes in laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards, and general changes in market sentiment.

## Conflicts of Interest

The ETFs are subject to certain conflicts of interest. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Conflicts of Interest”.

## Risk Ratings of the ETFs

The investment risk level of each ETF is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of the ETF, as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the ETF. As the ETFs are fewer than 10 years old, the Manager calculates the investment risk level of each ETF using a reference index that is expected to reasonably approximate the standard deviation of the ETF. Once an ETF has 10 years of performance history, the methodology will calculate the standard deviation of the ETF using the return history of the ETF rather than that of the reference index. In each case, the ETFs are assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk.

The following chart sets out a description of the reference index used for each ETF.

| ETF  | Reference Index                                  |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|
| TMTX | ICE U.S. Treasury 3-10 Year Bond Index           |
| AGGX | FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index                  |
| GCIG | FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index       |
| CNDC | S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index                   |
| KORX | KOSPI 200 Index                                  |
| DRAM | Mirae Asset Artificial Intelligence Memory Index |
| ACHP | Mirae Asset Asia Semiconductor Index             |

In certain instances, the methodology described above may produce an investment risk level for an ETF which the Manager believes may be too low and not indicative of an ETF’s future volatility. As a result, in addition to using the standardized risk classification methodology described above, the Manager may increase an ETF’s investment risk level if it determines that to be reasonable in the circumstances, by taking into account other qualitative factors including, but not limited to, economic climate, portfolio management styles, sector concentration and types of investments made by an ETF.

Unitholders should know that other types of risks, both measurable and non-measurable, exist. Also, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, historical volatility may not be indicative of future volatility. The risk ratings of the ETFs are reviewed annually and anytime it is no longer reasonable in the circumstances. A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk ratings of the ETFs is available on request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1-866-641-5739 or by writing to the Manager at 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7.

## DISTRIBUTION POLICY

It is anticipated that KORX, DRAM, and ACHP will make distributions to their Unitholders on an annual basis.

It is anticipated that CNDC will make distributions to their Unitholders on a quarterly basis.

It is anticipated that TMTX, AGGX and GCIG will make distributions to Unitholders on a monthly basis.

The amount of distributions may fluctuate from distribution period to distribution period, and there can be no assurance that the ETFs will make any distribution in any particular period or periods. The amount of distributions, if any, will be based on the Manager’s assessment of the prevailing market conditions. The amount of distributions may vary if

there are changes in any of the factors that affect the net cash flow on the portfolio of an ETF, and the other assumptions noted above or herein. The amount and date of any ordinary cash distributions of the ETFs will be announced in advance by issuance of a press release.

The Manager will review the level of distributions for each ETF on a regular basis to consider the sustainability of such distributions. Depending on the underlying investments of an ETF, distributions on the Units are expected to consist of income, including foreign source income, taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations and capital gains, less the expenses of the ETF, and may include returns of capital. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of these distributions, and any such change will be announced by press release. Distributions will be paid in cash, unless a Unitholder has chosen to participate in the Reinvestment Plan.

It is anticipated that distributions for US\$ Units of an ETF will be made to Unitholders in U.S. dollars.

To the extent required, each ETF will also make payable after December 15 but on or before December 31 of that calendar year (in the case of a taxation year that ends on December 15), or prior to the end of each taxation year (in any other case), sufficient net income (including net capital gains) that has not previously been paid or made payable so that each ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax under Part I of the Tax Act in any given year and such distributions will be automatically reinvested in Units of the applicable ETF or paid in Units of the applicable ETF, in each case which will then be immediately consolidated such that the number of outstanding Units of the applicable ETF held by each Unitholder on such day following the distribution will equal the number of Units of the applicable ETF held by the Unitholder prior to that distribution. In the case of a non-resident Unitholder, if tax has to be withheld in respect of a distribution, the Unitholder's dealer will invoice or debit the Unitholder's account directly.

The Manager reserves the right to make additional distributions for any ETF in any year if determined to be appropriate. The tax treatment to Unitholders of the ETF of reinvested distributions or a distribution paid in Units is discussed under the heading "Income Tax Considerations".

Although there may be reasonable expectation that any income generated by an ETF will be greater than the ETF's fees and expenses, there is no guarantee that an ETF will distribute any income to its Unitholders.

Distributions are not fixed or guaranteed. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of the distributions of an ETF, and any such change will be announced by the Manager via press release.

#### ***Distribution Reinvestment Plan***

At any time, a Unitholder of an ETF, may elect to participate in the Manager's distribution reinvestment plan (the "**Reinvestment Plan**") by contacting the CDS Participant through which the Unitholder holds its Units. Under the Reinvestment Plan, cash distributions will be used to acquire additional Units of the applicable ETF (the "**Plan Units**") in the market and will be credited to the account of the Unitholder (the "**Plan Participant**") through CDS.

Eligible Unitholders may elect to participate in, or withdraw from, the Reinvestment Plan by notifying CDS via the applicable CDS Participant(s) through which such Unitholder holds its Units of the Unitholder's intention to participate, or no longer participate, in the Reinvestment Plan. The CDS Participant must, on behalf of such Unitholder, provide a notice to CDS that the Unitholder wishes, or does not wish, to participate in the Reinvestment Plan by no later than 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on each applicable Distribution Record Date in respect of the next expected distribution in which the Unitholder would be entitled to receive a distribution (reinvested or in cash, as the case may be). These elections are received directly by the Plan Agent via CDSX. If this election via CDSX is not received by the Plan Agent by the applicable deadline, the Unitholder will not participate in the Reinvestment Plan for that distribution.

#### ***Fractional Units***

No fractional Plan Units will be issued under the Reinvestment Plan. Payment in cash for any remaining uninvested funds will be made in lieu of fractional Plan Units by the Plan Agent to CDS or CDS Participant, on a monthly or

quarterly basis, as the case may be. Where applicable, CDS will, in turn, credit the Plan Participant via the applicable CDS Participant.

#### *Amendments, Suspension or Termination of the Reinvestment Plan*

As indicated above, Plan Participants will be able to terminate their participation in the Reinvestment Plan as of a particular Distribution Record Date by notifying their CDS Participant sufficiently in advance of that Distribution Record Date to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS and for CDS to notify the Plan Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) at least 2 business days immediately prior to that Distribution Record Date. Beginning on the first distribution payment date after such notice is delivered, distributions to such Unitholders will be in cash. The form of termination notice will be available from CDS Participants and any expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of such termination notice will be for the account of the Plan Participant exercising its rights to terminate participation in the Reinvestment Plan.

The Manager will be able to terminate the Reinvestment Plan, in its sole discretion, upon not less than 30 days' notice to the Plan Participants and the Plan Agent, subject to any required regulatory approval. The Manager will also be able to amend, modify or suspend the Reinvestment Plan at any time in its sole discretion, provided that it complies with certain requirements, gives notice of that amendment, modification or suspension to the Plan Participants and the Plan Agent, subject to any required regulatory approval, which notice may be given by issuing a press release containing a summary description of the amendment or in any other manner the Manager determines to be appropriate.

The Manager may from time to time adopt rules and regulations to facilitate the administration of the Reinvestment Plan. The Manager reserves the right to regulate and interpret the Reinvestment Plan as it deems necessary or desirable to ensure the efficient and equitable operation of the Reinvestment Plan.

#### *Other Provisions*

Participation in the Reinvestment Plan is restricted to Unitholders who are residents of Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act. Partnerships (other than "Canadian partnerships" as defined in the Tax Act) are not eligible to participate in the Reinvestment Plan. Upon becoming a non-resident of Canada or a partnership (other than a Canadian partnership), a Plan Participant shall notify its CDS Participant and terminate participation in the Reinvestment Plan immediately.

The automatic reinvestment of the distributions under the Reinvestment Plan will not relieve Plan Participants of any income tax applicable to such distributions. Each Plan Participant will be mailed annually the information necessary to enable such Unitholder to complete an income tax return with respect to amounts paid or payable by the applicable ETF, to the Unitholder in the preceding taxation year.

### **PURCHASES OF UNITS**

#### ***Issuance of Units of the ETFs***

##### *To Designated Brokers and Dealers*

All orders to purchase Units directly from an ETF must be placed by the Designated Broker and/or the Dealers. The ETFs reserve the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by a Designated Broker and/or a Dealer. No fees will be payable by an ETF to a Designated Broker or a Dealer in connection with the issuance of Units of the ETF. On the issuance of Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, charge an administrative charge to a Designated Broker or a Dealer to offset any expenses incurred in issuing the Units. See "Fees and Expenses".

Subscriptions for US\$ Units of an ETF can be made in U.S. dollars only. Subscriptions for Units other than US\$ Units can be made in Canadian dollars only.

On any Trading Day, a Designated Broker and/or Dealer may place a Cash Subscription order or Basket Subscription order, as applicable, for the PNU or multiple PNU of TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, and CNDC in: (a) Canadian dollars in respect of Cdn\$ Units, Hedged Units, and Unhedged Units, as applicable; and (b) U.S. dollars in respect of US\$ Units,

as applicable. If a subscription order is received by an ETF by the Subscription Deadline on a Trading Day, the ETF will issue to the Designated Broker or Dealer the number of Units of the ETF subscribed for generally on the first Trading Day after the date on which the subscription order is accepted, provided that payment for such Units has been received. The number of Units issued will be based on the net asset value per Unit of an ETF on the Trading Day on which the subscription is accepted by the Manager. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an ETF will issue to the Designated Broker or Dealer the number of Units of the ETF subscribed no later than the second Trading Day after the date on which the subscription order was accepted, provided that payment for such Units has been received.

For KORX, DRAM, and ACHP on any Trading Day (such Trading Day, “T-1”), a Designated Broker or a Dealer may place a subscription order for a PNU or multiple PNU of KORX, DRAM, or ACHP, as applicable. The purchase price for the Units to be issued is based on the closing net asset value per Unit of KORX, DRAM, or ACHP, as applicable, on the first Trading Day after T-1 on which the subscription is accepted by the Manager (the “Trade Date” or “T”). If a subscription order is received by the ETF by the Subscription Deadline on T-1, KORX, DRAM, or ACHP, as applicable, will issue to the Designated Broker or Dealer the number of Units of KORX, DRAM, or ACHP, as applicable, subscribed for generally on the second Trading Day after the Trade Date, provided that payment for such Units has been received.

Unless the Manager shall otherwise agree or the Trust Declaration shall otherwise provide, as payment for a PNU of an ETF, a Designated Broker or Dealer must deliver subscription proceeds consisting of, at the Manager’s sole discretion, a “basket of securities” (“**Basket of Securities**”) and/or cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the Basket of Securities and/or cash delivered is equal to the net asset value of the applicable PNU of the ETF next determined following the receipt of the subscription order, plus any administrative charge that may be applicable.

The Manager may instead, in its complete discretion, accept subscription proceeds consisting of: (i) cash only in an amount equal to the net asset value of the applicable PNU of the ETF next determined following the receipt of the subscription order, plus any administrative charge that may be applicable; or (ii) a combination of securities and cash, as determined by the Manager, in an amount equal to the net asset value of the applicable PNU of the ETF next determined following the receipt of the subscription order, plus any administrative fee that may be applicable.

In any case in which a subscription order from a Designated Broker or Dealer is received by an ETF on or after the date of declaration of a distribution by the ETF, payable in cash, and on or before the ex-dividend date for that distribution (generally, the second Trading Day prior to the record date or such other date where the purchaser becomes entitled to rights connected to the Units subscribed), an additional amount equal to the amount of cash per Unit of that distribution must be delivered in cash to the ETF in respect of each issued Unit.

The Manager will make available to the Designated Brokers and the Dealers information as to the PNU and the Basket of Securities for each ETF for each Trading Day. The Manager may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the applicable PNU from time to time.

#### *To Unitholders of an ETF as Reinvested Distributions or a Distribution Paid in Units*

Units of an ETF may be issued to Unitholders of an ETF on the automatic reinvestment of distributions or on a distribution paid in Units in accordance with the distribution policy of the ETFs. See “Distribution Policy”.

#### *To Unitholders of an ETF pursuant to a Distribution Reinvestment Plan*

Unitholders of an ETF that are Plan Participants in a Reinvestment Plan may make pre-authorized cash contributions under the Reinvestment Plan on a monthly or calendar quarterly basis. Plan Participants do not incur any brokerage commissions when acquiring Units of an ETF pursuant to a Reinvestment Plan.

#### ***Buying and Selling Units of an ETF***

Units of the ETFs have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors can buy or sell Units of an ETF on the

TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units.

### ***Non-Resident Unitholders***

At no time may (i) non-residents of Canada, (ii) partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships or (iii) a combination of non-residents of Canada and such partnerships (all as defined in the Tax Act) be the beneficial owners of a majority of the Units of an ETF (on either a number of Units or fair market value basis) at any time during which more than 10% of the property of such ETF consists of property that would be “taxable Canadian property” if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof. If the Manager expects or believes that more than 10% of an ETF’s property may consist of such property, the ETF and the Manager may inform the Registrar and Transfer Agent of such ETF of the restriction on who may be a beneficial owner of a majority of its Units.

If the Manager believes that more than 10% of an ETF’s property is property that would be “taxable Canadian property” if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof and if the Manager determines that more than 40% of the Units of such ETF (on either a number of Units or fair market value basis) are beneficially held by non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, the Manager may send a notice to such non-residents and/or partnerships, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or in such manner as the Manager may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell their Units of such ETF in the applicable currency or a portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 30 days. If the Unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of Units or provided the Manager with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents or partnerships other than Canadian partnerships within such period, the Manager may, on behalf of such Unitholders, sell such Units and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such Units. Upon such sale, the affected holders shall cease to be beneficial holders of Units of such ETF and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale of such Units.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Manager may determine not to take any of the actions described above if the Manager has been advised by legal counsel that the failure to take any of such actions would not adversely impact the status of an ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act or, alternatively, may take such other action or actions as may be necessary to maintain the status of such ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act. See also “Purchases of Units – Non-Resident Unitholders”.

### ***Special Considerations for Unitholders***

Units of the Index ETFs are, in the opinion of the Manager, index participation units within the meaning of NI 81-102. Accordingly, in the opinion of the Manager, mutual funds may purchase Units of an Index ETF without regard to the control, concentration or “fund of funds” restrictions of NI 81-102. No purchase of Units of an Index ETF should be made solely in reliance on the above statements.

DRAM and ACHP have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit, subject to certain conditions, DRAM and ACHP to purchase and hold securities of an underlying issuer or enter into a specified derivatives transaction even though, immediately after the transaction, more than 10% of the NAV of the applicable ETF would be invested, directly or indirectly, in securities of such underlying issuer.

KORX is applying for exemptive relief from certain concentration and fund-on-fund restrictions under NI 81-102 in order to permit KORX to invest primarily in the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, in accordance with its investment objectives and strategies.

The provisions of the so-called “early warning” requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of Units of the ETFs. In addition, the ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit a Unitholder of an ETF to acquire more than 20% of the Units of such ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation, provided that such Unitholder, and any person acting jointly or in concert with such Unitholder, undertakes to the Manager not to vote more than 20% of the Units of such ETF at any meeting of Unitholders of that ETF.

## EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Redemption proceeds of US\$ Units can only be paid in U.S. dollars. Redemption proceeds for Units other than US\$ Units will be paid in Canadian dollars.

### ***KORX, DRAM, and ACHP – Exchange and Redemption of Units at Net Asset Value per Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash***

Unitholders of KORX, DRAM, and ACHP may exchange the applicable PNU (or a whole multiple thereof) of the ETF on any Trading Day for a Basket of Securities and/or cash, in the sole discretion of the Manager, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. The Manager will, upon receipt of the exchange request, advise the Unitholder submitting the request as to whether a Basket of Securities and/or cash will be delivered to satisfy the request.

On any Trading Day (“T-1”), Unitholders of the ETF may request to redeem: (i) Units of the ETF for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for Units of the ETF on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per Unit equal to the net asset value per Unit on the effective day of redemption, which will be the next Trading Day after T-1 (the “Redemption Date” or “T”); or (ii) a PNU or a multiple PNU of the ETF for a Basket of Securities and/or cash, in the sole discretion of the Manager, equal to the net asset value of that number of Units on the Redemption Date. Because Unitholders of the ETF are generally able to sell their Units of the ETF at the market price on the TSX through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders of the ETF are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming such Units for cash unless they are redeeming a PNU of the ETF.

An exchange/redemption request, in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time, must be delivered to the Manager with respect to the ETF at its head office by the applicable Exchange/Redemption Deadline on a Trading Day, or such other time as may be determined by the Manager from time to time. The exchange price will be equal to the net asset value of each PNU of the ETF tendered for exchange on the effective day of the exchange request, payable by delivery of a Basket of Securities (constituted as most recently published prior to the receipt of the exchange request) and/or cash. The Units will be redeemed in the exchange. The Manager will also make available to Dealers, and the Designated Broker, the applicable PNU to redeem Units of the ETF on each Trading Day. Payment of the redemption price will generally be made on the second Trading Day (“T+2”) after the Redemption Date. On the redemption of Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, charge an administrative charge to a Designated Broker or a Dealer. See “Fees and Expenses”.

If an exchange request is not received by the Exchange/Redemption Deadline on a Trading Day, the exchange order will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Settlement of exchanges for Baskets of Securities and/or cash will generally be made by the second Trading Day after the effective day of the exchange request.

If securities of any investment fund or other issuers in which an ETF has invested are cease-traded at any time by order of a securities regulatory authority, the delivery of Baskets of Securities to a Unitholder, Dealer or Designated Broker on an exchange in the PNU may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the Baskets of Securities is permitted by law.

Investors that redeem their Units of an ETF prior to the Distribution Record Date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

### ***TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, and CNDC – Exchange and Redemption of Units at Net Asset Value per Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash***

Unitholders of TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, and CNDC may, at the discretion of the Manager, exchange the applicable PNU (or a whole multiple thereof) of the applicable ETF on any Trading Day for Baskets of Securities, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. To effect an exchange of Units of TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, or CNDC, a Unitholder must submit an exchange request in the form prescribed by the applicable ETF from time to time to the Manager at its office by the Exchange/Redemption Deadline on a Trading Day. The exchange price will be equal to

the net asset value of each PNU tendered for exchange on the effective day of the exchange request, payable by delivery of a Basket of Securities (constituted as most recently published prior to the receipt of the exchange request). The Units will be redeemed in the exchange. The Manager will also make available to the Designated Broker and to Dealers the applicable PNU to redeem Units of an applicable ETF on each Trading Day. The Manager may instead, in its complete discretion, exchange the applicable PNU (or a whole multiple thereof) of TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, or CNDC on any Trading Day for cash. On the exchange of Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, charge an administrative charge to a Designated Broker or a Dealer. See “Fees and Expenses”.

On any Trading Day, Unitholders, Dealers and Designated Brokers may redeem Units of TMTX, AGGX, GCIG, and CNDC for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units of such ETF on the applicable Exchange on the effective day of the redemption (“**Cash Redemption**”). A Cash Redemption request will be subject to a maximum redemption price payable to a Unitholder of the NAV per Unit of the applicable ETF.

In order for a Cash Redemption to be effective on a Trading Day, a Cash Redemption request in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time must be delivered to the Manager with respect to the applicable ETF at its head office by the Cash Redemption deadline on that day. If a Cash Redemption request is not received by the Cash Redemption deadline on a Trading Day, the Cash Redemption request will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Where possible, payment of the redemption price will be made no later than the second Trading Day after the effective day of the redemption. The Cash Redemption request forms may be obtained from any registered broker or dealer. On the redemption of Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, charge an administrative charge to a Designated Broker or a Dealer. See “Fees and Expenses”.

As Unitholders of an ETF will generally be able to sell their Units of the ETF at the market price on the applicable Exchange through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders of the ETF are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before requesting a Cash Redemption.

If an exchange request is not received by the Exchange/Redemption Deadline on a Trading Day, the exchange order will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Settlement of exchanges for Baskets of Securities will generally be made by the second Trading Day after the effective day of the exchange request.

If securities of any investment fund or other issuers in which an ETF has invested are cease-traded at any time by order of a securities regulatory authority, the delivery of Baskets of Securities to a Unitholder, Dealer or Designated Broker on an exchange in the PNU may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the Baskets of Securities is permitted by law.

Investors that redeem their Units of an ETF prior to the Distribution Record Date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

### ***All ETFs***

As may be agreed between the Manager and a Designated Broker or Dealer, the Manager may charge the Designated Broker and Dealers of an ETF, at its discretion, an issue, exchange or redemption charge to offset certain transaction costs associated with the issuance, exchange or redemption of Units. Administration charges are variable, and the Manager will publish the current administration charges, if any, on its website, [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca). These administrative charges do not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units on a stock exchange.

Unitholders that have delivered a redemption request prior to the Distribution Record Date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

In connection with the redemption of Units, an ETF will generally dispose of securities or other financial instruments.

### ***Suspension of Exchanges and Redemptions***

The Manager may suspend the exchange or redemption of any class of Units of an ETF or may postpone the date of payment upon redemption: (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other

market on which securities owned by the ETF are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the ETF, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the ETF; (ii) with the consent of the securities regulatory authorities; or (iii) when required or permitted to do so under any exemptive relief granted by the securities regulatory authorities from Canadian securities legislation. The suspension may apply to all requests for exchange or redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests shall be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the exchange or redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first Valuation Day following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for exchange or redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over the ETF, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

### ***Allocations of Income and Capital Gains to Redeeming or Exchanging Unitholders***

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, an ETF may allocate and designate any income or capital gains realized by such ETF as a result of any disposition of property of the ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption or exchange of Units of the ETF to a Unitholder of such ETF whose Units are being redeemed or exchanged. In addition, an ETF has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any income or capital gains of such ETF to a Unitholder of such ETF who has redeemed or exchanged Units of the ETF during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder's share, at the time of redemption or exchange, of the ETF's income and capital gains for the year or such other amount that is determined by the ETF to be reasonable. Any such allocations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the redeeming or exchanging Unitholder, but, for greater certainty, will not reduce the amount of cash that the Unitholder will receive in respect of the redemption or exchange.

Certain rules in the Tax Act that are applicable to trusts that are "mutual fund trusts" for purposes of the Tax Act throughout the taxation year prohibit an ETF from deducting income that is allocated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders. In addition, capital gains allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders will generally only be deductible to an ETF to the extent of the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share (as determined under the Tax Act) of the net taxable capital gains of such ETF for the year. Any such income or taxable capital gains that would not be deductible by an ETF if allocated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders may be made payable to non-redeeming or non-exchanging Unitholders of such ETF so that such ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Accordingly, the amounts and taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming or non-exchanging Unitholders of an ETF may be greater than they would have been in the absence of such rules.

### ***Book-Entry Only System***

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, Units of an ETF will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. Units of an ETF must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of Units of an ETF must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which such owner is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS Participant through which the owner holds such Units of the ETF. Upon buying Units of an ETF, the owner will receive only the customary confirmation. References in this prospectus to a holder of Units of an ETF means, unless the context otherwise requires, the owner of the beneficial interest of such Units.

Neither the ETFs nor the Manager will have any liability for: (i) records maintained by CDS relating to the beneficial interests in Units of an ETF or the book entry accounts maintained by CDS; (ii) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests; or (iii) any advice or representation made or given by CDS and made or given with respect to the rules and regulations of CDS or any action taken by CDS or at the direction of the CDS Participants.

The ability of a beneficial owner of Units of an ETF to pledge such Units or otherwise take action with respect to such owner's interest in such Units (other than through a CDS Participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

An ETF has the option to terminate registration of Units of such ETF through the book-entry only system in which case certificates for Units of the ETF in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such Units or to their nominees.

### ***Short-Term Trading***

The Manager does not believe that it is necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETFs at this time as: (i) the ETFs are exchange traded funds that are primarily traded in the secondary market; and (ii) the few transactions involving Units of an ETF that do not occur on the secondary market involve Designated Brokers and Dealers, who can only purchase or redeem Units in a PNU and on whom the Manager may impose a redemption fee.

## **INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act that generally apply to the acquisition, holding and disposition of Units of an ETF by a Unitholder of an ETF who acquires Units of the ETF pursuant to this prospectus. This summary only applies to a prospective Unitholder of an ETF who is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act, who deals at arm's length with the ETF, the Designated Brokers and the Dealers, who is not affiliated with the ETF, any Designated Broker or any Dealer, and who holds Units of an ETF as capital property, all within the meaning of the Tax Act (a "**Holder**").

Generally, Units of an ETF will be considered to be capital property to a Holder provided that the Holder does not hold such Units in the course of carrying on a business of buying and selling securities and has not acquired them in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Assuming that an ETF is a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act, certain Holders who might not otherwise be considered to hold Units as capital property may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to have such Units and all other "Canadian securities" owned or subsequently acquired by them treated as capital property by making the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act. This summary does not apply to a Holder who has entered or will enter into a "derivative forward agreement" within the meaning of the Tax Act with respect to Units.

This summary is based on the assumption that each ETF qualifies at all times as a "unit trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act, that each ETF qualifies or is deemed to qualify at all times as a "mutual fund trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act, and that each ETF is not a "SIFT trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act or subject to the tax for "covered entities" under subsection 183.3 of the Tax Act. For an ETF to qualify as a "mutual fund trust", among other things, it must comply on a continuous basis with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its Units for distribution to the public, the number of Unitholders of the ETF and the dispersal of ownership of its Units. In the event an ETF were not to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act at all times, the income tax consequences described below would, in some respects, be materially different than would be the case if it were a mutual fund trust. This summary is also based on the assumptions that (i) none of the issuers of the securities in the portfolio of an ETF will be foreign affiliates of the ETF or of any Unitholder, (ii) none of the securities in the portfolio of an ETF will be a "tax shelter investment" within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax Act, (iii) none of the securities in the portfolio of an ETF will be an offshore investment fund property (or an interest in a partnership that holds such property) that would require the ETF (or the partnership) to include significant amounts in income pursuant to section 94.1 of the Tax Act or an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the ETF (or the partnership) to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.2 of the Tax Act, or an interest in a non-resident trust other than an "exempt foreign trust" (or a partnership which holds such interest), and (iv) none of the ETFs will enter into any arrangement (including the acquisition of securities for an ETF's portfolio) where the result is a "dividend rental arrangement" for purposes of the Tax Act. This summary further assumes that each ETF will comply with its investment restrictions.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act and an understanding of the current published administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA made publicly available prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account the Tax Amendments. This description is not exhaustive of all Canadian federal income tax consequences and does not take into account or anticipate changes in the law or in administrative policy or assessing practice whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action other than the Tax Amendments in their present form, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations which may differ

significantly from those discussed in this prospectus. There can be no assurance that the Tax Amendments will be enacted in the form publicly announced, or at all.

**This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Units of an ETF. This summary does not address the deductibility of interest on any funds borrowed by a Unitholder to purchase Units of an ETF. The income and other tax consequences of investing in Units will vary depending on an investor's particular circumstances. Accordingly, this summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any holder of Units of an ETF. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the income tax consequences to them of an acquisition of Units of an ETF based on their particular circumstances and review the risk factors related to tax set out above. Please see "Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks".**

### ***Status of the ETFs***

As noted above, this summary assumes that each ETF is a "unit trust" and that each ETF qualifies or is deemed to qualify at all times as a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act.

Provided the Units of an ETF are listed on a "designated stock exchange" (within the meaning of the Tax Act and which includes the TSX) or the ETF qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act, Units of such ETF will be qualified investments under the Tax Act for Registered Plans.

Units of an ETF are generally not prohibited investments for a "registered pension plan" under subsection 8514(1) of the regulations under the Tax Act unless such ETF is (a) an employer who participates in the plan; (b) a person connected with such an employer for purposes of those rules; (c) a person or partnership that controls, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, such an employer or connected person; or (d) a person or partnership that does not deal at arm's length with a member of the plan or with any person or partnership described in (a), (b) or (c) above.

For certain tax consequences of holding Units in a Registered Plan, see "Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Registered Plans".

### ***Taxation of the ETFs***

Each of the ETFs will elect to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of each calendar year. An ETF that has not validly made such election will have a taxation year that ends on December 31 of each calendar year.

Each ETF must pay tax on its net income (including net realized taxable capital gains) for a taxation year, less the portion thereof that it deducts in respect of the amount paid or payable (or deemed to be paid or payable) to its Unitholders in the year. An amount will be considered to be paid or payable to a Unitholder of an ETF in a taxation year if it is paid to the Unitholder in that year by the ETF or if the Unitholder is entitled in that year to enforce payment of the amount. The Trust Declaration for the ETFs requires that sufficient amounts be paid or made payable each taxation year so that no ETF is liable for any non-refundable income tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

With respect to indebtedness, each ETF is required to include in its income for each taxation year all interest that accrues (or is deemed to accrue) to it to the end of the year (or until the disposition of the indebtedness in the year), or becomes receivable or is received by it before the end of the year, including on a redemption or repayment on maturity, except to the extent that such interest was included in computing its income for a preceding taxation year and excluding any interest that accrued prior to the time of the acquisition of the indebtedness by the ETF in accordance with the CRA's published administrative practice.

On a redemption or repayment of an indebtedness, an ETF will be considered to have disposed of the indebtedness for proceeds of disposition equal to the amount received by the ETF (other than an amount received or deemed to have been received on account of interest) on such redemption or repayment. Generally, on any disposition by the ETF of an indebtedness, interest accrued thereon to the date of disposition and not yet due will be included in computing the ETF's income, except to the extent such amount was otherwise included in the ETF's income, and will be excluded in computing the ETF's proceeds of disposition of the indebtedness.

An ETF will also be required to include in its income for each taxation year any dividends received (or deemed to be received) by it in such year on a security held in its portfolio.

In general, gains and losses realized by an ETF from derivative transactions and in respect of short sales of securities (other than Canadian securities) will be on income account except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below, and will be recognized for tax purposes at the time they are realized by the ETF. Gains or losses in respect of currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in the portfolio of an ETF will constitute capital gains and capital losses to the ETF if the subject of the currency hedge is on capital account to the ETF and provided there is sufficient linkage. The Tax Act includes rules which clarify that the DFA Rules generally would not apply to such foreign currency hedges.

The DFA Rules target certain financial arrangements (referred to as “derivative forward agreements”) that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on an investment that would otherwise have the character of ordinary income to a capital gain. The DFA Rules are broadly drafted and could apply to other agreements or transactions. If the DFA Rules were to apply to derivatives used by an ETF, returns realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives would be treated as ordinary income or losses rather than capital gains and capital losses.

Each ETF is required to compute all amounts in Canadian dollars for purposes of the Tax Act in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard and accordingly may realize gains or losses by virtue of the fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars on a disposition of property that is not denominated in Canadian dollars.

To the extent an ETF holds trust units issued by a trust resident in Canada that is not at any time in the relevant taxation year a “SIFT trust” and held as capital property for purposes of the Tax Act, the ETF will be required to include in the calculation of its income the net income, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the ETF by such trust in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends, notwithstanding that certain of such amounts may be reinvested in additional units of the trust. Provided that appropriate designations are made by such trust, generally net taxable capital gains realized by the trust, foreign source income of the trust and taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations received by the trust that are paid or payable by the trust to the ETF will effectively retain their character in the hands of the ETF. The ETF will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of such trust by any amount paid or payable by the trust to the ETF except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the ETF or was the ETF’s share of the non-taxable portion of capital gains of the trust, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of the ETF. If the adjusted cost base to the ETF of such units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the ETF, that negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the ETF in that taxation year and the ETF’s adjusted cost base of such units will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

Each issuer in an ETF’s portfolio that is a “SIFT trust” (which will generally include Canadian resident income trusts, other than certain real estate investment trusts, the units of which are listed or traded on a stock exchange or other public market) will be subject to a special tax in respect of (i) income from business carried on in Canada, and (ii) certain income and capital gains in respect of “non-portfolio properties” (collectively, “**Non-Portfolio Income**”). Non-Portfolio Income that is distributed by a SIFT trust to its unitholders will be taxed at a rate that is equivalent to the federal general corporate tax rate plus a prescribed amount on account of provincial tax. Non-Portfolio Income that becomes payable by an issuer that is a SIFT trust will generally be taxed as though it were a taxable dividend from a taxable Canadian corporation and will be deemed to be an “eligible dividend” eligible for the enhanced gross-up and tax credit rules under the Tax Act.

With respect to an issuer structured as a trust that is not resident in Canada, an ETF will be required to include in the calculation of its income for a taxation year the net income for Canadian federal income tax purposes, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the ETF by the issuer in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends, notwithstanding that certain of such amounts may be reinvested in additional units of the issuer. Provided the units of the issuer are held by the ETF as capital property for purposes of the Tax Act, the ETF will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of the issuer by an amount paid or payable by the issuer to the ETF, except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the ETF. If the adjusted cost base to the ETF of such units

becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the ETF, that negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the ETF in that taxation year and the ETF's adjusted cost base of such units will be reset to zero.

In general, an ETF will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) upon a disposition of its property (including a conversion of foreign currency to Canadian dollars) to the extent the proceeds of disposition received on such disposition net of any amounts included as interest on the disposition of the property and any reasonable costs of disposition exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such property (all computed in Canadian dollars at the relevant time using the relevant exchange rate for purposes of the Tax Act) unless the ETF were considered to be trading or dealing in securities or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities or the ETF has acquired the property in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Each ETF will acquire and hold its property for the purpose of earning income. In addition, each ETF that disposes of "Canadian securities" (as defined in the Tax Act) will make an election in accordance with subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act to have each of its Canadian securities treated as capital property. On the foregoing basis, each ETF will take the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of its properties are capital gains and capital losses.

An ETF may be liable to pay foreign income or profits tax to foreign jurisdictions on its income earned from its investments (including cash equivalents). To the extent that any such foreign tax paid by an ETF exceeds 15% of the amount included in the ETF's income from such investments, such excess may generally be deducted by the ETF in computing its net income for the purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that any such foreign tax paid does not exceed 15% of the amount included in the ETF's income from such investments and has not been deducted in computing the ETF's income, the ETF may designate in respect of a Holder a portion of its foreign source income which can reasonably be considered to be part of the ETF's income distributed to such Holder so that such income and a portion of the foreign tax paid by the ETF may be regarded as foreign source income of, and foreign tax paid by, the Holder for the purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Tax Act.

Each ETF will be entitled for each taxation year throughout which it is a "mutual fund trust" to reduce (or receive a refund in respect of) its liability, if any, for tax on its net realized capital gains by an amount determined under the Tax Act based on the redemption of its Units during the year ("**Capital Gains Refund**"). In certain circumstances, the Capital Gains Refund in a particular taxation year may not completely offset the tax liability of an ETF for such taxation year.

An ETF is entitled to deduct an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that it incurs in the course of issuing Units of the ETF that is not reimbursed. Such issue expenses will be deductible by the ETF rateably over a five-year period subject to reduction in any taxation year which is less than three hundred and sixty-five (365) days. In computing its income under the Tax Act, an ETF may deduct reasonable administrative and other expenses incurred to earn income from property or a business.

Losses incurred by an ETF in a taxation year cannot be allocated to Unitholders of such ETF, but may be deducted by the ETF in future years in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act.

In certain situations, if an ETF disposes of property and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be suspended. This may occur if the ETF disposes of a property and the ETF, or a person affiliated with the ETF, acquires a property (a "substituted property") that is the same as, or identical to the property disposed of, during the period that begins 30 days before and ends 30 days after the disposition of the original property and the ETF, or a person affiliated with the ETF, holds the substituted property at the end of that period. If a loss is suspended, the ETF cannot deduct the capital loss from the ETF's capital gains until the substituted property is sold and no substituted property is acquired by the ETF, or a person affiliated with the ETF, within 30 days before and 30 days after the sale.

### ***Taxation of Holders***

A Holder will generally be required to include in computing income for a particular taxation year of the Holder such portion of the net income of an ETF, including the taxable portion of any net realized capital gains, as is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in that year (whether paid in cash, in Units or automatically reinvested in additional Units of the ETF), including any Management Fee Distributions. In the case of an ETF that has validly elected to have

a December 15 taxation year end, amounts paid or payable by an ETF to a Holder after December 15 and before the end of the calendar year are deemed to have been paid or become payable to the Holder on December 15.

The non-taxable portion of an ETF's net realized capital gains, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of a Holder for a taxation year, that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in that taxation year will not be included in computing the Holder's income for the year. Any other amount in excess of a Holder's share of the net income of an ETF for a taxation year that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in the year (i.e., returns of capital) will not generally be included in the Holder's income for the year, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of the Holder's Units of the ETF. To the extent that the adjusted cost base of a Unit of an ETF would otherwise become a negative amount, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain and the adjusted cost base of the Unit to the Holder will be reset to zero.

Under the Tax Act, an ETF is permitted to deduct, in computing its income for a taxation year, an amount that is less than the amount of its distributions of income and net taxable capital gains for the year to the extent necessary to enable the ETF to use, in the taxation year, losses from prior years without affecting the ability of the ETF to distribute its income and net taxable capital gains annually. In such circumstances, the amount distributed to a Holder of an ETF, but not deducted by the ETF, will not be included in the Holder's income. However, the adjusted cost base of a Holder's Units in the ETF will be reduced by such amount.

Provided that appropriate designations are made by an ETF, such portion of the net realized taxable capital gains of the ETF, taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, the foreign source income of the ETF as is paid or becomes payable to a Holder and the relevant portion of foreign taxes paid or deemed to be paid by the ETF, if any, will effectively retain their character and be treated as such in the hands of the Holder for purposes of the Tax Act. A Holder may be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of foreign taxes designated to such Holder in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act. To the extent that amounts are designated as taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules under the Tax Act will apply (including the rules in respect of "eligible dividends").

Any loss of an ETF for purposes of the Tax Act cannot be allocated to, and cannot be treated as a loss of, a Holder.

On the disposition or deemed disposition of a Unit of an ETF, including on a redemption, a Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the Holder's proceeds of disposition (other than any amount payable by the ETF on a redemption which represents capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Holder), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Unit of the ETF. For the purpose of determining the adjusted cost base of a Holder's Units of an ETF, when additional Units of the ETF are acquired by the Holder, the cost of the newly acquired Units of the ETF will be averaged with the adjusted cost base of all Units of such ETF that are identical to the newly acquired Units and owned by the Holder as capital property immediately before that time. For this purpose, the cost of Units of an ETF that have been issued on a reinvested distribution or on a distribution paid in Units will generally be equal to the amount of the distribution. A consolidation of Units of an ETF as described under "Distribution Policy" following a reinvested distribution or a distribution paid in Units will not be regarded as a disposition of Units of the ETF and will not affect the aggregate adjusted cost base to a Holder.

In the case of an exchange of Units for a Basket of Securities, a Holder's proceeds of disposition of such Units would generally be equal to the aggregate of the fair market value of the distributed property and the amount of any cash received. The cost to a Holder of any property received from the ETF upon the exchange will generally be equal to the fair market value of such property at the time of the distribution, less any amount that is deductible in respect of interest accrued on such property to the date of such distribution and not yet due.

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, an ETF may allocate and designate any income or capital gains realized by such ETF as a result of any disposition of property of the ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption or exchange of Units to a Unitholder whose Units are being redeemed or exchanged. In addition, each ETF has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any income or capital gains of such ETF to a Unitholder of such ETF who has redeemed or exchanged Units of the ETF during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder's share, at the time of redemption or exchange, of the ETF's income and capital gains for the year or such other amount that is determined by the ETF to be reasonable. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable

to the redeeming or exchanging Unitholder, but, for greater certainty, will not reduce the amount of cash that the Unitholder will receive in respect of the redemption or exchange.

Certain rules in the Tax Act that are applicable to trusts that are “mutual fund trusts” for purposes of the Tax Act throughout the taxation year prohibit an ETF from deducting income that is allocated to redeeming Holders. In addition, capital gains allocated and designated to redeeming Holders will generally only be deductible to an ETF to the extent of the redeeming Holders’ pro rata share (as determined under the Tax Act) of the net taxable capital gains of such ETF for the year. Any such income or taxable capital gains that would not be deductible by an ETF if allocated to redeeming or exchanging Holders may be made payable to non-redeeming or non-exchanging Holders of such ETF so that such ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Accordingly, the amounts and taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming or non-exchanging Holders of an ETF may be greater than they would have been in the absence of such rules.

In general, one-half of any capital gain (a “**taxable capital gain**”) realized by a Holder on the disposition of Units of an ETF or designated by an ETF in respect of the Holder in a taxation year will be included in computing the Holder’s income for that year and one-half of any capital loss (an “**allowable capital loss**”) realized by the Holder on the disposition of Units of an ETF in a taxation year generally must be deducted from taxable capital gains realized by the Holder or designated by the ETF in respect of the Holder in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Tax Act. Allowable capital losses for a taxation year in excess of taxable capital gains for that taxation year may be carried back and deducted in any of the three preceding taxation years or carried forward and deducted in any subsequent taxation year against taxable capital gains in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act.

A Holder will be required to compute all amounts, including distributions, the adjusted cost base of Units of an ETF and proceeds of disposition, in Canadian dollars for purposes of the Tax Act in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard and may, as a result, realize foreign exchange gains or losses. For example, if a Holder acquires US\$ Units, because the proceeds of disposition would be valued in U.S. dollars, the Holder may realize a foreign exchange gain or loss if the exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. dollar at the time of purchase of the US\$ Units differs from the exchange rate at the time such US\$ Units are disposed of.

Amounts designated by an ETF to a Holder of such ETF as taxable capital gains or dividends from taxable Canadian corporations and taxable capital gains realized on the disposition of Units of the ETF may increase the Holder’s liability, if any, for alternative minimum tax.

### ***Taxation of Registered Plans***

Distributions received by Registered Plans on Units of an ETF and capital gains realized by Registered Plans on the disposition of such Units while the Units are a qualified investment for Registered Plans will be exempt from income tax in the Registered Plan. Withdrawals from such Registered Plans (other than a TFSA and certain withdrawals from an FHSA, RESP or RDSP) are generally subject to tax under the Tax Act. Holders should consult their own advisors regarding the tax implications of establishing, amending, terminating or withdrawing amounts from a Registered Plan.

A Unitholder who is a holder of a TFSA, FHSA or RDSP, an annuitant of a RRSP or RRIF or a subscriber of an RESP that holds Units will be subject to an additional tax as set out in the Tax Act if the Units are “prohibited investments” for such TFSA, FHSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP. A “prohibited investment” includes a unit of a trust which does not deal at arm’s length with the holder, annuitant or subscriber, or in which the holder, annuitant or subscriber has a significant interest, which, in general terms, means the ownership of 10% or more of the fair market value of an ETF’s outstanding Units by the holder, annuitant or subscriber, either alone or together with persons and partnerships with whom the holder, annuitant or subscriber does not deal at arm’s length. In addition, the Units of an ETF will not be a prohibited investment if such Units are “excluded property” as defined in the Tax Act for a trust governed by a TFSA, FHSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP. Holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules.

In the case of an exchange of Units of an ETF for a Basket of Securities, the investor may receive securities that may or may not be qualified investments under the Tax Act for Registered Plans. If such securities are not qualified investments for Registered Plans, such Registered Plans (and, in the case of certain Registered Plans, the annuitants, beneficiaries or subscribers thereunder or holders thereof) may be subject to adverse tax consequences. Investors

should consult their own tax counsel for advice on whether or not such securities would be qualified investments for Registered Plans.

### ***Tax Implications of an ETF's Distribution Policy***

The net asset value per Unit of an ETF will, in part, reflect any income and gains of the ETF that have accrued or have been realized, but have not been made payable at the time Units of the ETF were acquired. Accordingly, a Holder of an ETF who acquires Units of the ETF, including on a reinvestment of distributions or a distribution paid in Units, may become taxable on the Holder's share of such income and gains of the ETF. In particular, an investor who acquires Units of an ETF shortly before a distribution is paid or made payable will have to pay tax on the entire distribution (to the extent it is a taxable distribution) regardless of the fact that the investor only recently acquired such Units. Further, in the case of an ETF that has validly elected to have a December 15 taxation year end, where a Holder acquires Units in a calendar year after December 15 of such year, such Holder may become taxable on income earned or capital gains realized in the taxation year ending on December 15 of such calendar year but that had not been made payable before the Units were acquired.

## **ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE ETFs**

### ***Manager of the ETFs***

Global X Investments Canada Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of Canada, is the manager, investment manager and trustee of each ETF. The Manager is responsible for providing or arranging for the provision of administrative services and management functions required by the ETFs. The principal office of Global X is 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7. Global X was originally incorporated under the laws of Canada under the name BetaPro Management Inc. and was primarily organized for the purpose of managing investment products, including the ETFs.

Global X and its subsidiaries are an innovative financial services organization distributing the Global X family of leveraged, inverse leveraged, inverse, index and actively managed exchange traded funds. Global X is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset.

Mirae Asset is the Korea-based asset management entity of Mirae Asset Financial Group, a global financial group providing comprehensive services to clients worldwide – including asset management, wealth management, investment banking, life insurance and venture capital. With over 15,500 employees, the Mirae Asset Financial Group has a presence in 21 global markets. Headquartered in Seoul, South Korea, the Mirae Asset Financial Group is one of the largest independent financial groups in Asia and manages approximately CAD 1 trillion in assets globally as of March 31, 2026.

### ***Officers and Directors of the Manager***

The name, municipality of residence, office and principal occupation of the executive officers and directors of the Manager are as follows:

| <b>Name and Municipality of Residence</b> | <b>Date Individual became a Director</b> | <b>Position with Manager</b>                                                | <b>Principal Occupation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rohit Mehta<br>Toronto, Ontario           | May 1, 2023                              | Director, President, Chief Executive Officer and Ultimate Designated Person | Director, President, Chief Executive Officer and Ultimate Designated Person, Global X (since May, 2023); Senior Vice President, Head of Distribution, Guardian Retail Asset Management, Guardian Capital LP (2020-2023); Executive Vice-President, Head of Marketing, Product and Data Analytics, CI Financial Corp. (2017-2020); President, First Asset Investment Management Inc. (2017-2020). |

| <b>Name and Municipality of Residence</b> | <b>Date Individual became a Director</b> | <b>Position with Manager</b>                                         | <b>Principal Occupation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thomas Park,<br>New York, New York        | November 14, 2011                        | Director and Chief Corporate Development Officer                     | Director, Global X (since 2011); Chief Corporate Development Officer, Global X (since 2015); President, Mirae Asset Global Investments (USA) (Since 2020); Executive Managing Director, Mirae Asset Global Investments (2008-2020); Associate, Goldman Sachs International (2006, 2007-2008); Senior Consultant, KPMG Consulting (Bearing Point) (2001-2005). |
| Young Kim,<br>Seoul, South Korea          | December 1, 2021                         | Director                                                             | Director, Global X (since 2021); Managing Director, Head of Global Business, Mirae Asset Global Investments (since 2017).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Julie Stajan,<br>Oakville, Ontario        | N/A                                      | Chief Financial Officer                                              | Chief Financial Officer, Global X (since 2015); Senior Vice President, Finance and Controller, Global X (since 2012); Senior Vice President, Finance & Investment Funds, Horizons Investment Management Inc. (2011-2012).                                                                                                                                     |
| Chris McHaney,<br>Toronto, Ontario        | N/A                                      | Executive Vice President, Head of Investment Management and Strategy | Executive Vice President, Head of Investment Management and Strategy, Global X (since 2024); Director, Portfolio Manager, BMO Global Asset Management (2017-2024) Vice President, Portfolio Manager, BMO Global Asset Management (2009-2017).                                                                                                                 |
| Erik Sloane<br>Toronto, Ontario           | N/A                                      | Executive Vice President, Head of Distribution                       | Executive Vice President, Head of Distribution, Global X (since 2025); Chief Revenue Officer, Cboe Canada (2020-2024).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| McGregor Sainsbury,<br>Toronto, Ontario   | N/A                                      | General Counsel and Secretary                                        | General Counsel and Secretary, Global X (since 2011).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

Where a person has held multiple positions within a company, the above table generally sets out only the current or most recently held position or positions held at that company, while the start dates generally refer to the date of the first position held at that company or the first of the listed positions held by the person at that company. Each director will hold his or her position until the next annual general meeting of the Manager at which time he/she may be re-elected.

#### ***Ownership of Securities of the Manager***

No securities of the Manager are owned of record or beneficially by any of the directors and executive officers of the Manager.

For a description of the compensation arrangements of the independent review committee of the ETFs, see “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Independent Review Committee”.

#### ***Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager***

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, the Manager has full authority and responsibility to manage and direct the business and affairs of the ETFs, to make all decisions regarding the business of the ETFs and to bind the ETFs. The Manager

may delegate certain of its powers to third parties where, in the discretion of the Manager, it would be in the best interests of the ETFs to do so.

The Manager is entitled to the Management Fee in consideration of the services it provides to an ETF. Such services include, but are not limited to: negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including, but not limited to, investment managers, counterparties, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, valuation agents, Designated Brokers, Dealers, auditors and printers; authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the ETFs; ensuring the maintenance of accounting records for the ETFs; preparing the reports to Unitholders of the ETFs and to the applicable Securities Regulatory Authorities; calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the ETFs; preparing financial statements, income tax returns and financial and accounting information as required by the ETFs; ensuring that Unitholders of each ETF are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law; ensuring that each ETF complies with all other regulatory requirements including the continuous disclosure obligations of such ETF under applicable securities laws; administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Units of each ETF; arranging for any payments required upon termination of an ETF; and dealing and communicating with Unitholders of the ETFs. The Manager will provide office facilities and personnel to carry out these services, if not otherwise furnished by any other service provider to the ETFs. The Manager will also monitor the investment strategy of each ETF to ensure that each ETF complies with its investment objective, investment strategies and investment restrictions and practices.

The Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Unitholders of the ETFs, and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Trust Declaration provides that the Manager will not be liable to the ETFs or to any Unitholder of an ETF or any other person for any loss or damage relating to any matter regarding an ETF, including any loss or diminution of value of the assets of such ETF if it has satisfied its standard of care set forth above.

The Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees and agents may be indemnified out of the assets of the ETFs from and against all claims whatsoever, including costs, charges and expenses in connection therewith, brought, commenced or prosecuted against it for or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever made, done or omitted in or in relation to the execution of its duties to the ETFs as long as the person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the ETFs.

The Manager may resign upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Trustee or upon such lesser notice period as the Trustee may accept. The Manager may also be removed by the Trustee on at least 90 days' written notice to the Manager. The Trustee shall make every effort to select and appoint a successor manager prior to the effective date of the Manager's resignation. As compensation for the management services it provides to the ETFs, the Manager is entitled to receive Management Fees from the ETFs.

### ***Portfolio Management***

#### *Certain Officers of the Manager*

The Manager also serves as the investment manager to the ETFs. The Manager operates as a portfolio manager under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and in certain other provinces pursuant to applicable legislation. The Manager also operates as a commodity trading manager under the *Commodity Futures Act* (Ontario). The principal office of the Manager is at 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7. The Manager provides investment advisory and portfolio management services to the ETFs in its capacity as investment manager. The senior officers of the Manager principally responsible for providing advice to the ETFs are as follows:

| <b>Name and Municipality of Residence</b> | <b>Position with the Manager</b>                          | <b>Principal Occupation</b>                                         |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Andrew Albrecht<br>Toronto, Ontario       | Vice President, Investment Management & Portfolio Manager | Vice President, Investment Management & Portfolio Manager, Global X |

| <b>Name and Municipality of Residence</b> | <b>Position with the Manager</b>                                     | <b>Principal Occupation</b>                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chris McHaney<br>Toronto, Ontario         | Executive Vice President, Head of Investment Management and Strategy | Executive Vice President, Head of Investment Management and Strategy, Global X |
| Jean-Christian Daigle<br>Toronto, Ontario | Vice President, Portfolio Manager, Option Overlays                   | Vice President, Portfolio Manager, Option Overlays, Global X                   |

Where a person has held multiple positions within a company, the above table sets out only the current or most recently held position or positions held at that company, and the start dates refer to the date of the first position held or the first of the listed positions held by the person at that company.

### ***Designated Brokers***

The Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, has entered into a Designated Broker Agreement with a Designated Broker pursuant to which the Designated Broker has agreed to perform certain duties relating to the ETFs including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of Units of an ETF to satisfy the TSX's original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for Units of an ETF on an ongoing basis, and (iii) to post a liquid two way market for the trading of Units of an ETF on the TSX. Payment for Units of an ETF must be made by the Designated Broker, and Units of an ETF will be issued, by no later than the second Trading Day after the subscription notice has been delivered.

A Designated Broker may terminate a Designated Broker Agreement at any time by giving the Manager at least six months' prior written notice of such termination. The Manager may terminate a Designated Broker Agreement at any time, without prior notice, by sending a written notice of termination to the Designated Broker.

Units of an ETF do not represent an interest or an obligation of any Designated Broker or Dealer or any affiliate thereof and a Unitholder of an ETF will not have any recourse against any such parties in respect of amounts payable by the ETF to such Designated Brokers or Dealers.

A Designated Broker may, from time to time, reimburse the Manager for certain expenses incurred by the Manager in the normal course of its business.

### ***Conflicts of Interest***

The Manager and its respective principals and affiliates (each, an "ETF Manager") do not devote their time exclusively to the management of the ETFs. The ETF Managers perform similar or different services for others and may sponsor or establish other investment funds (public and private) during the same period that they act on behalf of the ETFs. The ETF Managers therefore will have conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions to the ETFs and the other persons for which they provide similar services.

The ETF Managers may trade and make investments for their own accounts, and such persons currently trade and manage and will continue to trade and manage accounts other than the accounts of the ETFs utilizing trading and investment strategies which are the same as or different from the ones to be utilized in making investment decisions for the ETFs. In addition, in proprietary trading and investment, the ETF Managers may take positions the same as, different than or opposite to those of the ETFs. Furthermore, all of the positions held by accounts owned, managed or controlled by the Manager will be aggregated for purposes of applying certain exchange position limits. As a result, an ETF may not be able to enter into or maintain certain positions if such positions, when added to the positions already held by the ETF and such other accounts, would exceed applicable limits. All of such trading and investment activities may also increase the level of competition experienced with respect to priorities of order entry and allocations of executed trades. See "Risk Factors".

The ETF Managers may at times have interests that differ from the interests of the Unitholders of the ETFs.

In addition, each of Mirae Asset Private Indices (being the Index Provider of DRAM and ACHP) and the Manager are subsidiaries of Mirae Asset. Although all transactions will be conducted at arm's length, the functions which Mirae Asset Private Indices and the Manager will perform in connection with the relevant ETF may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. In particular, the Manager may be in dispute with Mirae Asset Private Indices as the Index Provider if it terminates the licence to use the relevant Underlying Index. The Manager, having regard to its obligations to the relevant ETF and the Unitholders, will rigorously manage any such conflict in the best interest of investors.

Nonetheless, having regard to the following factors, the Manager is of the view that this will not give rise to material conflicts of interest:

- Mirae Asset Private Indices and the Manager are separate legal entities and there is no common director between Mirae Asset Private Indices and the Manager;
- the operations of Mirae Asset Private Indices and the investment management operations of the Manager are independent and under the responsibility of different staff and management teams;
- Mirae Asset ensures that, among other things, (i) effective barriers are created and maintained between different entities of Mirae Asset and their operations; (ii) relevant information can be disclosed to different operation teams within the same entity and between different entities of Mirae Asset on a "need to know" basis only; and (iii) strict obligations of confidentiality are imposed on the relevant staff;
- in performing its obligations as an Index Provider, Mirae Asset Private Indices has implemented internal procedures to ensure that the administration, calculation and maintenance of its indices are independent of any fund issuers (including those related to Mirae Asset); and
- the relevant Underlying Index is objectively calculated by Mirae Asset Private Indices and rule based, in accordance with its index methodologies which are documented, consistent and transparent.

In evaluating these conflicts of interest, potential investors should be aware that the ETF Managers have a responsibility to the Unitholders to exercise good faith and fairness in all dealings affecting the ETFs. In the event that a Unitholder believes that one of the ETF Managers has violated its duty to such Unitholder, the Unitholder may seek relief for itself or on behalf of an ETF to recover damages from or to require an accounting by such ETF Manager. Unitholders should be aware that the performance by each ETF Manager of its responsibilities to an ETF will be measured in accordance with (i) the provisions of the agreement by which such ETF Manager has been appointed to its position with such ETF; and (ii) applicable laws.

The Manager cannot influence constituent selection or weighting in respect of the Underlying Indexes of DRAM and ACHP. Any proposed methodology changes to DRAM and ACHP's Underlying Indexes would be reviewed through Mirae Asset Private Indices' internal governance processes, including by its index operations committee and/or index oversight committee. Mirae Asset Private Indices' governance framework is independently audited against the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Principles for Financial Benchmarks. Employees of the Manager are not involved in the administration of DRAM and ACHP's Underlying Indexes, and employees of Mirae Asset Private Indices are not involved in the portfolio management of DRAM or ACHP. The index licensing fees payable by each of DRAM and ACHP are not dependent on the performance of either ETF.

The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset. Affiliates of the Manager may earn fees and spreads, directly and indirectly, in connection with various services provided to, or transactions with, an ETF or its service providers, including in connection with brokerage transactions, prime brokerage services and securities lending transactions, subject always to approval by the IRC of the ETFs and compliance with applicable law (or exemptive relief therefrom), and applicable internal policies and procedures. In effecting ETF portfolio transactions, the Manager places brokerage business with various broker-dealers on the basis of best execution, which includes a number of considerations such as price, speed, certainty of execution and total transaction cost. The Manager uses the same criteria in selecting all of its broker-dealers, regardless of whether the broker-dealer is an affiliate of the Manager. Subject to compliance with NI 81-102 and in accordance with the terms of the standing instructions of the IRC, to the

extent that an affiliate of the Manager provides advisory services to a securities lending agent of an ETF, the Manager may receive a portion of the affiliate's revenue that it receives for those services.

NBF acts or may act as a Designated Broker, Prime Broker, a Dealer and/or a registered trader (market maker). These relationships may create actual or perceived conflicts of interest which investors should consider in relation to an investment in an ETF. In particular, by virtue of these relationships, NBF may profit from the sale and trading of Units of an ETF. NBF, as market maker of the ETFs in the secondary market, may therefore have economic interests which differ from and may be adverse to those of Unitholders of the ETFs.

NBF's potential roles as a Designated Broker, Prime Broker, and a Dealer of the ETFs will not be as an underwriter of an ETF in connection with the primary distribution of Units of an ETF under this prospectus. NBF has not been involved in the preparation of this prospectus nor has it performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. NBF in its role as Designated Broker may, from time to time, reimburse the Manager for certain expenses incurred by the Manager in the normal course of its business. NBF or an affiliate thereof may also, from time to time, reimburse the Manager for certain expenses incurred by the Manager in connection with the securities lending activities of an ETF.

NBF and its affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with an ETF, the issuers of securities making up the investment portfolio of an ETF, or with the Manager or any funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates, including by making loans, entering into derivative transactions or providing advisory or agency services. In addition, the relationship between NBF and its affiliates, and the Manager and its affiliates may extend to other activities, such as being part of a distribution syndicate for other funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates.

### ***Independent Review Committee***

NI 81-107 requires that all publicly offered investment funds, such as the ETFs, establish an IRC and that the Manager must refer all conflict of interest matters in respect of the ETFs for review or approval by the IRC. NI 81-107 also requires the Manager to establish written policies and procedures for dealing with conflict of interest matters, to maintain records in respect of these matters and to provide the IRC with guidance and assistance in carrying out its functions and duties. According to NI 81-107, the IRC must be comprised of a minimum of three (3) independent members and is subject to requirements to conduct regular assessments of its members and provide reports, at least annually, to the ETFs and to their Unitholders in respect of those functions. The most recent report prepared by the IRC is available on the Manager's website at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca), or at a Unitholder's request at no cost, by contacting an ETF at 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7; telephone: 416-933-5745; toll free: 1-866-641-5739; fax: 416-777-5181.

Michele McCarthy, Paul Manias and Peter Anderson are the current members of the IRC. The IRC:

- reviews and provides input on the Manager's written policies and procedures that deal with conflict of interest matters;
- reviews conflict of interest matters referred to it by the Manager and makes recommendations to the Manager regarding whether the Manager's proposed actions in connection with the conflict of interest matter achieves a fair and reasonable result for the applicable ETF;
- considers and, if deemed appropriate, approves the Manager's decision on a conflict of interest matter that the Manager refers to the IRC for approval; and
- performs such other duties as may be required of the IRC under applicable securities laws.

Each ETF compensates the IRC members for their participation on the IRC through member fees and, if applicable, meeting fees. Paul Manias and Peter Anderson each receive \$16,000 per year in member fees, while Michele McCarthy, as chairperson of the IRC, receives \$18,000 per year. The IRC's secretariat receives \$26,000 per year for administrative services. An additional fee of \$750 per meeting is charged by the secretariat for each IRC meeting in excess of two per year, and each IRC member receives \$750 for each IRC meeting in excess of four per year. Sales Tax may also be payable by the Manager in respect of fees paid to IRC members and the secretariat. The total fees

payable in respect of the IRC by each ETF is calculated by dividing the total net assets of each ETF by the total net assets of all of the mutual funds for which the IRC is responsible and then multiplying the resulting value by the total dollar value due to the IRC member by each ETF for that particular period.

### ***The Trustee***

Global X is also the trustee of the ETFs pursuant to the Trust Declaration. The Trustee may resign and be discharged from all further duties under the Trust Declaration upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Manager or upon such lesser notice as the Manager may accept. The Manager shall make every effort to select and appoint a successor trustee prior to the effective date of the Trustee's resignation. If the Manager fails to appoint a successor trustee within 90 days after notice is given or a vacancy occurs, the Manager shall call a meeting of Unitholders of each of the ETFs within 60 days thereafter for the purpose of appointing a successor trustee. If there is no manager, five Unitholders of an ETF may call a meeting of Unitholders of such ETF within 31 days after notice is given or a vacancy occurs for the purpose of appointing a successor trustee. In each case, if, upon the expiry of a further 30 days, neither the Manager nor the Unitholders of an ETF have appointed a successor trustee, the ETF shall be terminated and the property of the ETF shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration.

The Trustee is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the ETFs, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Trust Declaration provides that the Trustee will not be liable in carrying out its duties under the Trust Declaration as long as the Trustee has adhered to its standard of care set out above. In addition, the Trust Declaration contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee and indemnifying the Trustee in respect of certain liabilities incurred by it in carrying out its duties.

The Trustee will not receive any fees from the ETFs but will be reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities that it properly incurs in carrying out activities on behalf of the ETFs.

### ***Custodian***

CIBC Mellon is the custodian of the assets of the ETFs pursuant to the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian is located in Toronto, Ontario and is independent of the Manager. Pursuant to the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian is required to exercise its duties with the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the same circumstances, or, if higher, the degree of care, diligence and skill that the Custodian uses in respect of its own property of a similar nature in its custody (the "**Custodial Standard of Care**"). Under the Custodian Agreement, the Manager shall pay the Custodian's fees at such rate as determined by the parties from time to time and shall reimburse the Custodian for all reasonable expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of its duties under the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian may have recourse against the assets of an ETF if the Manager fails to pay such fees and expenses. An ETF shall indemnify the Custodian for any loss, damage, or expense it incurs in connection with the Custodian Agreement, except to the extent caused by a breach of the Custodial Standard of Care. A party may terminate the Custodian Agreement on at least 90 days' written notice or immediately in the event of certain bankruptcy events in respect of another party. The Custodian shall have no responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any sub-custodian appointed at the request of the Manager and which is not part of the Custodians' normal network of sub-custodians.

### ***Valuation Agent***

The Manager has retained CIBC Mellon to provide accounting and valuation services to the ETFs.

### ***Auditor***

KPMG LLP is the auditor of the ETFs. The office of the auditor is located at 333 Bay Street, Suite 4600, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2S5.

### ***Registrar and Transfer Agent***

TSX Trust Company is the registrar and transfer agent for the Units of the ETFs pursuant to registrar and transfer agency agreements entered into by the ETFs. TSX Trust Company is independent of the Manager. TSX Trust Company is located in Toronto, Ontario.

### ***Promoter***

The Manager took the initiative in founding and organizing the ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. The Manager, in its capacity as manager of the ETFs, receives compensation from the ETFs. See “Fees and Expenses”.

### ***Securities Lending Agents***

BNY may act as securities lending agents for the ETFs pursuant to a securities lending agreement (the “CIBC SLA”).

BNY is located in New York City, New York. The CIBC SLA requires that the collateral delivered in connection with a securities loan have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the value of the loaned securities (or, if higher, the percentage of the aggregate market value of loaned securities in accordance with prevailing best market practices). The CIBC SLA requires CIBC and certain other parties to indemnify each ETF against, among other things, the failure of CIBC to perform its obligations under the CIBC SLA. A party to the CIBC SLA may terminate the CIBC SLA upon 30 days’ notice.

## **CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

The NAV per Unit of an ETF will be computed in its base currency by adding up the cash, securities and other assets of the applicable ETF, less the liabilities and dividing the value of the net assets of the ETF by the total number of Units that are outstanding. The NAV per Unit so determined will be adjusted to the nearest cent per Unit and will remain in effect until the time as at which the next determination of the NAV per Unit of the applicable ETF is made. The NAV per Unit of each ETF will be calculated on each Valuation Day.

The NAV per US\$ Unit of an ETF, as applicable, is calculated in U.S. dollars based on prevailing market rates as determined by the Manager. Such market rates may be executable exchange rates provided by one or more Canadian chartered banks, or exchange rates provided by recognized sources such as Bloomberg or Reuters.

Typically, the NAV per Unit of an ETF will be calculated at the Valuation Time. The NAV per Unit may be determined at an earlier Valuation Time if the TSX and/or the principal exchange for the securities held by an ETF closes earlier on that Valuation Day.

### **Valuation Policies and Procedures of the ETFs**

The following valuation procedures will be taken into account in determining the “NAV” and “NAV per Unit” of an ETF on each Valuation Day:

- (i) the value of any cash on hand, on deposit or on call, bills and notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends to be received and interest accrued and not yet received, will be deemed to be the face amount thereof, unless the Valuation Agent determines that any such deposit, call loan, bill, note or account receivable is not worth the face amount thereof, in which event the value thereof will be deemed to be such value as the Valuation Agent determines to be the reasonable value thereof;
- (ii) the value of any security, commodity or interest therein which is listed or dealt in upon a stock exchange will be determined by:

- (A) in the case of securities which were traded on that Valuation Day, the price of such securities as determined at the applicable Valuation Time; and
  - (B) in the case of securities not traded on that Valuation Day, a price estimated to be the true value thereof by the Valuation Agent, such price being between the closing asked and bid prices for the securities or interest therein as reported by any report in common use or authorized as official by a stock exchange;
- (iii) long positions in clearing corporation options, options on futures, over-the-counter options, debt-like securities and listed warrants will be valued at the current market value thereof. Where a covered clearing corporation option, option on futures or over-the-counter option is written, the premium received shall be reflected as a deferred credit which shall be valued at an amount equal to the current market value of the clearing corporation option, option on futures or over-the-counter option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from any revaluation shall be treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment. The deferred credit shall be deducted in arriving at the net asset value of such instrument. The securities, if any, which are the subject of a written clearing corporation option or over-the-counter option shall be valued at the current market value. The value of a future contract or a swap or forward contract shall be the gain or loss with respect thereto that will be realized if, on that Valuation Day, the position in the futures contract, or the forward contract, as the case may be, were to be closed out unless "daily limits" are in effect, in which case fair value shall be based on the current market value of the underlying interest. Margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts and forward contracts shall be reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash shall be noted as held as margin;
- (iv) in the case of any security or property for which no price quotations are available as provided above, the value thereof will be determined from time to time by the Valuation Agent where applicable, in accordance with the principles described in paragraph (ii) above, except that the Valuation Agent may use, for the purpose of determining the sale price or the asked and bid price of such security or interest, any public quotations in common use which may be available, or where such principles are not applicable;
- (v) the liabilities of an ETF will include:
- all bills, notes and accounts payable of which the ETF is an obligor;
  - all Management Fees of the ETF;
  - all contractual obligations of the ETF for the payment of money or property, including the amount of any unpaid distribution credited to Unitholders of the ETF on or before that Valuation Day;
  - all allowances of the ETF authorized or approved by the Manager for taxes (if any) or contingencies; and
  - all other liabilities of the ETF of whatsoever kind and nature, except for Unitholders' equity classified as a liability under IFRS; and
- (vi) the exchange rates used by the ETFs will be prevailing market rates as determined by the Manager.

In calculating the net asset value of an ETF, the ETF will generally value its investments based on the market value of its investments at the time the net asset value of the ETF is calculated. If no market value is available for an investment of the ETF or if the Manager determines that such value is inappropriate in the circumstances (i.e. when the value of an investment of the ETF has been materially changed by effects occurring after the market closes), the Manager, in consultation with the Valuation Agent (when necessary), will value such investments using methods that

have generally been adopted by the marketplace. Fair valuing the investments of an ETF may be appropriate if: (i) market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment; (ii) an investment's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded; (iii) a trading halt closes an exchange or market early; or (iv) other events result in an exchange or market delaying its normal close. The risk in fair valuing an investment of an ETF is that the value of the investment may be higher or lower than the price that the ETF may be able to realize if the investment had to be sold.

In determining the net asset value of an ETF, Units of the ETF subscribed for will be deemed to be outstanding and an asset of the ETF as of the time a subscription for such Units is received by and accepted by the Manager. Units of an ETF that are being redeemed will only be deemed to be outstanding until (and not after) the close of business on the day on which such Units of the ETF are redeemed and the redemption proceeds thereafter, until paid, will be a liability of the ETF.

For the purposes of financial statement reporting, an ETF is required to calculate net asset value in accordance with IFRS and National Instrument 81-106 *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*.

### ***Reporting of Net Asset Value***

Persons or companies that wish to be provided with the most recent net asset value per Unit of the ETF may call the Manager at 416-933-5745 or at 1-866-641-5739, or check the Manager's website at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca).

## **ATTRIBUTES OF THE SECURITIES**

### ***Description of the Securities Distributed***

Each ETF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of redeemable, transferable Units pursuant to this prospectus, each of which represents an equal, undivided interest in the net assets of such ETF.

Units of the ETFs have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors can buy or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units.

On December 16, 2004, the *Trust Beneficiaries' Liability Act*, 2004 (Ontario) came into force. This statute provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any, default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the default occurs or the liability arises: (i) the trust is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario); and (ii) the trust is governed by the laws of Ontario. Each ETF is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario), and each ETF is governed by the laws of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Trust Declaration.

Each Unit of an ETF entitles the owner to one vote at meetings of Unitholders of such ETF. Each Unit of an ETF is entitled to participate equally with all other Units of such ETF with respect to all payments made to Unitholders of the ETF, other than Management Fee Distributions and income or capital gains allocated and designated as payable to a redeeming Unitholder, whether by way of income or capital gains distributions and, on liquidation, to participate equally in the net assets of the ETF remaining after satisfaction of any outstanding liabilities that are attributable to Units of the ETF. All Units will be fully paid, when issued, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration. Unitholders of an ETF are entitled to require the ETF to redeem their Units of the ETF as outlined under the heading "Exchange and Redemption of Units".

### ***Exchange and Redemption of Units at Net Asset Value per Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash***

Unitholders of an ETF may exchange the applicable PNU (or a whole multiple thereof) of the ETF on any Trading Day for a Basket of Securities and/or cash, in the sole discretion of the Manager, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. The Manager will, upon receipt of the exchange request, advise the Unitholder submitting the request as to whether a Basket of Securities and/or cash will be delivered to satisfy the request. See "Exchange and Redemption of Units".

### ***Redemptions of Units for Cash***

On any Trading Day, Unitholders, Dealers and Designated Brokers may redeem Units of an ETF for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units of such ETF on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption. A cash redemption request will be subject to a maximum redemption price payable to a Unitholder of the NAV per Unit of the applicable ETF. Redemption proceeds of US\$ Units can only be paid in U.S. dollars. Redemption proceeds for Units other than US\$ Units will be paid in Canadian dollars. See “Exchange and Redemption of Units”.

### ***Stock Exchange Sponsored Net Asset Value Execution Program***

Subject to regulatory and other necessary third party approvals, a stock exchange sponsored execution program may become available which would allow investors to purchase and sell Units of each ETF based on transaction prices calculated as at the end-of-day net asset value, plus any fee payable to the investor’s Dealer for the Dealer’s facilitation of the purchase or sale. The Manager will issue a news release announcing the details of any such stock exchange sponsored execution program.

### ***Modification of Terms***

Any amendment to the Trust Declaration that creates a new class of Units of an ETF will not require notice to existing Unitholders of such ETF unless such amendment in some way affects the existing Unitholders’ rights or the value of their investment. An amendment such as the re-designation of a class of an ETF, or the termination of a class of an ETF, which has an effect on a Unitholder’s holdings will only become effective after 30 days’ notice to Unitholders of the applicable classes of such ETF.

All other rights attached to the Units of an ETF may only be modified, amended or varied in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration. See “Unitholder Matters – Amendments to the Trust Declaration”.

### ***Voting Rights in the Portfolio Securities***

Holders of Units will not have any voting rights in respect of the securities in an ETF’s portfolio.

## **UNITHOLDER MATTERS**

### ***Meetings of Unitholders***

Meetings of Unitholders of an ETF will be held if called by the Manager or upon the written request to the Manager of Unitholders of the ETF holding not less than 25% of the then outstanding Units of such ETF.

### ***Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval***

NI 81-102 requires a meeting of Unitholders of an ETF to be called to approve certain changes as follows:

- (a) the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to the ETF or its Unitholders is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the ETF or to its Unitholders, except where:
  - (i) the ETF is at arm’s length with the person or company charging the fee; and
  - (ii) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days’ notice before the effective date of the change;
- (b) a fee or expense, to be charged to the ETF or directly to its Unitholders by the ETF or the Manager in connection with the holding of Units of the ETF that could result in an increase in charges to the ETF or its Unitholders, is introduced;

- (c) the Manager is changed, unless the new manager of the ETF is an affiliate of the Manager;
- (d) the fundamental investment objective of the ETF is changed;
- (e) the ETF decreases the frequency of the calculation of its net asset value per Unit;
- (f) the ETF undertakes a reorganization with, or transfers its assets to, another mutual fund, if the ETF ceases to continue after the reorganization or transfer of assets and the transaction results in the Unitholders of the ETF becoming securityholders in the other mutual fund, unless:
  - (i) the IRC of the ETF has approved the change in accordance with NI 81-107;
  - (ii) the ETF is being reorganized with, or its assets are being transferred to, another mutual fund to which NI 81-102 and NI 81-107 apply, and that is managed by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager;
  - (iii) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change; and
  - (iv) the transaction complies with certain other requirements of applicable securities legislation;
- (g) the ETF undertakes a reorganization with, or acquires assets from, another mutual fund, if the ETF continues after the reorganization or acquisition of assets, the transaction results in the securityholders of the other mutual fund becoming Unitholders of the ETF, and the transaction would be a material change to the ETF;
- (h) the ETF implements a restructuring into a non-redeemable investment fund or a restructuring into an issuer that is not an investment fund; or
- (i) any matter which is required by the constitutive documents of the ETF; by the laws applicable to the ETF or by any agreement to be submitted to a vote of the Unitholders of the ETF.

In addition, the auditor of an ETF may not be changed unless:

- (a) the IRC of the ETF has approved the change; and
- (b) Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change.

Approval of Unitholders of an ETF will be deemed to have been given if expressed by resolution passed at a meeting of Unitholders of such ETF, duly called on at least 21 days' notice and held for the purpose of considering the same, by at least a majority of the votes cast.

#### ***Amendments to the Trust Declaration***

If a Unitholder meeting is required to amend a provision of the Trust Declaration, no change proposed at a meeting of Unitholders of an ETF shall take effect until the Manager has obtained the prior approval of not less than a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of Unitholders of such ETF or, if separate class meetings are required, at meetings of each class of Unitholders of the ETF.

Subject to any longer notice requirements imposed under applicable securities legislation, the Trustee is entitled to amend the Trust Declaration by giving not less than 30 days' notice to Unitholders of the ETF affected by the proposed amendment in circumstances where:

- (a) the securities legislation requires that written notice be given to Unitholders of the ETF before the change takes effect; or
- (b) the change would not be prohibited by the securities legislation; and
- (c) the Trustee reasonably believes that the proposed amendment has the potential to adversely impact the financial interests or rights of the Unitholders of the ETF, so that it is equitable to give Unitholders of the ETF advance notice of the proposed change.

All Unitholders of an ETF shall be bound by an amendment affecting such ETF from the effective date of the amendment.

The Trustee may amend the Trust Declaration, without the approval of or prior notice to any Unitholders of an ETF, if the Trustee reasonably believes that the proposed amendment does not have the potential to adversely impact the financial interests or rights of Unitholders of such ETF or that the proposed amendment is necessary to:

- (a) ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations or policies of any governmental authority having jurisdiction over the ETF or the distribution of Units of the ETF;
- (b) remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies which may exist between any terms of the Trust Declaration and any provisions of any applicable laws, regulations or policies affecting the ETF, the Trustee or its agents;
- (c) make any change or correction in the Trust Declaration which is a typographical correction or is required to cure or correct any ambiguity or defective or inconsistent provision, clerical omission or error contained therein;
- (d) facilitate the administration of the ETF as a mutual fund trust or make amendments or adjustments in response to any existing or proposed amendments to the Tax Act or its administration which might otherwise adversely affect the tax status of the ETF or its Unitholders; or
- (e) for the purposes of protecting the Unitholders of the ETF.

### ***Reporting to Unitholders***

The Manager, on behalf of each ETF, will in accordance with applicable laws furnish to each Unitholder of an ETF, unaudited semi-annual financial statements and an interim management report of fund performance for such ETF within 60 days of the end of each semi-annual period and audited annual financial statements and an annual management report of fund performance for the ETF within 90 days of the end of each financial year. Both the semi-annual and the annual financial statements of an ETF will contain a statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of change in financial position, statement of cash flows and schedule of investments.

Any tax information necessary for Unitholders to prepare their annual federal income tax returns in connection with their investment in Units will also be distributed to them within 90 days after the end of each taxation year of the ETFs or such other time as required by applicable law. Neither the Manager nor the Registrar and Transfer Agent are responsible for tracking the adjusted cost base of a Unitholder's Units. Unitholders should consult with their tax or investment adviser in respect of how to compute the adjusted cost base of their Units and in particular how designations made by the ETF to a Unitholder affect the Unitholder's tax position.

The net asset value per Unit of each ETF will be determined by the Manager on each Valuation Day and will usually be published daily in the financial press.

### ***Exchange of Tax Information***

Part XVIII of the Tax Act, which was enacted to implement the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement, imposes due diligence and reporting obligations on “reporting Canadian financial institutions” in respect of their “U.S. reportable accounts”. Each ETF is a “reporting Canadian financial institution” but as long as Units are regularly traded on an established securities market, which currently includes the TSX, or continue to be registered in the name of CDS, the ETFs should not have any “U.S. reportable accounts” and, as a result, an ETF should not be required to provide information to the CRA in respect of its Unitholders. However, dealers through which Unitholders hold their Units of an ETF are subject to due diligence and reporting obligations with respect to financial accounts they maintain for their clients. Accordingly, Unitholders may be requested to provide information to their dealer to identify U.S. persons holding Units or otherwise identify U.S. reportable accounts. If a Unitholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. citizen), Units are otherwise U.S. reportable accounts or if a Unitholder does not provide the requested information, Part XVIII of the Tax Act will generally require information about the Unitholder’s investments held in the financial account maintained by the dealer to be reported to the CRA, unless the investments are held within a Registered Plan. The CRA is expected to provide that information to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Reporting obligations in the Tax Act have been enacted to implement the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Common Reporting Standard (the “**CRS Rules**”). Pursuant to the CRS Rules, Canadian financial institutions will be required to have procedures in place to identify accounts held by residents of foreign countries (other than the U.S.) or by certain entities any of whose “controlling persons” are resident in a foreign country (other than the U.S.) and to report the required information to the CRA. Such information will be exchanged on a reciprocal, bilateral basis with countries that have agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under the Common Reporting Standard and in which the account holders or such controlling persons are resident. Under the CRS Rules, Unitholders will be required to provide such information regarding their investment in an ETF to their dealer for the purpose of such information exchange, unless the investment is held within a Registered Plan.

### **TERMINATION OF THE ETFS**

Subject to complying with applicable securities law, the Manager may terminate an ETF at its discretion. In accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration and applicable securities law, Unitholders will be provided 60 days advance written notice of the termination.

If an ETF is terminated, the Trustee is empowered to take all steps necessary to effect the termination of such ETF. Prior to terminating an ETF, the Trustee may discharge all of the liabilities of such ETF and distribute the net assets of the ETF to the Unitholders.

Upon termination of an ETF, each Unitholder shall be entitled to receive at the Valuation Time on the termination date out of the assets of such ETF: (i) payment for that Unitholder’s Units at the NAV per Unit for that class of Units determined at the Valuation Time on the termination date; plus (ii) where applicable, any net income and net realized capital gains that are owing to or otherwise attributable to such Unitholder’s Units that have not otherwise been paid to such Unitholder; less (iii) any taxes that are required to be deducted. Payment shall be made by cheque or other means of payment payable to such Unitholder and drawn on the ETF’s bankers and may be mailed by ordinary post to such Unitholder’s last address appearing in the registers of Unitholders or may be delivered by such other means of delivery acceptable to both the Manager and such Unitholder.

### ***Procedure on Termination***

The Trustee shall be entitled to retain out of any assets of an ETF, at the date of termination of such ETF, full provision for all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands incurred or believed by the Trustee to be due or to become due in connection with or arising out of the termination of the ETF and the distribution of its assets to the Unitholders of the ETF. Out of the moneys so retained, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified and saved harmless against all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands.

## **PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION**

Units of each ETF are being offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus and there is no minimum number of Units of an ETF that may be issued. The Units of each ETF shall be offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value of such Units next determined following the receipt of a subscription order.

Units of the ETFs have been conditionally listed on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors can buy or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units.

## **BROKERAGE ARRANGEMENTS**

The Manager is authorized to establish, maintain, change and close brokerage accounts on behalf of the ETFs. The Manager intends to use a number of clearing brokers to transact on behalf of the ETFs. Once such brokerage accounts are established, the Manager is authorized to negotiate commissions and fees to be paid on such brokerage transactions, subject to a continuing obligation to seek and obtain the best price, execution and overall terms.

The Investment Manager may, from time to time, allocate brokerage transactions to compensate brokerage firms for general investment research, trading data and other services that assist the Investment Manager in carrying out investment decision-making for the ETFs. This may include, but is not limited to, industry and company analysis, economic reporting, statistical data, portfolio reports and portfolio analytics. These transactions must be allocated appropriately, taking into consideration the principles of reasonable fees, benefit to the ETFs and best execution of transactions. The Investment Manager will attempt to allocate each ETF's brokerage business on an equitable basis, bearing in mind the above principles.

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ETFS AND DEALERS**

The Manager, on behalf of an ETF, has entered into various Dealer Agreements with registered dealers (that may or may not be Designated Brokers) pursuant to which the Dealers may subscribe for Units of such ETF as described under "Purchases of Units".

A Dealer Agreement may be terminated by the registered dealer at any time by notice to the Manager, provided that, except in certain conditions, no such termination will be permitted after the registered dealer has subscribed for Units of an ETF and such subscription has been accepted by the Manager.

NBF acts or may act as a Designated Broker, a Dealer and/or a registered trader (market maker). NBF or an affiliate thereof may, from time to time, reimburse the Manager for certain expenses incurred by the Manager in connection with the securities lending activities of an ETF. Accordingly, the ETFs may be considered to be connected issuers of NBF under applicable securities laws. NBF's potential role as a Dealer of an ETF will not be as an underwriter of the ETF in connection with the distribution of Units of the ETF under this prospectus. NBF has not been involved in the preparation of this prospectus nor has it performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. See "Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Conflicts of Interest".

## **PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF UNITS OF THE ETFS**

CDS & Co., the nominee of CDS, is or will be the registered owner of the Units of the ETFs, which it holds for various brokers and other persons on behalf of their clients and others. From time to time, a designated broker, an ETF or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an affiliate thereof, may beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Units of an ETF.

## **PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURE FOR PORTFOLIO UNITS HELD**

The Manager is responsible for all securities voting in respect of securities held by the ETFs and exercising responsibility with the best economic interests of the ETFs and the Unitholders of the ETFs. The Manager has

established proxy voting policies, procedures and guidelines (the “**Proxy Voting Policy**”) for securities held by the ETFs to which voting rights are attached. The Proxy Voting Policy is intended to provide for the exercise of such voting rights in accordance with the best interests of the ETFs and the Unitholders of the ETFs, while intending to defend, reflect and promote decisions or actions which meet generally accepted standards of ESG criteria established by the Manager, or are expected to move a company closer to these goals.

The Manager believes in taking an active role in the corporate governance of the underlying investments of the ETFs, through the corporate proxy and voting processes of those underlying investments. When voting the proxies relating to the companies that are the underlying investments of the ETFs, the Manager will, among other things, be focused on supporting and promoting the options that, in the Manager’s view, reflect the Manager’s pre-determined ESG standards and also achieve the best result for the ETFs and the Unitholders of the ETFs. ESG refers to the three central factors in measuring the sustainability and ethical impact of a company or business. As a general matter, the Proxy Voting Policies of the Manager promote companies that (i) engage in activities or changes that can result in a decrease in pollution and carbon footprint, sustaining biodiversity, improving waste disposal and forest management and more effective land management, (ii) implement employment practices and policies that promote women in management and on boards of directors, promote equality, inclusion and that protect members of the public regardless of age, sex, marital status, colour, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender or gender identity, religion or disability of any nature, and (iii) practice “good governance”, including through compliance, promotion of fair and impartial rules, consensus oriented management, principles of transparency, accountability, effective risk management and efficient management and processes.

The Proxy Voting Policy sets out the guidelines and procedures that the Manager will follow to determine whether and how to vote on any matter for which the ETF receives proxy materials. Issuers’ proxies most frequently contain routine proposals to elect directors, to appoint independent auditors, establish independent compensation committees, to approve executive compensation and stock-based compensation plans and to amend the capitalization structure of the issuer. Specific details on the Manager’s consideration of these routine matters are discussed in greater detail in the Proxy Voting Policy, which is available upon request at no cost by calling or emailing the Manager as further described below. Other issues, including those business issues specific to the issuer or those raised by shareholders of the issuer, are assessed by the Manager on a case-by-case basis with a focus on the potential impact of the vote on the Proxy Voting Policy’s ESG objectives and the best interests of the ETFs and the Unitholders of the ETFs.

If the potential for conflict of interest arises in connection with proxy voting and if deemed advisable to maintain impartiality, the Proxy Voting Policy provides that the Manager may choose to seek out and follow the voting recommendation of an independent proxy search and voting service.

The Proxy Voting Policy is available on request, at no cost, by calling the Manager toll-free at 1-866-641-5739 or emailing the Manager at [info@globalx.ca](mailto:info@globalx.ca). The proxy voting record of the ETFs for the annual period from July 1 to June 30 will be available free of charge to any investor of the ETFs upon request at any time after August 31 following the end of that annual period. The proxy voting record of the ETFs will also be available on our Internet site at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca).

## **MATERIAL CONTRACTS**

The only contracts material to the ETFs are the following:

- (i) **Trust Declaration.** For additional disclosure related to the Trust Declaration, including relevant termination provisions and other key terms of the agreement, see “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – The Trustee”, “Attributes of the Securities – Modification of Terms” and “Unitholder Matters – Amendments to the Trust Declaration”; and
- (ii) **Custodian Agreement.** For additional disclosure related to the Custodian Agreement, including relevant termination provisions and other key terms of the agreement, see “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Custodian”.

Copies of these agreements may be examined at the head office of the ETFs, 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7, during normal business hours.

### LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The ETFs are not involved in any legal proceedings, nor is the Manager aware of existing or pending legal or arbitration proceedings involving the ETFs.

### EXPERTS

KPMG LLP, the auditor of the ETFs, has consented to the use of its report to the board of directors of the Manager on the statements of financial position of the ETFs dated September 9, 2026. KPMG LLP has confirmed that it is independent of the Manager and the ETFs within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations.

### EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS

The ETFs have received exemptive relief from the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities to:

- (a) permit a Unitholder to acquire more than 20% of the Units through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation;
- (b) permit the ETFs to accept a combination of cash and securities as subscription proceeds for Units;
- (c) permit the redemption of less than a PNU at a price equal to 95% of the closing price for such Units on the TSX on the effective date of redemption;
- (d) relieve the ETFs from the requirement that the prospectus of the ETFs include an underwriter's certificate.

DRAM and ACHP have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit, subject to certain conditions, DRAM and ACHP to purchase and hold securities of an underlying issuer or enter into a specified derivatives transaction even though, immediately after the transaction, more than 10% of the NAV of the applicable ETF would be invested, directly or indirectly, in securities of such underlying issuer.

KORX is applying for exemptive relief from certain concentration and fund-on-fund restrictions under NI 81-102 in order to permit KORX to invest primarily in the Mirae Asset TIGER 200 ETF, in accordance with its investment objectives and strategies.

### OTHER MATERIAL FACTS

#### TMTX – Disclaimer

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#### **AGGX and GCIG – Disclaimer**

The Global X Canadian Universe Bond Index ETF and the Global X 1-10 Year Canadian Corporate Bond Index ETF (in this disclaimer, the “**Global X Funds**”) have been developed solely by Global X Investments Canada Inc. The Global X Funds are not in any way connected to or sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the London Stock Exchange Group plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the “**LSE Group**”). FTSE Russell is a trading name of certain of the LSE Group companies. All rights in the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index and the FTSE Canada 1-10 Year Corporate Bond Index (in this disclaimer, the “**Indexes**”) vest in the relevant LSE Group company which owns the Index. Russell® is a trademark of the relevant LSE Group company and is/are used by any other LSE Group company under license. The Index is calculated by Frank Russell Company, an affiliate of FTSE International Limited. The LSE Group does not accept any liability whatsoever to any person arising out of (a) the use of, reliance on or any error in the Index or (b) investment in or operation of the Global X Funds. The LSE Group makes no claim, prediction, warranty or representation either as to the results to be obtained from the Global X Funds or the suitability of the Index for the purpose to which it is being put by Global X Investments Canada Inc.

#### **CNDC – Disclaimer**

CNDC (the “**S&P Index ETF**”) is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard & Poor’s and its affiliates (“**S&P Group**”) or by the TSX and its affiliates (the “**TSE**”). S&P Group and TSE make no representation, condition or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the S&P Index ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the S&P Index ETF particularly or the ability of any Underlying Index to track general stock market performance. S&P Group’s and TSE’s only relationship to the Manager is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names and of the Underlying Index, which are determined, composed and calculated by S&P Group and/or the TSE without regard to the Manager or the S&P Index ETF. S&P Group and the TSE have no obligation to take the needs of the Manager or the owners of the S&P Index ETF into consideration in determining, composing or calculating any Underlying Index. S&P Group and the TSE are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices and amounts of the S&P Index ETF or the timing of the issuance or sale of the S&P Index ETF or issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the S&P Index ETF is to be converted into cash. S&P Group and TSE have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the S&P Index ETF.

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OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE UNDERLYING INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S&P GROUP OR THE TSE HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE UNDERLYING INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

#### **KORX – Disclaimer**

KOREA EXCHANGE (“**KRX**”) DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY INDICES DEVELOPED AND PRODUCED BY KRX (“**THE KRX INDICES**”) AND ANY DATA AND INFORMATION INCLUDED THEREIN, RELATED TO, OR DERIVED THEREFROM (THE “**INDEX DATA**”). THE KRX INDICES AND THE INDEX DATA ARE PROVIDED ON AN “AS IS” BASIS, AND ANY USE THEREOF IS AT THE USER’S OWN RISK. KRX SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE KRX INDICES OR THE INDEX DATA, INCLUDING ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. KRX DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE KRX INDICES AND THE INDEX DATA TO LICENSEE, PURCHASERS OF THE FINANCIAL PRODUCTS LINKED TO KRX INDICES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY THAT USES THE KRX INDICES OR THE INDEX DATA. KRX MAKES NO EXPRESS AND/OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE KRX INDICES OR THE INDEX DATA. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL KRX HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

KRX makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, to the owners of the financial products linked to KRX Indices or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the products particularly or the ability of the KRX Indices to track general stock market performance (profitability). KRX’s only relationship to the Manager is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of KRX and of the KRX Indices which is determined, composed and calculated by KRX without regard to the Manager, KORX, or the holders of the product. KRX has no obligation to take the needs of the Manager or the owners of the financial products linked to KRX Indices into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the KRX Indices. KRX is not responsible for and has not participated in (i) the determination of the timing, prices, or quantities of KORX to be issued, or (ii) the determination or calculation of the equation by which KORX is to be priced, sold, purchased, or redeemed, or (iii) the determination of the timing of the issuance or sale of the derivative products linked to KRX Indices, or (iv) the determination or calculation of the equation by which the derivative products linked to KRX Indices are to be converted into cash. KRX has no obligation or liability to the owners of the financial products linked to KRX Indices in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of KORX. KRX is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by KRX to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor shall such inclusion be considered investment advice.

#### **DRAM and ACHP – Disclaimer**

Mirae Asset Global Index Private Limited (an affiliate of the Manager) owns all rights to the trademark, name and intellectual property associated with the Underlying Indexes of DRAM and ACHP (in this disclaimer, the “**Mirae Asset Index**”). No representation is made by Mirae Asset Global Index Private Limited that the Mirae Asset Index is accurate or complete or that investment in the Mirae Asset Index or DRAM and ACHP will be profitable or suitable for any person. The Mirae Asset Index is administered and calculated by Mirae Asset Global Index Private Limited and Mirae Asset Global Index Private Limited will have no liability for any error in calculation of the Mirae Asset Index. Mirae Asset Global Index Private Limited does not guarantee that the Mirae Asset Index or its underlying methodology is accurate or complete.

#### **PURCHASERS’ STATUTORY RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION**

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase ETF securities within 48 hours after the receipt of a confirmation of a

purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or, in some jurisdictions, revisions of the price or damages if the prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation, or non-delivery of the ETF Facts, provided that the remedies for rescission, revisions of the price or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory.

The purchaser should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the province or territory for the particulars of these rights or should consult with a legal adviser.

#### **DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Additional information about each ETF is or will be available in the following documents:

- (a) the most recently filed annual audited financial statements of that ETF, together with the accompanying report of the auditor;
- (b) any interim unaudited financial statements of that ETF filed after the most recently filed annual audited financial statements of that ETF;
- (c) the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance of that ETF;
- (d) any interim management report of fund performance of that ETF filed after the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance of that ETF; and
- (e) the most recently filed ETF Facts of that ETF.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed as part of this document. You can obtain a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling toll-free: 1-866-641-5739 or by contacting your dealer. These documents are available on the Internet site of the ETFs at [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca). These documents and other information about the ETFs are also available on the Internet at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

In addition to the documents listed above, any documents of the type described above that are filed on behalf of the ETFs after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the distribution of the ETFs are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

#### **DESIGNATED WEBSITE**

A mutual fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The designated website of the ETFs this document pertains to can be found at the following location: [www.globalx.ca](http://www.globalx.ca). These documents and other information about the ETFs, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Global X Investments Canada Inc.

Re:

Global X 3-10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Index ETF (“**TMTX**”)  
Global X Canadian Universe Bond Index ETF (“**AGGX**”)  
Global X 1-10 Year Canadian Corporate Bond Index ETF (“**GCIG**”)  
Global X S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index ETF (“**CNDC**”)  
Global X Korea KOSPI 200 Index ETF (“**KORX**”)  
Global X Artificial Intelligence Memory Index ETF (“**DRAM**”)  
Global X Asia Semiconductor Index ETF (“**ACHP**”)

(each, an “**ETF**” and together, the “**ETFs**”)

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statement of each of the ETFs, which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at September 9, 2026
- and notes to the financial statement, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the “financial statement”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement of each ETF presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each ETF as at September 9, 2026 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.

### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement” section of our auditor’s report.

We are independent of each ETF in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of each financial statement in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### *Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement of each ETF in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement of each ETF, management is responsible for assessing each ETF's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate any ETF or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each ETF.

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole for each ETF is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statement of each ETF.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement of each ETF, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audits in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of each ETF.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of each ETF to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement of each ETF or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause any ETF to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement of each ETF, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

(Signed) "KPMG LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants  
Toronto, Canada  
September 9, 2026

## GLOBAL X 3-10 YEAR U.S. TREASURY BOND INDEX ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |           |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 168.92 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 168.92 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |           |
| Authorized:                                            |           |
| Unlimited Units                                        |           |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |           |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 168.92 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |           |
| Hedged Units                                           | 1         |
| Unhedged Units                                         | 1         |
| US\$ Units                                             | 1         |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |           |
| Hedged Units                                           | \$ 50     |
| Unhedged Units                                         | \$ 50     |
| US\$ Units                                             |           |
| US\$ Units expressed in Canadian dollars               | \$ 68.92  |
| US\$ Units expressed in United States dollars          | \$ 50     |

The financial statement of Global X 3-10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars, except where amounts are explicitly stated to be expressed in United States dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X CANADIAN UNIVERSE BOND INDEX ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |       |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 50 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 50 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |       |
| Authorized:                                            |       |
| Unlimited Units                                        |       |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |       |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 50 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | 1     |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | \$ 50 |

The financial statement of Global X Canadian Universe Bond Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X 1-10 YEAR CANADIAN CORPORATE BOND INDEX ETF

***Statement of Financial Position***

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |       |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 50 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 50 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |       |
| Authorized:                                            |       |
| Unlimited Units                                        |       |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |       |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 50 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | 1     |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | \$ 50 |

The financial statement of Global X 1-10 Year Canadian Corporate Bond Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X S&amp;P/TSX CAPPED COMPOSITE INDEX ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |       |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 20 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 20 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |       |
| Authorized:                                            |       |
| Unlimited Units                                        |       |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |       |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 20 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | 1     |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | \$ 20 |

The financial statement of Global X S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X KOREA KOSPI 200 INDEX ETF

***Statement of Financial Position***

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |       |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 20 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 20 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |       |
| Authorized:                                            |       |
| Unlimited Units                                        |       |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |       |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 20 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |       |
| Cdn\$ Units / US\$ Units                               | 1     |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |       |
| Cdn\$ Units / US\$ Units                               | \$ 20 |

The financial statement of Global X Korea KOSPI 200 Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MEMORY INDEX ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |       |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 20 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 20 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |       |
| Authorized:                                            |       |
| Unlimited Units                                        |       |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |       |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 20 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | 1     |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | \$ 20 |

The financial statement of Global X Artificial Intelligence Memory Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars.  
See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X ASIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDEX ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

September 9, 2026

|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Assets</b>                                          |       |
| Cash                                                   | \$ 20 |
| Total Assets                                           | \$ 20 |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units: |       |
| Authorized:                                            |       |
| Unlimited Units                                        |       |
| without par value issued and fully paid                |       |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  | \$ 20 |
| Issued and fully paid Units                            |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | 1     |
| Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable Units  |       |
| Cdn\$ Units                                            | \$ 20 |

The financial statement of Global X Asia Semiconductor Index ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

GLOBAL X 3-10 YEAR U.S. TREASURY BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X CANADIAN UNIVERSE BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X 1-10 YEAR CANADIAN CORPORATE BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X S&P/TSX CAPPED COMPOSITE INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X KOREA KOSPI 200 INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MEMORY INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X ASIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDEX ETF

***Notes to the Financial Statements***

September 9, 2026

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**1. Establishment of the ETFs and authorized units:**

The following ETFs were established on September 9, 2026 in accordance with the Trust Declaration of the ETFs:

Global X 3-10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Index ETF (“**TMTX**”)  
 Global X Canadian Universe Bond Index ETF (“**AGGX**”)  
 Global X 1-10 Year Canadian Corporate Bond Index ETF (“**GCIG**”)  
 Global X S&P/TSX Capped Composite Index ETF (“**CNDC**”)  
 Global X Korea KOSPI 200 Index ETF (“**KORX**”)  
 Global X Artificial Intelligence Memory Index ETF (“**DRAM**”)  
 Global X Asia Semiconductor Index ETF (“**ACHP**”)

The address of the ETFs’ registered office is:  
 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7

(a) Legal structure:

Global X Investments Canada Inc. (the “Manager” or the “Trustee”) is the manager and trustee of the ETFs. The ETFs are unincorporated open-ended mutual fund trusts. The ETFs are established under the laws of the Province of Ontario by the Trust Declaration dated September 9, 2026.

(b) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the ETFs as at September 9, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such financial statements.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on September 9, 2026.

(c) Basis of presentation:

The financial statement of each ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars, except where amounts are explicitly stated to be expressed in United States dollars.

GLOBAL X 3-10 YEAR U.S. TREASURY BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X CANADIAN UNIVERSE BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X 1-10 YEAR CANADIAN CORPORATE BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X S&P/TSX CAPPED COMPOSITE INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X KOREA KOSPI 200 INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MEMORY INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X ASIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDEX ETF

### ***Notes to the Financial Statements***

September 9, 2026

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(d) Net assets attributable to holder of redeemable units:

Units of the ETFs are redeemable at the option of the holder in accordance with the provisions laid out in its prospectus. If the unitholder holds a prescribed number of units of an ETF, and if accepted by the Manager, the units of the ETF will be redeemed on the valuation day based on the net asset value of the units of the ETF on that valuation day. In accordance with IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation, the units of an ETF are classified as financial liabilities as there is a requirement to distribute net income and capital gains earned by the ETF.

(e) Issue of units:

On September 9, 2026, 1 Unit of each ETF, other than TMTX, was issued for cash to the Manager, and, in respect of TMTX, 1 Unit of each class of the ETF was issued for cash to the Manager.

(f) Unitholder transactions:

The value at which units of an ETF are issued or redeemed is determined by dividing the net asset value of the class by the total number of units of the ETF outstanding of that class on the Valuation Day. Amounts received on the issuance of units of an ETF and amounts paid on the redemption of units of an ETF will be included in the statement of changes in financial position of the ETF.

## **2. Management of the ETFs**

Each ETF pays annual management fees, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, to the Manager equal to an annual percentage of the net asset value of the units, plus applicable sales tax. The management fees of each ETF are as follows:

GLOBAL X 3-10 YEAR U.S. TREASURY BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X CANADIAN UNIVERSE BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X 1-10 YEAR CANADIAN CORPORATE BOND INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X S&P/TSX CAPPED COMPOSITE INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X KOREA KOSPI 200 INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MEMORY INDEX ETF  
 GLOBAL X ASIA SEMICONDUCTOR INDEX ETF

### *Notes to the Financial Statements*

September 9, 2026

| ETF  | Annual Management Fee |
|------|-----------------------|
| TMTX | 0.15%                 |
| AGGX | 0.08%                 |
| GCIG | 0.15%                 |
| CNDC | 0.05%                 |
| KORX | 0.45%                 |
| DRAM | 0.49%                 |
| ACHP | 0.49%                 |

The Manager may reduce the management fee that it is entitled to charge to an ETF. Such a reduction or waiver will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of the ETF under administration, and the expected amount of account activity.

### **3. Operating Expenses of the ETFs**

Unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager, each ETF, other than TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, will pay all of its operating expenses, including but not limited to: management fees; audit fees; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; costs associated with meetings of Unitholders; listing and annual stock exchange fees; index licensing fees, if applicable; CDS fees; bank related fees and interest charges; extraordinary expenses; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; registrar and transfer agent fees; costs of the IRC; income taxes; sales tax; brokerage expenses and commissions; withholding taxes and fees payable to service providers in connection with regulatory compliance and tax matters in foreign jurisdictions. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

The Manager will pay all the expenses of TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, other than management fees, any sales taxes on applicable management fees, and any brokerage expenses and commissions as may be applicable. The Manager will reimburse each of TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, for any of the costs associated with compliance with NI 81-107. As a result, TMTX, AGGX and CNDC, will not have any operating expenses other than management fees, any sales taxes on applicable management fees, and any brokerage expenses and commissions as may be applicable.

Costs and expenses payable by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager include fees of a general administrative nature.

**CERTIFICATE OF THE ETFS, THE MANAGER AND PROMOTER**

Dated: September 9, 2026

This prospectus, together with the documents incorporated herein by reference, constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the securities legislation of all of the provinces and territories of Canada.

**GLOBAL X INVESTMENTS CANADA INC.,  
AS TRUSTEE, MANAGER AND PROMOTER OF THE ETFS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signed) "*Rohit Mehta*"

Rohit Mehta  
Chief Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signed) "*Julie Stajan*"

Julie Stajan  
Chief Financial Officer

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF GLOBAL X INVESTMENTS CANADA INC.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signed) "*Young Kim*"

Young Kim  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signed) "*Thomas Park*"

Thomas Park  
Director