



QYLD

Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call ETF



Unlock enhanced income potential through the world's largest tech companies via covered calls on the Nasdaq 100.

Income — Covered Calls

FUND DETAILS

ASX Code	QYLD
Bloomberg Code	QYLD AU Equity
IRESS Code	QYLD.AXW
Benchmark	Cboe Nasdaq-100 BuyWrite V2 Index
Mgt. Fee (% p.a.)*	0.60
Rebalance Frequency	Monthly
Distribution Frequency	Monthly
W-8 BEN Form Required	No

* Calculated on the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund. All fees and costs are inclusive of GST. Refer to the PDS for a complete list of fees and costs.

INTRODUCING QYLD

The Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call ETF (QYLD) follows a “covered call” or “buy-write” strategy, in which the fund buys the stocks in the Nasdaq 100 Index and “writes” or “sells” corresponding call options on the same index to generate income over and above dividends. QYLD seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe Nasdaq-100 BuyWrite V2 Index.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Covered call strategies are a well-known method for generating yield.
- When markets are volatile, options premiums tend to rise, generating higher income for options sellers.
- Call option premiums rise when interest rates rise.
- Call option premiums tend to be higher for low dividend stocks, creating a natural hedge.

WHAT IS A COVERED CALL?

Covered call writing is an investment strategy where investors buy a stock, or group of stocks, and sell call options on them. Selling call options on stocks investors already own generates income, without facing riskier margin calls. However, it requires investors to forego upside – as a covered call portfolio can be “called away” when markets move higher.

Key covered call features:

- Generates income from selling call options on assets already owned.
- Investors are “covered” from a margin call perspective.
- Upside potential is capped, while drawdowns are mitigated by the premiums received from selling calls.
- Typically generates higher income during volatile markets or periods of high interest rates, as call option premiums usually rise with volatility and rates.
- Can outperform during sideways-trading or falling markets, as income generated from selling calls can mitigate drawdowns.

BRING INCOME TO THE US TECH SECTOR

The Nasdaq 100 is a familiar index to many Australians. As the major benchmark of the US technology sector, it plays home to Microsoft, Amazon, Apple, Netflix and Tesla. Despite its strong performance over the past decade, many Australians have steered clear as the Nasdaq pays a lower dividend yield than other indexes. The lower yield owes to the fact that many US tech companies choose to pay no dividends and opt to reinvest cash or conduct share buybacks instead.

In this setting, covered call strategies provide something of a solution, and provide a way to invest in the Nasdaq 100 while also generating yield.

KEY FEATURES



High Income Potential

QYLD seeks to generate income through covered call writing, which historically produces higher yields in periods of volatility.



Efficient Options Execution

QYLD writes call options on the Nasdaq 100 Index, saving investors the time and potential expense of doing so individually.



Potential Downside Mitigation

The premiums QYLD generates may partly cushion drawdowns.



CONSIDERATIONS FOR COVERED CALL INVESTORS

Before investing, investors should ensure they understand covered call option writing risk. By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, QYLD will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the Nasdaq 100 above the exercise prices of such options but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the Nasdaq 100.

The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, QYLD's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless QYLD cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, QYLD may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

HOW TO USE QYLD IN A PORTFOLIO

- In the core of a portfolio replacing some Nasdaq 100 exposure, as the options premiums generated from selling calls can smooth drawdowns without deviating substantially from benchmark.
- As a satellite providing an alternative source of income, especially in times of heightened volatility or rising interest rates.

HOW QYLD WORKS

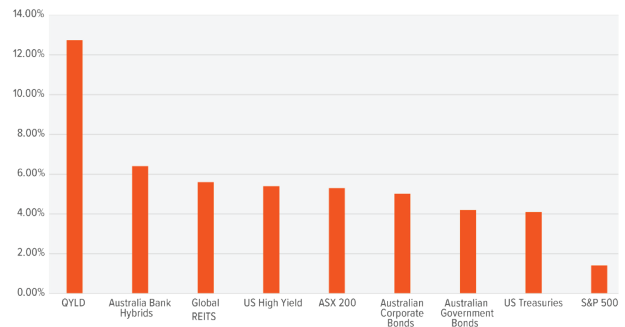
- QYLD tracks the Cboe Nasdaq-100 BuyWrite V2 Index.
- The fund invests in the Nasdaq 100 Index on a fully replicated basis.
- It then sells a succession of one-month at-the-money – or nearest out-of-the-money – exchange traded call options on the same index worth roughly 100% of the value of the portfolio.
- Options are rolled to the next month the day before expiry. Expiring options are bought back at the volume weighted average price determined at the close.

There are many income solutions available to Australian investors, such as buying high yield bonds or dividend paying stocks. But covered calls are different in that their income is hedged against rising volatility and interest rates. All else being equal, when volatility rises, option premiums rise as options traders price higher probabilities of sharp share price movements into calls. When interest rates rise, call option premiums mechanically rise too, as call sellers provide, in effect, a loan to buyers. The economics of which gets priced into premiums¹. Furthermore, options premiums tend to be inversely correlated to dividend yields—with lower dividend yielding stocks producing higher premiums – creating a natural hedge.

All investments come with risks – and covered calls are no exception. Chief among the risks is that in bull markets, when share prices rise sharply, option sellers get called away. This means that portfolios running covered call strategies do not fully participate in rallies and can under perform during bull markets.

CURRENT YIELD BY ASSET CLASS

Source: Global X ETFs with information derived from Bloomberg L.P. (in d.) (Yields by asset class). Data as of 31 January, 2024 and accessed February 13, 2024 from Global X Bloomberg Terminal. Asset Class representations are as follows: Australia Bank Hybrids, Solactive Australian Hybrid Securities Index (Gross); US High Yield Bonds, Bloomberg USD Liquid Investment Grade Corporate Hedged AUD; ASX 200, S&P/ASX 200 Index; Australian Corporate Bonds, Bloomberg AusBond Credit D+1Y Index; Australian Government Bonds, Bloomberg AusBond Govt D+1Y Index; US Treasuries, Current US 10 Year Government; Note: Global REITs, FTSE EPRA Nareit Global REITs Net Tax Index; S&P 500, S&P500 Index.





For more information on Global X Nasdaq 100 Covered Call ETF (ASX Code: QYLD), please speak to Global X ETFs.

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[1] As options mostly trade on margin, buyers are not required to front up 100% of the exercise price until expiry. The difference between the margin buyers post, and the full exercise price, represents a loan from the option seller to the option buyer. The economics of this loan is then reflected in higher premiums.

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Information current as at 31 January 2024.