

*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

October 5, 2026

**Global X Alphabet PowerStock ETF (“GOOP”)  
Global X Amazon PowerStock ETF (“AMZP”)  
Global X Apple PowerStock ETF (“AAPP”)  
Global X NVIDIA PowerStock ETF (“NVDP”)  
Global X SpaceX PowerStock ETF (“SPCP”)  
Global X Tesla PowerStock ETF (“TSLP”)**

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

The ETFs are exchange traded mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. Each of the ETFs is an “alternative mutual fund” as defined in National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds* (“NI 81-102”). Class A units of each ETF 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.

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**”).

Currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs.

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 October 1, 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.

### **Investment Objectives**

#### *GOOP*

GOOP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to Class A common stock and/or Class C capital stock of Alphabet Inc. (“**Google**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

*AMZP*

AMZP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (“**Amazon**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

*AAPP*

AAPP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Apple Inc. (“**Apple**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

*NVDP*

NVDP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (“**NVIDIA**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

*SPCP*

SPCP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to Class A common stock of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (“**SpaceX**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

*TSLP*

TSLP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Tesla, Inc. (“**Tesla**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

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. Each of the ETFs is an “alternative mutual fund” within the meaning of NI 81-102, and accordingly, is permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as, the ability to invest more than 10% of the ETF’s net asset value in securities of a single issuer, the ability to borrow cash, to employ leverage, and to make substantial investments in other alternative mutual funds. While these strategies will only be used in accordance with the applicable investment objectives and strategies of the ETFs, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the risk that an investment in Units of such ETFs decreases in value.**

**Each ETF is concentrated and is non-diversified, meaning it is only exposed to a single Specified Public Issuer (as defined herein) compared to a typical exchange-traded fund, which has a diversified portfolio. As a result, the ETFs’ assets are more susceptible to the impact of any specific company event or any single economic, technological, or regulatory event compared to a diversified portfolio.**

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”.

Investors investing, or considering investment, in the ETFs (which invest in a single underlying corporate issuer) should consider their ongoing obligations with respect to insider trading, insider reporting, and take-over bids under the Ontario *Securities Act* (the “**Act**”) or other relevant securities legislation and National Instruments and as explained in National Policies. Securities regulators may take the view that these provisions extend to the purchase and sale of securities of such ETFs, that invest in securities of a single issuer, including on a look-through basis.

For example:

- Under section 76(1) of the Act, individuals or entities in a special relationship with an issuer are prohibited from purchasing or selling securities of that issuer with knowledge of a material fact or material change that has not been generally disclosed. Securities regulators may take the view that this prohibition extends to the purchase and sale of securities of an ETF that invests in securities of a single issuer;
- Securities regulators may take the view that the insider reporting requirements in section 107 of the Act apply in respect of purchases of securities of an ETF that invests in securities of a single issuer; and
- Where units of an ETF are redeemable for securities of such ETF’s single underlying issuer, securities regulators may consider those units of the ETF convertible securities under section 1.7 of National Instrument 62-104 *Take-Over Bids and Issuer Bids* (“**NI 62-104**”) that count, on a post-conversion basis in respect of the underlying issuer, towards the early warning reporting thresholds in Part 5 of NI 62-104.

Investors are strongly encouraged to seek legal advice or consult with their compliance officers to fully understand their insider trading, insider reporting, and take-over bids obligations and how they relate to investment in the ETFs. Failure to comply with these obligations may result in regulatory scrutiny and enforcement actions. Purchasing the ETF is not equivalent to holding the securities of the underlying issuer directly; investors may not have the same rights and may be subject to additional risks, as further referenced in this prospectus.

**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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## PUBLIC INFORMATION

All information contained in this prospectus with respect to the Portfolio Securities (as defined herein) of the Specified Public Issuers (as defined herein), and the Specified Public Issuers, was obtained from public sources that the Manager believes to be reliable, including the filings made with securities regulators, and other public sources made available by the applicable Portfolio Securities or Specified Public Issuer. **The Manager has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any such information and makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of any such information.**

The issuance of Units of the ETFs hereunder is not a financing for the benefit of the Specified Public Issuers or any insiders of the Specified Public Issuers, nor will the Specified Public Issuers receive any proceeds from the offering and sale of the Units of the ETFs hereunder. The Specified Public Issuers have not participated in the preparation of this prospectus, do not take any responsibility or assume any liability with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein, assume no obligation or responsibility to update the information regarding the Specified Public Issuers contained in this prospectus and make no representation regarding the advisability of purchasing the Units of the ETFs offered hereunder.

The Manager's employees involved in the structuring of and the decision to offer Units of the ETFs pursuant to this prospectus are not privy to any non-public information regarding the Specified Public Issuers.

Additional information regarding the Specified Public Issuers is available electronically through their continuous disclosure documents filed on the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system ("EDGAR") at [www.sec.gov/edgar](http://www.sec.gov/edgar). Except as otherwise noted herein, information regarding each of the Specified Public Issuers was derived from its continuous disclosure documents filed on EDGAR. More comprehensive financial and other information regarding the Specified Public Issuers is contained in such reports and other documents of the Specified Public Issuers available on EDGAR and the disclosure contained in this prospectus is qualified by reference to such reports and other documents and all other financial information and notes contained therein.

Investors and their financial advisors are strongly urged to review these documents before investing in Units of the ETFs. The ETFs have had no access to any information about the Specified Public Issuers other than the information contained in the Specified Public Issuers' continuous disclosure documents and any other publicly available information about the Specified Public Issuers. Further, the Manager has not had an opportunity to verify the accuracy or completeness of any information contained in the Specified Public Issuers' continuous disclosure documents or such other publicly available information to determine if any such materials contain a misrepresentation, as defined in applicable securities laws. Each of the ETFs will derive its value primarily from the value of the underlying Portfolio Securities and investors and their financial advisors need to form a view of the merits of an indirect investment in the shares of the applicable Specified Public Issuer before investing in Units of such ETF.

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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. Each of the ETFs is an “alternative mutual fund” within the meaning of NI 81-102, and accordingly, is permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as, the ability to invest more than 10% of the ETF’s net asset value in securities of a single issuer, the ability to borrow cash, to employ leverage, and to make substantial investments in other alternative mutual funds. While these strategies will only be used in accordance with the applicable investment objectives and strategies of the ETFs, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the risk that an investment in Units of such ETFs decreases in value.

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

### **Investment Objectives**

#### *GOOP*

GOOP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to Class A common stock and/or Class C capital stock of Alphabet Inc. (“**Google**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *AMZP*

AMZP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (“**Amazon**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *AAPP*

AAPP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Apple Inc. (“**Apple**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *NVDP*

NVDP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (“**NVIDIA**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *SPCP*

SPCP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to Class A common stock of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (“**SpaceX**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

### *TSLP*

TSLP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Tesla, Inc. (“**Tesla**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

See “Investment Objectives”.

## **Investment Strategies**

Each ETF will seek to achieve its investment objective by employing a leverage ratio of approximately 1.33 times (133%) of its net asset value through the use of cash borrowing or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation. In order to achieve its investment objective each ETF will invest up to 100% of its total assets (including assets acquired with borrowings), directly or indirectly, in the underlying issuers. Each ETF may invest all or a portion of its portfolio in equity securities, interest bearing accounts, and T-Bills and/or other financial instruments, including derivatives such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, swap agreements, options on securities and indices, or any combination of the foregoing. Each ETF may also invest in ADRs, CDRs or GDRs representing equity securities of its applicable Specified Public Issuer.

Each ETF will seek to hedge its exposure to foreign currencies back to the Canadian dollar. An ETF may also hold cash and cash equivalents or other money market instruments in order to meet its obligations.

Currently, in order to achieve their investment objectives, it is anticipated by the Manager, that the ETFs will enter into cash borrowing and/or specified derivatives arrangements with a Prime Broker to purchase Portfolio Securities (as defined herein).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the maximum amount of leverage used, directly or indirectly, by an ETF will not exceed a leverage ratio of approximately 150% of the ETF’s net asset value. Each ETF will be regularly monitored in order to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%. If the leverage ratio used by an ETF exceeds 150%, the Manager, as quickly as commercially reasonable, will take all necessary steps to reduce the leverage ratio to 133% of the ETF’s net asset value.

### *Use of Derivatives*

An ETF may use derivative instruments for various purposes, including leverage, to generate additional income, reduce transaction costs and increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading. 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.

### 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.

### **Leverage**

As alternative mutual funds, each ETF may use leverage. In accordance with applicable securities regulation, leverage may be created by an alternative mutual fund through the use of cash borrowings and/or derivatives. Each ETF currently anticipates achieving its investment objective and creating leverage through the use of borrowing.

In addition, securities regulation provides that an alternative mutual fund’s aggregate gross exposure, to be calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate value of the outstanding indebtedness under any borrowing agreements; (ii) the aggregate market value of securities sold short, and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the ETFs’ specified derivative positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes, among other things. Leverage will be calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed by securities laws, or any exemptions therefrom.

Each ETF anticipates achieving its investment objective and creating leverage through the use of cash borrowing, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation, to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%, or 1.33x, of its net asset value.

Portfolio assets of the ETFs may be pledged and/or delivered to the Prime Broker or prime brokers that lend cash to the ETFs for this purpose under agreements which permit the prime brokers to rehypothecate or use such portfolio assets as part of their securities business. As a result, at any given time, it is generally expected that a substantial portion of the portfolio of the ETFs may be held by one or more Prime Brokers. Each Prime Broker will be a securities dealer that is registered with the Ontario Securities Commission and is a member of CIRO or is another regulated financial institution qualified to act as a custodian or sub-custodian under NI 81-102.

The aggregate market exposure of all instruments held directly or indirectly by each ETF, calculated daily on a mark-to-market basis, can exceed its net asset value, and can exceed the amount of cash and securities held as margin on deposit to support the derivatives trading activities of the ETF.

**Notwithstanding the foregoing, the maximum amount of leverage used, directly or indirectly, by an ETF will not exceed a leverage ratio of approximately 150% of the ETF’s net asset value.** In order to ensure that a Unitholder’s risk is limited to capital invested, each ETF will be regularly monitored in order to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%. If the leverage ratio used by an ETF exceeds 150%, the Manager, as quickly as commercially reasonable, will take all necessary steps to reduce the leverage ratio to 133% of the ETF’s net asset value.

Although each ETF generally endeavours to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133% of the ETF’s net asset value, there is no guarantee that the

ETFs will employ leverage at all times, or at all, depending on a number of factors including margin requirements, collateral requirements, and subscription or redemption processes, among other reasons.

## **Offering**

The ETFs are exchange traded mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. Class A units of each 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.

Currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs.

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**

The Manager has obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from subsection 2.1(1.1) of NI 81-102 to permit each ETF to invest in a single Specified Public Issuer in excess of the investment restrictions contained in such subsections, as applicable, in accordance with each ETF's fundamental investment objectives.

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 the ETFs will make distributions to their Unitholders on an annual 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 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.

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 net asset value per Unit of the applicable ETF. Redemption proceeds of 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”.

**Prime Broker**

Prime brokerage services, which will include margin lending, may be provided to an ETF by National Bank Financial Inc. (“**NBF**”). The prime broker is independent of the Manager.

The Manager may also appoint additional prime brokers at its discretion. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Prime Broker”.

**Securities Lending Agents**

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (“**CIBC**”) or The Bank of New York Mellon (“**BNY**”) may act as securities lending agents for the ETFs. CIBC is

located in Toronto, Ontario. BNY is located in New York City, New York. CIBC and BNY are independent of the Manager.

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 |
|------|-----------------------|
| GOOP | 0.15%                 |
| AMZP | 0.15%                 |
| AAPP | 0.15%                 |
| NVDP | 0.15%                 |
| SPCP | 0.15%                 |
| TSLP | 0.15%                 |

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 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; 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; prime brokerage expenses, including costs of employing leverage, if applicable; 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.

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

See “Fees and Expenses”.

**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;

“**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;

“**CDRs**” means Canadian Depositary Receipts;

“**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”;

“**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;

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

“**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;

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

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

“**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;

“**Marketplace**” means a “marketplace” as defined in National Instrument 21-101 *Marketplace Operation* that is located in Canada;

“**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”;

“**Portfolio Securities**” means, in relation to an ETF, the securities of a Specified Public Issuer in which the ETF invests, or ADRs, CDRs or GDRs in respect of such Specified Public Issuer, which are listed on a Primary Trading Market;

“**Primary Trading Market**” means the principal securities or other trading market for the Portfolio Securities: (i) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Denmark, Nasdaq Copenhagen; (ii) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of France, Euronext Paris; (iii) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Germany, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Börse Frankfurt) or Xetra; (iv) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Japan, the Tokyo Stock Exchange or the Osaka

Securities Exchange; (v) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Luxembourg, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange; (vi) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of the Netherlands, Euronext Amsterdam; (vii) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Norway, the Oslo Stock Exchange; (viii) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Spain, the Madrid Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Madrid) or the Barcelona Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Barcelona); (ix) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Sweden, Nasdaq Stockholm; (x) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of Switzerland, the SIX Swiss Exchange; (xi) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Aquis Exchange or the London Stock Exchange; and (xii) in respect of the Specified Jurisdiction of the United States of America, NASDAQ or the New York Stock Exchange, or in each case, such trading market's successor;

**"Promoter"** means Global X Investments Canada Inc.;

**"Public Issuer Requirements"** has the meaning ascribed to such term in the definition of Specified Public Issuer;

**"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;

**"Prime Broker"** refers to National Bank Financial Inc., or any successor or any additional prime brokers appointed by the Manager from time to time;

**"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, TFSA's 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";

**"Specified Jurisdiction"** means each of Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America;

**"Specified Public Issuer"** means a public company:

- A) (i) that is both incorporated and headquartered in a Specified Jurisdiction; (ii) that has a market capitalization in excess of C\$25 billion (or its equivalent in the currency in which the Portfolio Securities are listed for trading) on the date that the ETF Securities are listed on an Exchange; (iii) whose Portfolio Securities are listed on a Primary Trading Market, not suspended or subject to any cease-trade order or trading halt on the

trading day immediately prior to the date that the ETF Securities are listed on an Exchange and are not listed for trading on a stock exchange in Canada; (iv) whose Portfolio Securities have an average daily trading volume in the month before the date that the ETF Securities are listed on an Exchange in excess of C\$125 million (or its equivalent in the currency in which the Portfolio Securities are listed for trading); and (v) whose public disclosure documents are available in the English language; or

- B) (i) that is both incorporated and headquartered in a Specified Jurisdiction; (ii) that has a market capitalization in excess of C\$50 billion (or its equivalent in the currency in which the Portfolio Securities are listed for trading) on the date that the ETF Securities are listed on an Exchange; (iii) whose Portfolio Securities are listed on a Primary Trading Market, not suspended or subject to any cease-trade order or trading halt on the trading day immediately prior to the date that the ETF Securities are listed on an Exchange and are not listed for trading on a stock exchange in Canada; (iv) whose public disclosure documents are available in the English language; and (v) the gross proceeds of whose initial public offering are expected to exceed C\$1 billion (or its equivalent in the currency in which the Portfolio Securities are listed for trading) (either (A) or (B), the “**Public Issuer Requirements**”);

“**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 and (ii) the principal exchange for the securities to which the ETF is exposed is open for trading;

“**Trust Declaration**” means the amended and restated declaration of trust dated October 5, 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;

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

“**Units**” means, Class A Units of an ETF, and “**Unit**” means one of them;

“**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. Each of the ETFs is an “alternative mutual fund” as defined in NI 81-102. 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 Alphabet PowerStock ETF | Class A Units | Canadian dollar | GOOP          |
| Global X Amazon PowerStock ETF   | Class A Units | Canadian dollar | AMZP          |
| Global X Apple PowerStock ETF    | Class A Units | Canadian dollar | AAPP          |
| Global X NVIDIA PowerStock ETF   | Class A Units | Canadian dollar | NVDP          |
| Global X SpaceX PowerStock ETF   | Class A Units | Canadian dollar | SPCP          |
| Global X Tesla PowerStock ETF    | Class A Units | Canadian dollar | TSLP          |

Currency hedging is employed in respect of Units of the ETFs.

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.

### *GOOP*

GOOP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to Class A common stock and/or Class C capital stock of Alphabet Inc. (“**Google**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

### *AMZP*

AMZP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (“**Amazon**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *AAPP*

AAPP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Apple Inc. (“**Apple**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *NVDP*

NVDP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (“**NVIDIA**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *SPCP*

SPCP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to Class A common stock of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (“**SpaceX**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

#### *TSLP*

TSLP seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by providing, directly or indirectly, levered exposure to common stock of Tesla, Inc. (“**Tesla**”). The ETF will hedge substantially all of its foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar.

### **INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

Each ETF will seek to achieve its investment objective by employing a leverage ratio of approximately 1.33 times (133%) of its NAV, through the use of cash borrowing, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation. In order to achieve its investment objective, each ETF will invest up to 100% of its total assets (including assets acquired with borrowings), directly or indirectly, in the applicable Specified Public Issuer. Each ETF may invest all or a portion of its portfolio in equity securities, interest bearing accounts and T-Bills and/or other financial instruments, including derivatives such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, swap agreements, options on securities and indices, or any combination of the foregoing. Each ETF may also invest in ADRs, CDRs or GDRs representing equity securities of its applicable Specified Public Issuer.

Each ETF will seek to hedge its exposure to foreign currencies back to the Canadian dollar. An ETF may also hold cash and cash equivalents or other money market instruments in order to meet its obligations.

Currently, in order to achieve their investment objectives, it is anticipated by the Manager, that the ETFs will enter into cash borrowing and/or specified derivatives arrangements with a Prime Broker to purchase Portfolio Securities.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the maximum amount of leverage used, directly or indirectly, by an ETF will not exceed a leverage ratio of approximately 150% of the ETF’s NAV. Each ETF will be regularly monitored in order to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%. If the leverage ratio used by an ETF exceeds 150%, the Manager, as quickly as commercially reasonable, will take all necessary steps to reduce the leverage ratio to 133% of the ETF’s NAV.

#### *Leverage*

As alternative mutual funds, each ETF may use leverage. In accordance with applicable securities regulation, leverage may be created by an alternative mutual fund through the use of cash borrowings and/or derivatives. Each ETF currently anticipates achieving its investment objective and creating leverage through the use of borrowing.

In addition, securities regulation provides that an alternative mutual fund’s aggregate gross exposure, to be calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate value of the outstanding

indebtedness under any borrowing agreements; (ii) the aggregate market value of securities sold short, and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the ETFs' specified derivative positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes, among other things. Leverage will be calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed by securities laws, or any exemptions therefrom.

Each ETF anticipates achieving its investment objective and creating leverage through the use of cash borrowing, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation, to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%, or 1.33x, of its NAV.

Portfolio assets of the ETFs may be pledged and/or delivered to the Prime Broker or prime brokers that lend cash to the ETFs for this purpose under agreements which permit the prime brokers to rehypothecate or use such portfolio assets as part of their securities business. As a result, at any given time, it is generally expected that a substantial portion of the portfolio of the ETFs may be held by one or more Prime Brokers. Each Prime Broker will be a securities dealer that is registered with the Ontario Securities Commission and is a member of CISO or is another regulated financial institution qualified to act as a custodian or sub-custodian under NI 81-102.

The aggregate market exposure of all instruments held directly or indirectly by each ETF, calculated daily on a mark-to-market basis, can exceed its NAV, and can exceed the amount of cash and securities held as margin on deposit to support the derivatives trading activities of the ETF.

**Notwithstanding the foregoing, the maximum amount of leverage used, directly or indirectly, by an ETF will not exceed a leverage ratio of approximately 150% of the ETF's NAV.** In order to ensure that a Unitholder's risk is limited to capital invested, each ETF will be regularly monitored in order to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%. If the leverage ratio used by an ETF exceeds **150%**, the Manager, as quickly as commercially reasonable, will take all necessary steps to reduce the leverage ratio to 133% of the ETF's NAV.

Although each ETF generally endeavours to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133% of the ETF's NAV, there is no guarantee that the ETFs will employ leverage at all times, or at all, depending on a number of factors including margin requirements, collateral requirements, and subscription or redemption processes, among other reasons.

#### *Use of Derivatives*

An ETF may use derivative instruments for various purposes, including leverage, to generate additional income, reduce transaction costs and increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading. 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.

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

#### *GOOP*

GOOP provides exposure to the Class A common stock and/or Class C capital stock of Alphabet Inc. ("**Google**"). Google is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal corporate office located in Mountain View, California. Google is a publicly traded company, the Class A common stock of which trades on the NASDAQ (NASDAQ: GOOGL) and the Class C capital stock of which trades on the NASDAQ (NASDAQ: GOOG). Google is the parent company of Google LLC and certain other subsidiaries. Google, through its subsidiaries, provides web-based search, as well as many other internet services and hardware products. As of the date of this prospectus, Google meets the Public Issuer Requirements.

#### *AMZP*

AMZP provides exposure to the common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. ("**Amazon**"). Amazon is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal corporate offices located in Seattle, Washington. Amazon is a publicly traded company the common stock of which trades on the NASDAQ (NASDAQ: AMZN). Amazon is an online retailer that offers a wide range of products. Amazon offers personalized shopping services, web-based credit card payment, and direct shipping to customers. Amazon also operates a cloud computing platform offering services globally. As of the date of this prospectus, Amazon meets the Public Issuer Requirements.

#### *AAPP*

AAPP provides exposure to the common stock of Apple Inc. ("**Apple**"). Apple is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of California with its principal corporate offices located in Cupertino, California. Apple is a publicly traded company the common stock of which trades on the NASDAQ (NASDAQ: AAPL). Apple offers a wide variety of consumer electronic products and services. As of the date of this prospectus, Apple meets the Public Issuer Requirements.

### *NVDP*

NVDP provides exposure to the common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (“**NVIDIA**”). NVIDIA is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal offices in Santa Clara, California. NVIDIA is a publicly traded company the common stock of which trades on NASDAQ (NASDAQ: NVDA). NVIDIA is a company that designs, develops, and markets computer processors and related software. As of the date of this prospectus, NVIDIA meets the Public Issuer Requirements.

### *SPCP*

SPCP provides exposure to the Class A common stock of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (“**SpaceX**”). SpaceX is a corporation under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal offices in Starbase, Texas. SpaceX is an aerospace manufacturer and space transportation company that designs, manufactures, launches and operates products including advanced rockets and spacecraft. As of the date of this prospectus, SpaceX meets the Public Issuer Requirements.

### *TSLP*

TSLP provides exposure to the common stock of Tesla, Inc. (“**Tesla**”). Tesla is a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Texas with its principal executive office located in Austin, Texas. Tesla is a publicly traded company the common stock of which trades on the NASDAQ (NASDAQ: TSLA). Tesla is an American automotive and clean energy company that designs, manufacture and sells electric vehicles, battery energy storage, solar panels, and related products and services. As of the date of this prospectus, Tesla meets the Public Issuer Requirements.

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> |
|------------|------------------------------|
| GOOP       | 0.15%                        |
| AMZP       | 0.15%                        |
| AAPP       | 0.15%                        |

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| NVDP | 0.15% |
| SPCP | 0.15% |
| TSLP | 0.15% |

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 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; 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; prime brokerage expenses, including

costs of employing leverage, if applicable; 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.

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

### **Underlying ADR Fees**

Most ADRs are subject to periodic service fees, or “pass-through fees”, which are intended to compensate the agent bank for providing custodial and related services. Such fees generally range from one to three cents per share. Additional fees may apply for services such as the application of treaty tax rates. The amount and timing of any applicable pass-through fees vary depending on the ADR issuer and the services provided. Information regarding such fees may be obtained from the applicable custodial bank.

### **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.

#### *Alternative Mutual Fund Risk*

Each of the ETFs is an alternative mutual fund within the meaning of NI 81-102, and is permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as, the ability to invest more than 10% of the ETF's net asset value in securities of a single issuer, the ability to borrow cash, to employ leverage to obtain substantial exposure to physical commodities and to make substantial investments in other alternative mutual funds. While these strategies will only be used in accordance with the applicable investment objectives and strategies of the ETFs, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the risk that an investment in Units of such ETFs decreases in value.

#### *Concentration Risk*

Each ETF will purchase and hold up to 100% of its total assets (including assets acquired with borrowings) in Portfolio Securities of a single Specified Public Issuer. Accordingly, each ETF will concentrate up to 100% of its investments in a single issuer. As a result, the ETFs may experience higher volatility, as their value will be more sensitive to changes in the market value of the securities of the applicable Specified Public Issuer. This heightened exposure may lead to greater potential for both loss and gain, increasing the overall risk and volatility of the ETFs' net asset value, and this risk and volatility may be further increased to the extent an ETF also employs leverage or engages in currency hedging and/or option-writing as part of its investment strategy.

### *Leverage Risk*

When an ETF makes investments in derivatives, borrows cash for investment purposes, or uses physical short sales on equities, fixed income securities or other portfolio assets, leverage may be introduced into the ETF. Leverage occurs when an ETF's notional exposure to underlying assets is greater than the amount invested. It is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. Consequently, any adverse change in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may amplify losses compared to those that would have been incurred if the underlying asset had been directly held by an ETF and may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Leverage may increase volatility, may impair an ETF's liquidity and may cause the ETF to liquidate positions at unfavourable times. In accordance with applicable securities legislation, each ETF is subject to a gross aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its NAV which is calculated by adding together the market value of its short positions, the value of any outstanding cash borrowing and the aggregate notional value of its specified derivatives positions that are not entered into for hedging purposes. This leverage calculation must be determined on a daily basis. **Notwithstanding the foregoing, the maximum amount of leverage used, directly or indirectly, by an ETF will not exceed a leverage ratio of approximately 150% of the ETF's NAV.** In order to ensure that a Unitholder's risk is limited to capital invested, each ETF will be regularly monitored in order to maintain a leverage ratio of approximately 133%. If the leverage ratio used by an ETF exceeds **150%**, the Manager, as quickly as commercially reasonable, will take all necessary steps to reduce the leverage ratio to 133% of the ETF's NAV.

### *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.

### *Prime Broker Risk*

Some of the assets of an ETF may be held in one or more margin accounts due to the fact that the ETF may borrow cash for investment purposes, sell securities short and post margin as collateral for specified derivatives transactions. The margin accounts may provide less segregation of customer assets than would be the case with a more conventional custody arrangement. As a result, the assets of the ETF could be frozen and inaccessible for withdrawal or subsequent trading for an extended period of time if a Prime Broker experiences financial difficulty. In such case, the ETF may experience losses due to insufficient assets of the Prime Broker to satisfy the claims of its creditors. In addition, the possibility of adverse market movements while its positions cannot be traded could adversely affect the returns of the ETF.

### *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, if any, may fluctuate based on market conditions. There can be no assurance that an ETF will make any distribution in any particular period or periods.

### *Risk of Suspended Subscriptions*

To meet its investment objective, an ETF borrows cash from a Prime Broker to purchase additional equity investments. If the ETF experiences a significant increase in total NAV, a Prime Broker may be unwilling to lend additional cash to the ETF and as a result, the Manager may, at its sole discretion and if determined to be in the best interests of unitholders, decide to suspend subscriptions for new Units if considered necessary or desirable in order to permit the ETF to achieve, or continue to achieve, its investment objectives. During a period of suspended subscriptions, if any, investors should note that Units of an ETF are expected to trade at a premium or substantial premium to the ETF's NAV. During such periods, investors are strongly discouraged from purchasing Units of an ETF on a stock exchange.

Any suspension of subscriptions or resumption of subscriptions will be announced by press release and announced on the ETF's designated website.

#### *Absence of Issuer Trading History and Disclosure – SPCP*

The Specified Public Issuer of SPCP, SpaceX, is recently listed and therefore does not have an established trading history or record of public disclosure. The trading price of SpaceX's shares may be subject to heightened volatility in the period immediately following its initial public offering. The volatility of trading prices may be driven by a number of factors, including significant demand for the class A common stock relative to available supply, speculative trading activity, the absence of an established trading history and/or market uncertainty regarding the valuation of SpaceX, and may be more pronounced than the volatility of the trading prices that would be expected of more seasoned public companies.

#### *Market Disruption 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 effects of future terrorist acts (or threats thereof), disease outbreaks or pandemics, 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 the value of the portfolios 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.

#### *Market Risk*

Each ETF is subject to market risks that affect the value of its investments, including general economic and market conditions, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or companies. Each ETF normally loses value on days when the Portfolio Securities it invests in decline (i.e., an adverse market condition for these ETFs). Each ETF normally loses value on days when the security comprising 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 an investment in an ETF to decrease. When periods of market volatility affecting an ETF occur, investors are exposed to a substantially higher and immediate risk of loss of all or substantially all of their investment in those ETFs. Although the Manager will continue to seek to achieve the investment objectives of the ETFs during such unprecedented and volatile times, a number of factors, including those which are beyond the control of the Manager, may limit the ability of the Manager to do so. Each ETF intends to remain fully invested regardless of market conditions.

#### *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.

#### *Business and Regulatory Risks of Alternative Investment Strategies*

There can be no assurance that certain laws applicable to the ETFs, including income tax laws relating to the treatment of mutual fund trusts under the Tax Act, will not be changed in a manner which could adversely affect the ETFs and/or the Unitholders.

Moreover, securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements enforced by the relevant regulatory authorities, self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions. The regulatory environment is evolving, and changes in regulations of trading activities may adversely affect the ability of an ETF to pursue its investment objective, its ability to obtain leverage and financing and the value of its investments. There has been an increase in governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry in general. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur, but any regulations which restrict the ability of the ETFs to trade in the relevant instruments or the ability of the ETFs to employ, or brokers and other counterparties to extend, credit in its trading (as well as other regulatory changes that result) could have a material adverse impact on an ETF's portfolio. The ETFs and their Unitholders could be adversely affected as a result.

Similarly, the portfolio of an ETF may include a significant proportion of securities valued in U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies. Accordingly, the net asset value per Unit of each such an ETF, when measured in Canadian dollars will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. No assurance can be given that such ETFs will not be adversely impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates or other factors.

#### *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 the Portfolio Securities that it holds. 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 such an exchange 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.

### *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 they will do so, or 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, 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 Portfolio Securities of Specified Public Issuer*

Unitholders of an ETF that invests in Portfolio Securities of a Specified Public Issuer will not have any right to vote securities of the Specified Public Issuer to which the ETF is exposed, while unitholders would have the right to vote if they owned securities of the Specified Public Issuer 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 effect 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.

### *Reliance on the Manager*

No assurance can be given that systems and strategies utilized by the Manager, including, without limitation, investment strategies the Manager, will prove successful under all or any market conditions.

### *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.

There can be no assurances that the CRA will agree with any tax treatment adopted by an ETF and the CRA could reassess an ETF on a basis that results in tax being payable by the ETF or in an increase in the taxable component of distributions to Unitholders. A reassessment by the CRA may also result in the ETF being liable for unremitted withholding tax on prior distributions to non-resident Unitholders. Such potential liability may reduce the net asset value of, or trading prices of, the Units.

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 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 in respect of derivatives or securities in the ETF’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. For this purpose, non-portfolio property includes any property held by an ETF that the ETF uses in the course of carrying on a business in Canada. Each of the ETFs intends to take the position that it will not use its portfolio securities or any other property in the course of carrying on a business in Canada and will not otherwise be a SIFT trust. 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.

In computing its income under the Tax Act, an ETF may deduct reasonable administrative and other expenses incurred to earn income from property (other than taxable capital gains) or a business, which may include interest paid on money borrowed to invest in securities in the ETF's portfolio. Certain of the ETFs currently do not expect to earn material amounts of income (other than taxable capital gains); accordingly, there can be no assurances that an ETF will be entitled to deduct all or any portion of its expenses.

Certain rules in the Tax Act (the “**EIFEL Rules**”) would, where applicable, generally limit the deductibility of interest and other financing-related expenses by an entity to the extent that such expenses, net of interest and other financing-related income, exceed a fixed ratio of the entity's tax EBITDA. If these rules were to apply to restrict deductions otherwise available to an ETF, the taxable component of distributions paid by the ETF to Unitholders may be increased, which could reduce the after-tax return associated with an investment in Units. Certain entities may be excluded from the application of the EIFEL Rules. The Manager intends to monitor the application of the EIFEL Rules to the ETFs, including with respect to whether they may qualify as “excluded entities” for these purposes.

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. However, the ETFs are not expected to qualify as “investment funds” for this purpose.

The ETFs will invest in global equity 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 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 securities may subject the ETFs to foreign taxes on dividends 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.

#### *Currency Hedging Risk*

Each ETF seeks to hedge the foreign currency exposure of their respective portfolios back to the Canadian dollar at all times.

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 Units even when the hedge works as intended.

#### *Foreign Exchange Rate Risk*

Foreign exchange rates are influenced by the factors identified under "*Risk Factors – Currency Hedging Risk*" 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.

#### *Depository Receipts Risk*

The ETFs may invest in depository receipts, such as ADRs, CDRs and GDRs. Depository receipts may be subject to certain risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies. For additional details on these risks, please see "Foreign Securities Risk". Moreover, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying

foreign securities on which they are based. A holder of depositary receipts may also be subject to fees and the credit risk of the financial institution acting as depositary.

#### *Foreign Exchange Risk*

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.

#### *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 an investment in an ETF to decrease.

#### *Foreign Securities Risk*

Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in Canadian 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. 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.

#### *Technology Risk*

The ETFs 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 companies, 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.

### *Sector Risk*

Each ETF invests 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, but not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labour relations, political, economic or world events; obsolescence of technologies; changes in laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry.

If an ETF concentrates its investments in an industry or sector, the ETF faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors, with the result that the NAV of the ETF may be more volatile and may fluctuate more over short periods of time than the NAV of a more broadly diversified investment fund. In addition, this may increase the liquidity risk of these ETFs which may, in turn, have an effect on the ETFs' ability to satisfy redemption requests.

### *Passive Specified Public Issuer Investment Risk*

The ETFs' holdings of Portfolio Securities will not be actively managed and the ETFs will not attempt to take defensive positions in relation to their exposure to the applicable Specified Public Issuer in declining markets. Therefore, any adverse financial condition of the Portfolio Securities held in an ETF's portfolio will not result in an adjustment to the ETF's holdings and exposure to the applicable Specified Public Issuer.

### *Risks Associated with an Investment in a Specified Public Issuer and Portfolio Securities*

Investors should review carefully the public continuous disclosure documents of the Portfolio Securities and the applicable issuer in which the ETF invests or provides exposure to for a discussion of the risk factors that the Portfolio Securities or issuer considers applicable to its securities.

### *Large-Capitalization Companies Risk*

Each ETF will invest the entirety of its assets in the securities of one large-capitalization company. As a result, the performance of an ETF may be adversely affected if securities of the applicable company underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

### *Volatility*

As the ETFs will invest or obtain exposure to securities of a single issuer and will also employ leverage such investment strategy may, in certain market conditions, amplify negative performance of the security of the issuer. In addition, high volatility in the price of the security of the issuer may further amplify negative performance of the ETF. Accordingly, investors should monitor their holdings daily to ensure their investment in an ETF continues to be consistent with their own investment strategies and expectations.

## 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  |
|------|------------------|
| GOOP | Nasdaq 100 Index |
| AMZP | Nasdaq 100 Index |
| AAPP | Nasdaq 100 Index |
| NVDP | Nasdaq 100 Index |
| SPCP | Nasdaq 100 Index |
| TSLP | Nasdaq 100 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 the ETFs will make distributions to their Unitholders on an annual 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 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.

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 a 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 Units of an ETF 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 an ETF in Canadian dollars. If a subscription order is received by an ETF by the Subscription Deadline on a Trading Day, the ETF will issue to a 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 a 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.

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.

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***

The Manager has obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from subsection 2.1(1.1) of NI 81-102 to permit each ETF to invest in a single Specified Public Issuer in excess of the investment restrictions contained in such subsections, as applicable, in accordance with each ETF’s fundamental investment objectives.

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 for Units of each ETF will be paid in Canadian dollars.

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

Unitholders of each ETF 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 an ETF, 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 Brokers 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 an ETF 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 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 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.

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 and that each ETF qualifies or is deemed to qualify at all times as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning 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 assumes that each ETF will not be 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. In the event an ETF were a SIFT trust, the income tax consequences described below would, in some respects, be materially different. See “Risk Factors – Tax Related Risks”.

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 intends to elect, where available, 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.

An ETF will 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 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.

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. Since each ETF intends to be a long term holder of the securities of its underlying issuer, 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. 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 are incurred to earn income from property (other than taxable capital gains) or a business and are not reimbursed. Such issue expenses will be deductible by the ETF ratably 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 (other than taxable capital gains) or a business, which may include interest paid on money borrowed to invest in securities in the ETF's portfolio. Certain of the ETFs currently do not expect to earn material amounts of income (other than taxable capital gains); accordingly, there can be no assurances that an ETF will be entitled to deduct all or any portion of its expenses.

In addition, if the EIFEL Rules were to apply to the ETFs, the amount of interest and other financing expenses otherwise deductible by an ETF may be reduced and the taxable component of distributions by the ETF to its Unitholders may be increased accordingly.

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 and 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.

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.

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.

Amounts designated by an ETF to a Holder of such ETF as taxable capital gains 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). |
| 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).                                    |

| <b>Name and Municipality of Residence</b> | <b>Date Individual became a Director</b> | <b>Position with Manager</b>                                         | <b>Principal Occupation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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            |
| 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 Designated Broker Agreements with certain Designated Brokers pursuant to which each 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 a 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 applicable 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 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 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***

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

CIBC is located in Toronto, Ontario, and BNY is located in New York City, New York. CIBC and BNY are each independent of the Manager. 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.

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 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 October 5, 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; and
- (d) relieve the ETFs from the requirement that the prospectus of the ETFs include an underwriter's certificate.

The Manager has also obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from subsection 2.1(1.1) of NI 81-102 to permit each ETF to invest in a single Specified Public Issuer in excess of the investment restrictions contained in such subsections, as applicable, in accordance with each ETF's fundamental investment objectives and on the terms described in the exemptive relief decision.

### **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 Alphabet PowerStock ETF (“**GOOP**”)  
 Global X Amazon PowerStock ETF (“**AMZP**”)  
 Global X Apple PowerStock ETF (“**AAPP**”)  
 Global X NVIDIA PowerStock ETF (“**NVDP**”)  
 Global X SpaceX PowerStock ETF (“**SPCP**”)  
 Global X Tesla PowerStock ETF (“**TSLP**”)

(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 October 5, 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 October 5, 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  
October 5, 2026

## GLOBAL X ALPHABET POWERSTOCK ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

October 5, 2026

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

The financial statement of Global X Alphabet PowerStock ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X AMAZON POWERSTOCK ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

October 5, 2026

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

The financial statement of Global X Amazon PowerStock ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X APPLE POWERSTOCK ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

October 5, 2026

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

The financial statement of Global X Apple PowerStock ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X NVIDIA POWERSTOCK ETF

*Statement of Financial Position*

October 5, 2026

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

The financial statement of Global X NVIDIA PowerStock ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X SPACEX POWERSTOCK ETF

***Statement of Financial Position***

October 5, 2026

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

The financial statement of Global X SpaceX PowerStock ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

## GLOBAL X TESLA POWERSTOCK ETF

***Statement of Financial Position***

October 5, 2026

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

The financial statement of Global X Tesla PowerStock ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars. See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

GLOBAL X ALPHABET POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X AMAZON POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X APPLE POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X NVIDIA POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X SPACEX POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X TESLA POWERSTOCK ETF

***Notes to the Financial Statements***

October 5, 2026

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

The following ETFs were established on October 5, 2026 in accordance with the Trust Declaration of the ETFs:

Global X Alphabet PowerStock ETF (“**GOOP**”)  
 Global X Amazon PowerStock ETF (“**AMZP**”)  
 Global X Apple PowerStock ETF (“**AAPP**”)  
 Global X NVIDIA PowerStock ETF (“**NVDP**”)  
 Global X SpaceX PowerStock ETF (“**SPCP**”)  
 Global X Tesla PowerStock ETF (“**TSLP**”)

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 October 5, 2026.

(b) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the ETFs as at October 5, 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 October 5, 2026.

(c) Basis of presentation:

The financial statement of each ETF is expressed in Canadian dollars.

GLOBAL X ALPHABET POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X AMAZON POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X APPLE POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X NVIDIA POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X SPACE X POWERSTOCK ETF  
 GLOBAL X TESLA POWERSTOCK ETF

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

October 5, 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 October 5, 2026, 1 Unit of each ETF was issued for cash to an officer or employee of 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:

| ETF  | Annual Management Fee |
|------|-----------------------|
| GOOP | 0.15%                 |
| AMZP | 0.15%                 |
| AAPP | 0.15%                 |
| NVDP | 0.15%                 |
| SPCP | 0.15%                 |
| TSLP | 0.15%                 |

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.

GLOBAL X ALPHABET POWERSTOCK ETF  
GLOBAL X AMAZON POWERSTOCK ETF  
GLOBAL X APPLE POWERSTOCK ETF  
GLOBAL X NVIDIA POWERSTOCK ETF  
GLOBAL X SPACEX POWERSTOCK ETF  
GLOBAL X TESLA POWERSTOCK ETF

*Notes to the Financial Statements*

October 5, 2026

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**3. Operating Expenses of the ETFs**

Unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager, each ETF 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; 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; prime brokerage expenses, including costs of employing leverage, if applicable; 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.

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: October 5, 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