

17 April 2026

Specific information relating to Danish investors

The following is a supplement to, forms part of and should be read in context with the full prospectus for Global X ETFS ICAV dated 26 March 2025.

1 Introduction

- Global X Video Games & Esports
- Global X Telemedicine & Digital Health
- Global X U.S. Infrastructure Development UCITS ETF
- GLOBAL X Genomics & Biotechnology UCITS ETF
- Global X Cloud Computing UCITS ETF
- Global X E-commerce UCITS ETF
- Global X Autonomous & Electric Vehicles UCITS ETF
- Global X CleanTech UCITS ETF
- Global X Renewable Energy Producers UCITS ETF
- Global X Robotics & Artificial Intelligence UCITS ETF
- Global X Internet of Things UCITS ETF
- Global X Cybersecurity UCITS ETF
- Global X FinTech UCITS ETF
- Global X Clean Water UCITS ETF
- Global X Copper Miners UCITS ETF
- Global X Data Center REITs & Digital Infrastructure UCITS ETF
- Global X Lithium & Battery Tech UCITS ETF
- Global X SuperDividend® UCITS ETF
- Global X Blockchain UCITS ETF
- Global X NASDAQ 100 Covered Call UCITS ETF
- Global X Solar UCITS ETF
- Global X AgTech & Food Innovation UCITS ETF
- Global X Wind Energy UCITS ETF
- Global X Hydrogen UCITS ETF
- Global X Silver Miners UCITS ETF
- Global X Uranium UCITS ETF
- Global X Disruptive Materials UCITS ETF
- Global X S&P 500® Quarterly Buffer UCITS ETF
- Global X S&P 500® Quarterly Tail Hedge UCITS ETF
- Global X S&P 500® Covered Call UCITS ETF
- Global X S&P 500® Annual Buffer UCITS ETF
- Global X S&P 500® Annual Tail Hedge UCITS ETF
- Global X 1-3 Month T-Bill UCITS ETF
- Global X Artificial Intelligence UCITS ETF
- Global X Defence Tech UCITS ETF
- Global X European Infrastructure Development UCITS ETF
- Global X Euro Stoxx 50 Covered Call UCITS ETF
- Global X European SuperDividend UCITS ETF
- Global X DAX Covered Call UCITS ETF
- Global X AI Semiconductor & Quantum UCITS ETF
- Global X Stablecoin & Tokenisation UCITS ETF
- Global X U.S. Electrification UCITS ETF

(The “Funds”) are sub-funds of Global X ETFS ICAV (the “ICAV”).

The ICAV is an Irish open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital

and segregated liability between sub-funds incorporated with limited liability in Ireland under the Companies Act with registration number 435449 and authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) pursuant to the Regulations.

2 Taxation in Denmark of Danish investors

The description below is based on Danish tax law as in place on 27 March 2020.

Danish tax laws may be subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

The following summary is for general information only and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, hold or dispose of the shares, and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as professional dealers in securities) may be subject to special rules. Potential investors are under all circumstances strongly recommended to contact their own tax advisor to clarify the individual consequences of their investment, holding and disposal of the shares.

The Funds makes no representations regarding the tax consequences of purchase, holding or disposal of the shares.

The Funds are sub-funds of the ICAV under the law of Ireland and governed by the UCITS Directive and each sub-fund is, thus, perceived as an Investment company governed by Section 19 of the Danish Act on Capital Gains Tax on Shares. Neither the Fund nor any of the sub-funds have elected status as an *Investment fund with minimum taxation* (in Danish: “Investeringsinstitut med minimumsbeskatning”) under Section 16 C of the Danish Tax Assessment Act or as a *Danish account-holding investment fund* (in Danish: “Kontoførende investeringsforening”) under the rules of the Danish “Investment fund tax act” (in Danish “Investeringsforeningsbeskatningsloven”).

The comments in the following apply only to (i) investors who are resident in Denmark for tax purposes, and (ii) investors who have a permanent establishment in Denmark to which the shares can be attributed.

Individuals

Individuals investing in an investment company will be subject to tax on both realised and unrealised capital gains and losses using the mark-to-market principle. Under the mark-to-market principle the gain or loss is calculated as the sum of both realised gains/losses and unrealised fluctuations in the value of the investor’s shares in the investment company. The annual period used is the investment company’s income year (or the investors income year if the investment company and the investor does not use the same income year). If the Danish investor has only owned the shares for a part of the investment company’s income year, the increase or decrease in the value of the shares in this partial period will be included in the Danish investor’s income. For shares acquired by the investor during the income year, the purchase price will thus replace the value of the shares at the beginning of the investment company’s income year, and for shares sold by the investor during the income year, the sales price will replace the value of the shares at the end of the investment company’s income year.

If the Danish investor has not sold the shares in the investment company during the investment company’s income year, the Danish investor shall include the gains or losses in his taxable income in the income year comprising the last day of the investment company’s income year. If the Danish investor disposes the shares during the investment company’s income year, the Danish investor must include the gains or losses in the taxable income in the year of disposal.

Net gains are taxed as capital income at a rate of up to 42% (2020). Net negative capital income is deductible in the personal tax base of the individual at a tax value of up to 33.6%. For individuals trading in shares, the income on the shares will normally be taxed as personal income at a rate of up to 52.06% (2020).

Dividends on the shares are included in the capital income tax base and taxed at the rates described above.

Companies

Companies investing in an investment company will be subject to tax on both realised and unrealised capital gains and losses using the mark-to-market principle.

Under the mark-to-market principle the gain or loss is calculated as the sum of both realised gains/losses and unrealised fluctuations in the value of the investor's shares in the investment company. The annual period used is the investment company's income year (or the investor's income year if the investment company and the investor does not use the same income year). If the Danish investor has only owned the shares for a part of the investment company's income year, the increase or decrease in the value of the shares in this partial period will be included in the Danish investor's income. For shares acquired by the investor during the income year, the purchase price will thus replace the value of the shares at the beginning of the investment company's income year, and for shares sold by the investor during the income year, the sales price will replace the value of the shares at the end of the investment company's income year.

If the Danish investor has not sold the shares in the investment company during the investment company's income year, the Danish investor shall include the gains or losses in his taxable income in the income year comprising the last day of the investment company's income year. If the Danish investor disposes the shares during the investment company's income year, the Danish investor must include the gains or losses in the taxable income in the year of disposal.

The net amount of gains/losses and dividends is included in the corporate income tax base and taxed at the corporate income tax rate of 22% (2020).

Pension funds and life insurance companies

Income on the shares held by individual pension fund schemes as well as by multi-employer occupational pension funds or mutual insurance companies are taxed under the rules of the Pension Yield Taxation Act ("pensionsafkastbeskatningsloven").

The calculation of the tax base as well as the payment of tax on the shares held by individual pension funds is handled by the bank managing the pension funds separately from the other (free) assets of the individual. The tax rate is 15.3% (2020).

Income on shares held by multi-employer occupational pension funds or mutual insurance companies is primarily taxed upon allocation to the individual provisions of the policy holders with a secondary taxation of income allocated to the non-individualised reserves. The same method of calculation of the tax base applies to shares held by life insurance companies. A 15.3% tax rate (2020) is applied to the part of the income allocated to the non-individualised reserves, and a 22% (2020) corporate income tax rate is applied to the income allocated to the equity of the life insurance company.

3 Danish Facilities

The ICAV has appointed as its Danish Facilities (the "Facilities Agent") referred to Article 92(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160. The details of the Facilities Agent are as follows:

Carne Global Financial Services Limited,
Facilities Agent, 3rd Floor, 55 Charlemont Place,
Dublin 2, Ireland
email: europaanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

The Danish Facilities will at the request of a Danish investor provide the Danish investor with information about ICAV and the Funds or assist the Danish investor with redemption of shares, conversion of shares and receipt of dividends either by helping the Danish investor get in contact with the ICAV or the Funds or by the Danish Facilities carrying out these tasks on behalf of the Danish investor.

The Danish Facilities will also supply the documents which ICAV makes public in Ireland and provide information about the Funds at the request of an investor.

The documents will be available in either paper or electronic copy upon request received by the Danish Facilities.

4 Procedure in the Event of Termination

Should the Funds cease to be marketed in Denmark, information and documents will still be available to the investors in Denmark upon written request. Services currently offered by the Facilities Agent will no longer be made available by the Facilities Agent, except as provided hereafter. It will be ensured that the procedure for the payment of dividend and redemption proceeds will continue unchanged for the Danish investors – including services from the Facilities Agent to any remaining Danish retail investors – unless the general procedure of the Fund is changed.

5 Risk-Labeling of shares of the Company

The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority has introduced rules on risk-labelling for funds pursuant to which various categories of investment product have been assigned a risk label. The shares of the Fund have the yellow risk mark pursuant to the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's rules on risk-labelling. The risk-labelling is based on the possibility of losing the invested amount based on the product type and not the actual likelihood of this happening.

The risk labelling system is based on the colours of a traffic light.

Green: Investment products labelled green refer to those where the risk of losing the invested amount is considered very limited and where the product type is not difficult to understand. Examples include Danish government bonds, EU governments bond and Danish mortgage bonds.

Yellow: Investment products labelled yellow refer to those where there is considered to be a risk of losing the entire or a part of the invested amount and where the product type is not difficult to understand. Examples include listed shares, corporate bonds and shares of UCITS funds.

Red: Investment products labelled red refer to those where there is considered to be a risk of losing more than the invested amount or the product type is difficult to understand. Examples include unlisted shares, options, futures, swaps and structured bonds.