



# Disruptive Materials UCITS ETF



A fund that invests in the commodities powering disruptive technologies and green innovation.

**DMAT LN**

**IE000FP52WM7**

Advances in technology are influencing nearly every facet of life. While some breakthroughs are visible (e.g., wind and solar installations), others play out behind the scenes, as in the case of the powerful semiconductors and batteries fuelling our devices. Whether tangible or not, these innovations are increasingly reliant on a range of metals, minerals and elements – what we call disruptive materials.

Disruptive materials include both well-known commodities like copper and lithium (both key inputs in electric vehicles), as well as other less-known rare earth elements. Collectively, disruptive materials have become essential to building greener and more efficient energy, transportation and manufacturing systems. DMAT LN invests in ten distinct categories of disruptive materials, delivering exposure to this emerging theme.

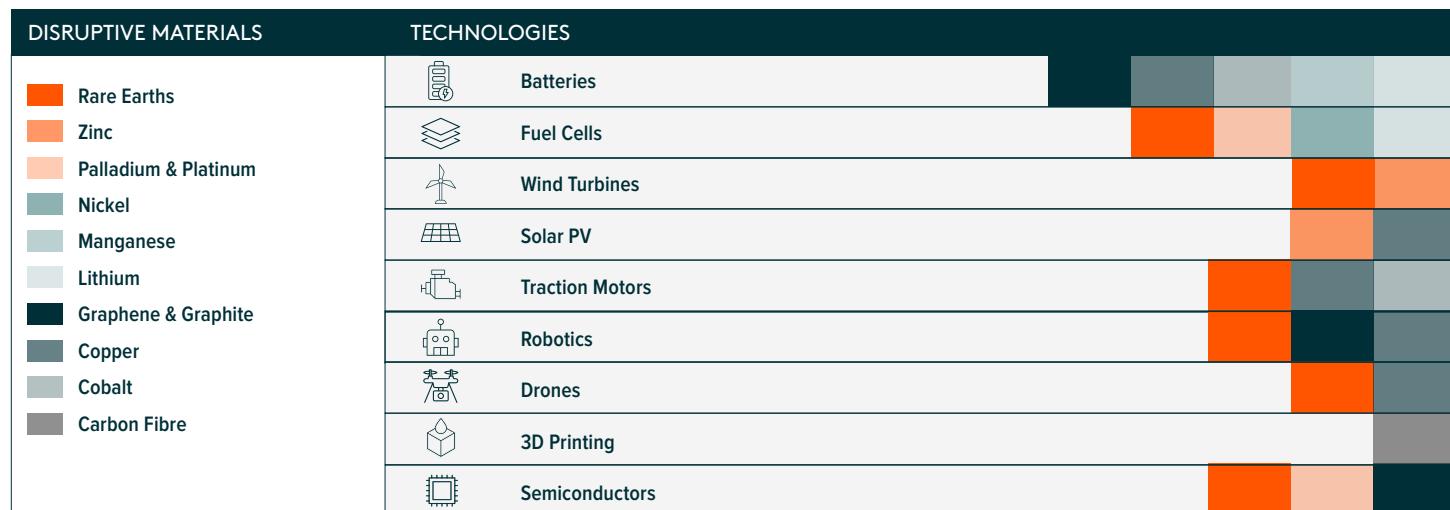
## DID YOU KNOW?

*Backed by large public and private sector investments in climate-friendly technologies, the market for disruptive materials appears to be poised for robust growth:*

- Forecasts suggest revenue from disruptive materials could increase five-fold by **2040**, reaching over **\$250B (USD)**.<sup>1</sup> In contrast, coal mining revenues are expected to decline by **59%** globally, reflecting a shift in economic and policy priorities.<sup>2</sup>
- While copper has the largest potential market among disruptive materials<sup>3</sup>, the rise of electric vehicles is resulting in accelerated demand for essential battery inputs. In **2022** alone, up to **60%** of lithium, **30%** of cobalt and **10%** of nickel demand was driven directly from electric vehicle battery production.<sup>4</sup>
- The global rare earth elements market is expected surge from **\$5.8B (USD)** in **2022** to **\$11.8B (USD)** by **2028**, propelled by increasing demand for applications like solar panels and electric vehicles among others.<sup>5</sup>
- Electrical grids represent **70%** of the current mineral demand, but in order to achieve clean energy objectives, these networks will require substantial expansion and modernisation.<sup>6</sup> This transition will rely heavily on alloys like copper.<sup>7</sup>

## RARE EARTHS MATERIAL TO TECHNOLOGY RELATIONSHIP CHART

Source: Global X ETFs.



Capital at Risk. All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of your investment and the income from it will vary and your initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed.

**FUND DETAILS**

Inception Date	07 Sep 2022
Total Expense Ratio	0.50%
Ongoing Charges	0.50%
Primary ISIN	IE000FP52WM7
Primary Ticker	DMAT LN
SFDR Classification	Article 6
Underlying Index	Solactive Disruptive Materials v2 Index

## Registered Countries:

Austria, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Singapore [Restricted]

**EU PRODUCERS OF DISRUPTIVE MATERIALS (% SHARE OF GLOBAL SUPPLY)**

Sources: European Commission, Study on the Critical Raw Materials for the EU 2023

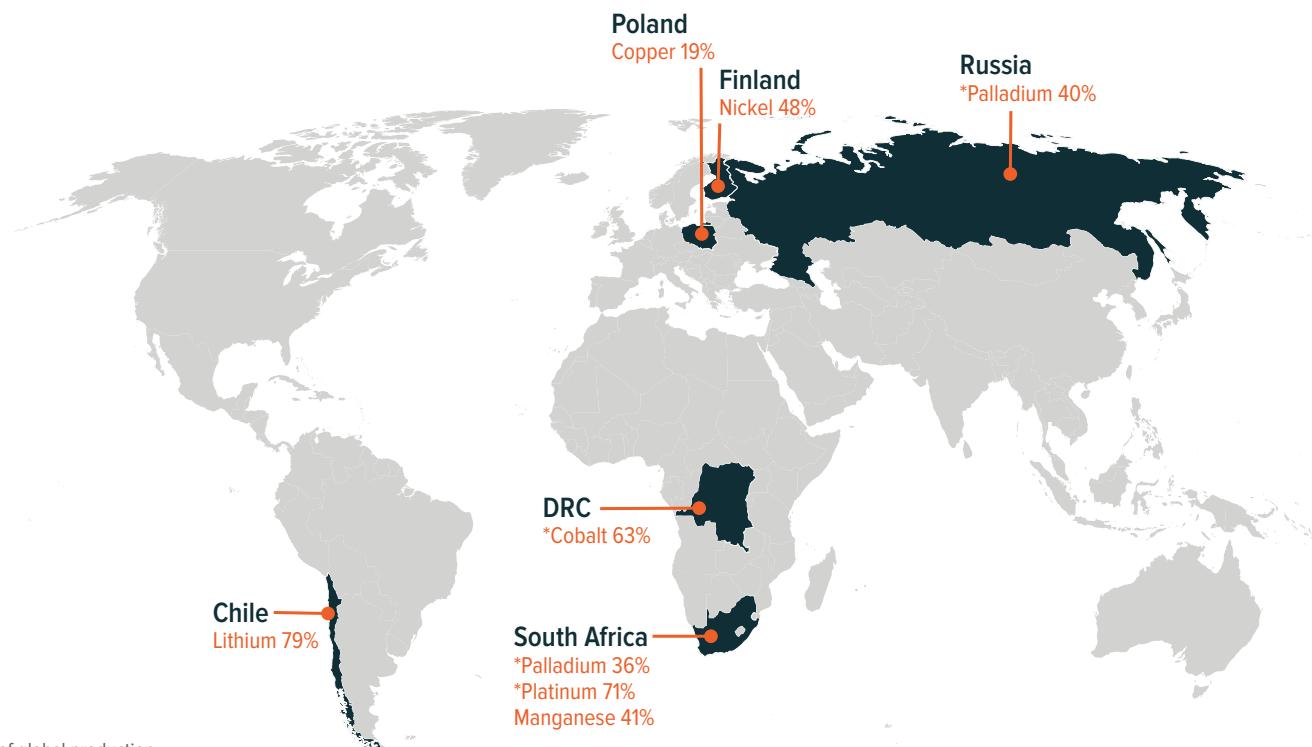


\*Share of global production



## MAJOR DISRUPTIVE MATERIALS SUPPLIERS TO THE EU

Sources: European Commission, Study on the Critical Raw Materials for the EU 2023



\*Share of global production

<sup>1</sup>Source: International Energy Agency. (2021, May). The role of critical minerals in clean energy transitions. World Energy Outlook.

<sup>2</sup>Source: International Energy Agency. (2021, May). The role of critical minerals in clean energy transitions. World Energy Outlook.

<sup>3</sup>Sources: Stattista Market Insights (2023, October).

<sup>4</sup>Source: International Energy Agency (2023, April). Trends in batteries. Global EV Outlook 2023.

<sup>5</sup>Source: Stratview Research. (2022). Rare Earth Metals Market Analysis 2023-2028.

<sup>6</sup>Source: International Energy Agency (2023, April). Trends in batteries. Global EV Outlook 2023.

<sup>7</sup>Source: International Energy Agency (2023, April). Trends in batteries. Global EV Outlook 2023.

<sup>8</sup>Sources: Reuters (2023, September). Investors glimpse opportunity in Europe's unloved mining shares.

### Disclosures

The Global X UCITS ETFs are regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

This is a marketing communication.

Please refer to the relevant prospectus, supplement, and the Key Information Document ("KID") of the relevant UCITS ETFs before making any final investment decisions.

Investors should also refer to the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the relevant prospectus of the UCITS ETFs in advance of any investment decision for information on the risks associated with an investment in the UCITS ETFs, and for details on portfolio transparency. The relevant prospectus and KID for the UCITS ETFs are available in English at [www.globalxetfs.eu/funds](http://www.globalxetfs.eu/funds).

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A UCITS ETF's shares purchased on the secondary market cannot usually be sold directly back to a UCITS ETF. Investors must buy and sell shares on a secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker) and may incur fees for doing so. In addition, investors may pay more than the current net asset value when buying shares and may receive less than the current net asset value when selling them. Changes in exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value price or income of the UCITS ETF.

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### Information for Investors in Switzerland

This is an advertising document. The state of the origin of the fund is Ireland. In Switzerland, the representative is 1741 Fund Solutions AG, Burggraben 16, CH-9000 St.Gallen. The paying agent is Tellco AG, Bahnhofstrasse 4, 6430 Schwyz.

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