



KroneShares

KroneShares Trust

Prospectus

**August 1, 2016,
as supplemented on November 2, 2016**

**KRANESHARES ZACKS NEW CHINA ETF
(formerly, KRANESHARES CSI NEW CHINA ETF) (KFYP)**

Fund shares are not individually redeemable. Fund shares are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Exchange"). The Fund is non-diversified.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commissions has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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Investment Objective

The KraneShares Zacks New China ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of a specific foreign equity securities benchmark. The Fund’s current benchmark is the Zacks New China Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table below does not include the brokerage commissions that you may pay when purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.68%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees*	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.73%

* Pursuant to a Distribution Plan, the Fund may bear a Rule 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per year of the Fund’s average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund, and the Board of Trustees has not currently approved the commencement of any payments under the Distribution Plan.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. This Example does not reflect any brokerage commissions that you may pay on purchases and sales of Fund shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your cost would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$75	\$233	\$406	\$906

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 575% of the average value of its portfolio. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund’s shares.

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Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of the Underlying Index or in depositary receipts representing securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index takes a “smart-beta” approach to provide exposure to companies listed in Mainland China, Hong Kong and the United States whose primary business or businesses the index sponsor, Zacks Index Services (“Zacks”), has determined are important in the current Five-Year Plan (“Plan”) of the central Chinese government. Zacks’ smart-beta approach evaluates the sectors it expected to benefit from the Plan and then ranks the stocks within each sector based on various investment factors, including price, cash flow, free cash flow, momentum and volatility. Based on the foregoing, the top 40 stocks will be included in the Underlying Index. As of each rebalance date, the top 10 largest capitalization stocks included in the Underlying Index typically will represent approximately 3.75% of the Underlying Index each, the middle 20 capitalization stocks will represent approximately 2.5% of the Underlying Index each, and the smallest 10 capitalization stocks will represent approximately 1.25% of the Underlying Index each. In addition, as of the rebalance date, no sector will represent more than 40% of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index will be rebalanced annually.

The Fund principally expects to obtain exposure to China A-Share components of the Underlying Index by investing through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program or a similar program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program.

The Plan is a series of development initiatives that have been released by the Chinese government every five years since 1953. The Plan outlines the government’s goals for, among other things, social and economic growth and industrial planning in key sectors and regions. For example, the central Chinese government released the Thirteenth Five Year Plan (2016 – 2020) in March 2016. The Thirteenth Five Year Plan emphasizes improving the lives of Chinese citizens, health care, technology, the environment, more competitive markets, agriculture, the military and education.

The Underlying Index defines Chinese companies to include companies incorporated in China, companies with a majority of their business in China, companies headquartered in China, companies directly or indirectly controlled by an entity owned by a Chinese central, provincial or municipal government and companies listed for trading in Hong Kong with significant operations in China. As of June 30, 2016, the Underlying Index included 40 securities of companies with a total market capitalization of \$1.4 trillion and a weighted average market capitalization of \$20 billion.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in investments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but that the Fund believes will help it track the Underlying Index. These investments include investments in the shares of or depositary receipts representing other equity issuers, including China A-Shares and B-Shares. To the extent the Fund invests in China A-Shares, it would expect to do so through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program or a similar program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program.

The Fund employs a “passive management” investment strategy in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Fund generally will use a replication methodology, meaning it will invest in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to the weightings in the Underlying Index. However, the Fund may utilize a representative sampling methodology under various circumstances, including where it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index. Representative sampling is an indexing strategy that generally involves investing in a representative sample of securities that has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index.

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The Fund is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is so concentrated. As of June 30, 2016, issuers in the information technology sector (30.87%) and materials sector (17.66%) represented a significant portion of the Underlying Index. The Fund is non-diversified.

Zacks is independent of the Fund and the Fund's investment adviser, Krane Funds Advisors LLC (the "Adviser"). Zacks determines the components and the relative weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Principal Risks

As with all exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), a shareholder of the Fund is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and an investment in the Fund is not by itself a complete or balanced investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. In addition to these risks, the Fund is subject to a number of additional risks that may affect the value of its shares, including:

A-Shares Risk. Investments in A-Shares are heavily regulated and the recoupment and repatriation of assets invested in A-Shares is subject to restrictions by the Chinese government. A-Shares may be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts and may become illiquid. This could cause volatility in the Fund's share price and subject the Fund to a greater risk of trading halts.

Custody Risks. A-Shares may not be as well protected as they would be if it were possible for them to be registered and held solely in the name of the Fund. There is a risk that creditors of the entity holding the A-Shares may pursue the Fund's A-Shares and that regulatory actions may affect the Fund.

Tax Risk. Per a circular (Caishui [2014] 79), the Fund is expected to be temporarily exempt from the Chinese withholding tax ("WHT") on capital gains on trading in A-Shares as of November 17, 2014. There is no indication as to how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect. Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to such taxes in the future. If Krane expects such WHT on trading in A-Shares to be imposed, Krane reserves the right to establish a reserve for such tax. If the Fund establishes such a reserve but is not ultimately subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares while the reserve was in place will effectively bear the tax and may not benefit from the later release, if any, of the reserve. Conversely, if the Fund does not establish such a reserve but ultimately is subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares prior to the tax being withheld, reserved or paid will have effectively avoided the tax, even if they benefited from the trading that precipitated the Fund's payment of it.

The WHT on dividends and interest, if any, is normally withheld by the Fund's custodian bank. To the extent such WHT was not withheld by the Fund's custodian bank, however, Krane has made or would generally need to make relevant provision for the tax on dividends from A-Shares and any relevant interest.

Investors should note that such provision may be excessive or inadequate to meet actual WHT liabilities (which could include interest and penalties) on the Fund's investments. As a result, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on the final rules of the relevant PRC tax authorities.

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Authorized Participants Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. To the extent they cannot or are otherwise unwilling to engage in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund and no other Authorized Participant steps in, shares of the Fund may trade like closed-end fund shares at a significant discount to net asset value and may face delisting from the Exchange.

Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries or sector, to the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries or sector, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries or sector. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that industry or group of industries could react similarly to these or other developments. From time to time, the Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in issuers in a single industry (or the same group of industries) or sector of the economy. While the Fund's sector and industry exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Underlying Index, the Fund is currently subject to the risks described below. The Fund may have significant exposure to other industries or sectors over time.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market.

Materials Sector Risk. The materials sector may be adversely impacted by the volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, depletion of resources, over-production, litigation and government regulations, among other factors.

Currency Risk. The Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of the U.S. dollar, therefore, the Fund may lose value if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings goes up.

Depository Receipt Risk. The Fund may hold the securities of Chinese and other non-U.S. companies in the form of depository receipts, including ADRs. The underlying securities of the depository receipts in the Fund's portfolio are subject to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that may affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, the value of the securities underlying the depository receipts may change materially when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, which will affect the value of the depository receipts. Like direct investments in foreign securities, investments in depository receipts involve political and economic risks distinct from those associated with investing in the securities of U.S. issuers.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund's investments in emerging markets are subject to greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, greater risk of asset seizures and capital controls, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, greater risk of market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in developed markets.

Equity Securities Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and

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perceived trends in stock prices. Equity securities are subject to volatile changes in value and their values may be more volatile than other asset classes.

Focused Portfolio Risk. Changes in the value of a small number of issuers are likely to have a larger impact on the Fund's net asset value than if the Fund held a greater number of issuers.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in securities of U.S. issuers, such as risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. issuers, especially issuers in China and other emerging markets, may also be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Specifically, issuers in China are subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are issuers in more developed markets, and therefore, all material information may not be available or reliable. Investments in foreign securities may be less liquid than investments in U.S. securities.

Additionally, the securities markets in China have a limited operating history and are not as developed as those in the U.S. A small number of issuers may represent a large portion of the China market as a whole, and prices for securities of these issuers may be very sensitive to adverse political, economic, or regulatory developments in China and other Asian countries, and may experience significant losses in such conditions. The value of Chinese currencies may also vary significantly relative to the U.S. dollar, affecting the Fund's investments.

Income from securities of non-U.S. issuers, including, in the case of Chinese issuers, gains on the sale of such securities, may be subject to foreign taxes. Even if the Fund qualifies to pass these taxes through to shareholders, your ability to claim a credit for such taxes may be limited, particularly in the case of taxes on capital gains.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund's investments are focused in China and Hong Kong, and therefore the Fund will be susceptible to adverse market, political, regulatory, and geographic events affecting those regions.

China. The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions and policy in China and surrounding Asian countries. In addition, the Chinese economy is export-driven and highly reliant on trade. A downturn in the economies of China's primary trading partners could slow or eliminate the growth of the Chinese economy and adversely impact the Fund's investments. The Chinese government strictly regulates the payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and sets monetary policy, and may introduce new laws and regulations that have an adverse effect on the Fund. Although China has begun the process of privatizing certain sectors of its economy, privatized entities may lose money and/or be re-nationalized. An investment in the Fund involves a risk of total loss. In the Chinese securities markets, a small number of issuers may represent a large portion of the entire market. The Chinese securities markets are characterized by relatively frequent trading halts and low trading volume, resulting in substantially less liquidity and greater price volatility. Further, the Chinese economy is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners, such as the United States, Japan and countries in the European Union. Any reduction in this trading may cause an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and, thus, the value of the Fund's investments.

In recent years, Chinese entities have incurred significant levels of debt and Chinese financial institutions currently hold large amounts of non-performing loans. Thus, there exists a possibility

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that widespread defaults could occur, which could trigger a financial crisis, freeze Chinese debt and finance markets and make certain Chinese securities illiquid.

Hong Kong. The economy of Hong Kong has few natural resources and any fluctuation or shortage in the commodity markets could have a significant adverse effect on the Hong Kong economy. Hong Kong is also heavily dependent on international trade and finance. Additionally, the continuation and success of the current political, economic, legal and social policies of Hong Kong is dependent on and subject to the control of the Chinese government.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's strategy may result in high turnover rates, which may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. Because the Fund's underlying securities trade on markets that may be closed when the Exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between current pricing of an underlying security and stale pricing resulting in the Fund trading at a discount or premium to net asset value that may be greater than those incurred by other exchange-traded funds.

Large-Capitalization Risk. Investments in large capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and may underperform other market segments. Some large capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges and attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. As such, returns on investments in stocks of large capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of small and mid capitalization companies.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult to purchase or sell. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. If a number of securities held by the Fund halt trading, such as due to an exchange's limit-up, limit-down rules, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt.

Management Risk. Because the Fund may not fully replicate the Underlying Index and may hold less than the total number of securities in the Underlying Index, the Fund is subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Adviser's security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. The values of securities in the Underlying Index could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in global financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. Further, the Fund is susceptible to the risk that certain investments may be difficult or impossible to sell at a favorable time or price. Market developments may cause the Fund's investments to become less liquid and subject to erratic price movements. Such market developments may also cause the Fund to encounter difficulties in timely honoring redemptions, especially if market events cause an increased incidence of shareholder redemptions.

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Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single issuer could cause greater fluctuations in the Fund's share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and therefore may not sell an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling approach, it may result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development to an issuer of securities that the Fund holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held more of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Premium/Discount Risk. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). As a result, shareholders of the Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will normally pay brokerage commissions, which are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors buying or selling relatively small amounts of shares. Secondary market trading in Fund shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or other reasons. If a trading halt occurs, a shareholder may temporarily be unable to purchase or sell shares of the Fund. In addition, although the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained.

Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program Risk. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is subject to daily and aggregate quota limitations, and an investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in A-Shares through the program and to enter into or exit trades on a timely basis. The Shanghai market may be open at a time when the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is not active, with the result that prices of A-Shares may fluctuate at times when the Fund is unable to add to or exit its positions. Because the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is new, the actual effect on the market for trading A-Shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown. Further, regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the program. There is no guarantee that the Shanghai and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges will continue to support the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program in the future.

Any future stock connect program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, would be subject to similar risks.

Small-and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in the securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility than investing in larger capitalization companies and more established companies. Since small- and medium-sized companies may have limited operating histories, product lines and financial resources, the securities of these companies may lack sufficient market liquidity and can be sensitive to



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expected changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies, and they may be more sensitive to market conditions.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies and avoid Fund-level taxes, the Fund must satisfy certain distribution requirements. Capital controls and currency controls may affect the Fund's ability to meet the applicable distribution requirements. If the Fund fails to satisfy the distribution requirement necessary to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company for any taxable year, the Fund would be treated as a corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, thereby subjecting any income earned by the Fund to tax at the corporate level. If the Fund fails to satisfy a separate distribution requirement, it will be subject to a Fund-level excise tax. These Fund-level taxes will apply in addition to taxes payable at the shareholder level on distributions.

Tracking Error Risk. The Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index. To the extent the Fund utilizes a representative sampling approach, and/or invests in securities that are not contained in the Underlying Index, it may experience tracking error to a greater extent than if the Fund sought to replicate the Underlying Index. This may be due to, among other factors, the Fund holding cash under certain circumstances in lieu of Underlying Index securities, such as when the Fund is subject to delays converting U.S. dollars into a foreign currency to purchase foreign securities. The Fund may not be able to invest in certain components of the Underlying Index due to legal restrictions imposed by foreign governments or other regulatory reasons. In addition, securities included in the Underlying Index may be suspended from trading. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on securities' closing prices on local foreign markets, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Changes in currency exchange rates or delays in converting currencies may also cause tracking error.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for the non-U.S. securities held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such securities may be fair valued. In addition, the securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days that the Fund does not price its shares; as a result, the value of Fund shares may change on days when investors cannot purchase or sell their holdings.

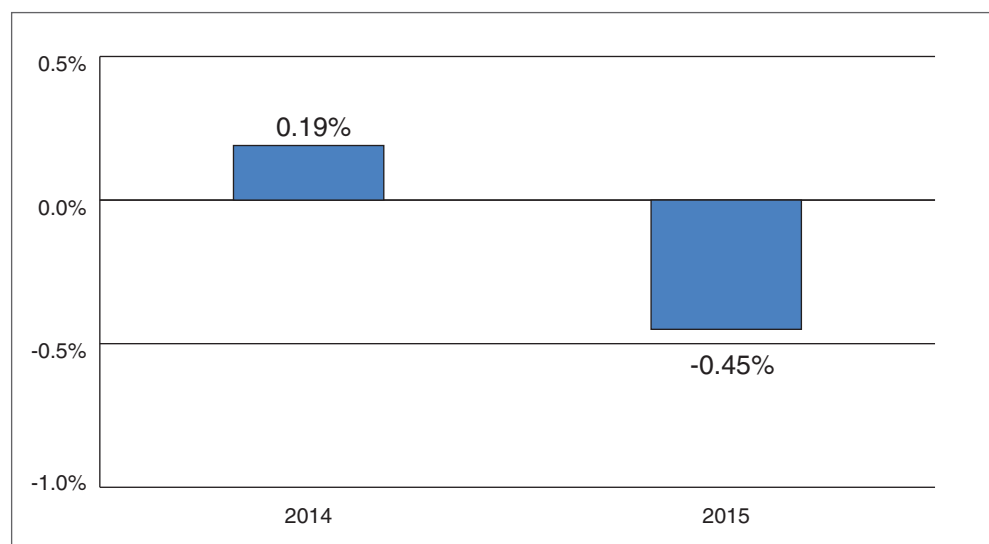
Performance Information

The following bar chart and table illustrate the variability of the Fund's returns and indicate the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. All returns include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. As always, please note that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. In addition, prior to December 1, 2015, a sub-adviser was responsible for day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund's assets. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.kraneshares.com.



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Total Annual Returns For Calendar Year Ended December 31



As of June 30, 2016, the Fund's year-to-date total return was -4.20%.

Best and Worst Quarter Returns (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)

	Return	Quarter Ended/Year
Highest Return	16.56%	12/31/2015
Lowest Return	-22.23%	9/30/2015

Average Annual Total Returns for the period ended December 31, 2015

KraneShares Zacks New China ETF (previously known as the KraneShares CSI New China ETF)	1 year	Since Inception (7-22-2013)
Return Before Taxes	-0.45%	11.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-2.85%	10.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.60%	8.66%
CSI Overseas China Five-Year Plan Index* (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.70%	12.11%
S&P 500 Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.38%	10.23%

* Prior to June 1, 2016, the Fund was known as the KraneShares CSI New China ETF and sought to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, corresponded generally to the price and yield performance of the CSI Overseas China Five-Year Plan Index. Future prospectuses will include the performance information of the Hybrid CSI Overseas China Five-Year Plan Index/Zacks New China Index, which will consist of the CSI Overseas China Five-Year Plan Index from inception of the Fund through May 31, 2016 and the Zacks New China Index going forward.



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Average annual total returns are shown on a before- and after-tax basis for the Fund. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement plans.

Management

Investment Adviser

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Mark Schlarbaum, Managing Partner of the Adviser, has had primary responsibility for trading the Fund's portfolio securities since December 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares may be purchased and redeemed from the Fund only in "Creation Units" of 50,000 shares, or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker-dealers, purchase or redeem Creation Units. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund on the Exchange. Individual shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities through a broker-dealer on the Exchange. These transactions do not involve the Fund. The price of an individual Fund share is based on market prices, which may be different from its NAV. As a result, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than the NAV (at a premium) or less than the NAV (at a discount). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges when buying or selling shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account, which may be taxable upon withdrawal.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund's shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Fund's shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information About the Fund

Additional Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies, Underlying Index, and Principal Risks Information

Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental. As a result, the Fund may change its investment objective without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of its Underlying Index.

In seeking to provide such investment results, the Fund intends to employ an index replication strategy, which means that the Fund typically will invest in substantially all of the components of the Underlying Index in approximately the same weights as they appear in the Underlying Index. Under certain circumstances, including when it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index, the Fund may employ a representative sampling index strategy. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index when the Fund is using a representative sampling indexing strategy.

A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high correlation with its Underlying Index, including the degree to which the Fund utilizes a representative sampling methodology. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of its Underlying Index or in depositary receipts representing securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund principally expects to obtain exposure to China A-Share components of the Underlying Index by investing through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program or a similar program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program. A-Shares are issued by companies incorporated in mainland China and that are traded on Chinese exchanges. Investments in A-Shares are made available to domestic Chinese investors and certain foreign investors, mainly those who have been approved as a QFII or a RQFII. Investments by other foreign investors in A-Shares are subject to various regulations and limits, but the Fund may gain exposure to A-Shares by investing in A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program or similar program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, or by investing in investments that provide exposure to A-Shares, such as other investment companies. Investments in A-Shares are also subject to various restrictions. The trading volatility of A-Shares could cause volatility in the Fund's share price and subject the Fund to a greater risk of trading halts.

The Fund does not engage in temporary defensive investing, keeping the Fund's assets fully invested in all market environments. As a result, the Fund may be more vulnerable to adverse market movements than a fund that engages in temporary defensive investing strategies.

To the extent the Underlying Index is concentrated in a particular industry, the Fund is expected to be concentrated in that industry.

Each of the investment policies described in this Prospectus, including the Fund's investment objective and 80% policy, is a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's SAI.

Additional Information About the Fund

Additional Information Regarding the Underlying Index.

Additional information regarding the Fund's Underlying Index is provided below. The Adviser may sell securities that are represented in the Underlying Index or purchase securities not yet represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Underlying Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to overweight securities in the Underlying Index or purchase or sell securities not included in the Underlying Index which the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the Underlying Index.

The Zacks New China Index

The Underlying Index takes a smart-beta approach to provide focused exposure to companies listed in Mainland China, Hong Kong and the United States whose primary business or businesses the index sponsor, Zacks Index Services ("Zacks"), has determined are important in the current Five-Year Plan ("Plan") of the central Chinese government. The Plan is a series of development initiatives that have been released by the Chinese government every five years since 1953. The Plan outlines the government's goals for, among other things, social and economic growth and industrial planning in key sectors and regions. For example, the central Chinese government is expected to release the Thirteenth Five Year Plan (2016 – 2020) in March 2016. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2011 – 2015) focused on several areas including, increasing domestic consumption, modernizing agriculture through mechanization and improvement of agricultural service businesses, encouraging stable urbanization, promoting energy saving and environmental protection and encouraging domestic technological innovation. The Thirteenth Five Year Plan emphasizes improving the lives of Chinese citizens, health care, technology, the environment, more competitive markets, agriculture, the military and education.

Zacks' smart-beta approach evaluates the sectors it expected to benefit from the Plan and then ranks the stocks within each sector based on various investment factors, including price, cash flow, free cash flow, momentum and volatility. Momentum will be measured based on total returns over the three months prior to the rebalancing of the Underlying Index and volatility will be measured by analyzing the standard deviation of total returns for each month during the six months prior to the rebalancing of the Underlying Index. Based on the foregoing analyses, the top 40 stocks will be included in the Underlying Index. As of each rebalance date, the top 10 largest capitalization stocks included in the Underlying Index typically will represent approximately 3.75% of the Underlying Index each, the middle 20 capitalization stocks will represent approximately 2.5% of the Underlying Index each, and the smallest 10 capitalization stocks will represent approximately 1.25% of the Underlying Index each. In addition, as of the rebalance date, no sector will represent more than 40% of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index will be rebalanced annually.

The Fund principally expects to obtain exposure to China A-Share components of the Underlying Index by investing through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program or a similar program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program.

The Underlying Index defines Chinese companies to include companies incorporated in China, companies with a majority of their business in China, companies headquartered in China, companies directly or indirectly controlled by an entity owned by a Chinese central, provincial or municipal government and companies listed for trading in Hong Kong with significant operations in China. As of June 30, 2016, the Underlying Index included 40 securities of companies with a total market capitalization of \$1.4 trillion and a weighted average market capitalization of \$20 billion. The Underlying Index was originally established in May 2016.

Additional Information About the Fund

The Underlying Index was created and is maintained by Zacks. Zacks is independent of the Fund and the Adviser. Zacks determines the components and the relative weightings of the component securities in the Underlying Index.

Prior to June 1, 2016, the Fund sought to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, corresponded generally to the price and yield performance of the CSI Overseas China Five-Year Plan Index.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund. The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks summarized under “Principal Risks” in the Fund’s Summary section. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and an investment in the Fund is not by itself a complete or balanced investment program. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

A-Shares Risk. Investments in A-Shares are heavily regulated and the recoupment and repatriation of assets invested in A-Shares is subject to restrictions by the Chinese government. A-Shares may be subject to frequent and widespread trading halts and may become illiquid.

Custody Risks. A-Shares may not be as well protected as they would be if it were possible for them to be registered and held solely in the name of the Fund. There is a risk that creditors of the entity holding the A-Shares may pursue the Fund’s A-Shares and that regulatory actions may affect the Fund.

Tax Risk. Per a circular (Caishui [2014] 79), the Fund is expected to be temporarily exempt from the Chinese withholding tax (“WHT”) on capital gains on trading in A-Shares as of November 17, 2014. There is no indication as to how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect. Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to such taxes in the future. If Krane expects such WHT on trading in A-Shares to be imposed, Krane reserves the right to establish a reserve for such tax. If the Fund establishes such a reserve but is not ultimately subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares while the reserve was in place will effectively bear the tax and may not benefit from the later release, if any, of the reserve. Conversely, if the Fund does not establish such a reserve but ultimately is subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares prior to the tax being withheld, reserved or paid will have effectively avoided the tax, even if they benefited from the trading that precipitated the Fund’s payment of it.

The WHT on dividends and interest, if any, is normally withheld by the Fund’s custodian bank. To the extent such WHT was not withheld by the Fund’s custodian bank, however, Krane has made or would generally need to make relevant provision for the tax on dividends from A-Shares and any relevant interest.

Investors should note that such provision may be excessive or inadequate to meet actual WHT liabilities (which could include interest and penalties) on the Fund’s investments. As a result, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on the final rules of the relevant PRC tax authorities.

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. To the extent they cannot or are otherwise unwilling to engage in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund and no other Authorized

Additional Information About the Fund

Participant steps in, shares of the Fund may trade like closed-end fund shares at a significant discount to net asset value and may face delisting from the Exchange.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If the Fund holds cash uninvested it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Capital Controls Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to intervention by the Chinese and/or Hong Kong governments and the imposition of “capital controls.” Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as the Fund). Capital controls may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, adversely affect the trading market and price for shares of the Fund, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Concentration Risk. Because the Fund’s assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries or sector, to the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries or sector, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries or sector. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that industry or group of industries could react similarly to these or other developments. From time to time, the Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in issuers in a single industry (or the same group of industries) or sector of the economy. While the Fund’s sector and industry exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Underlying Index, the Fund is currently subject to the risks described below. The Fund may have significant exposure to other industries or sectors over time.

Information Technology Sector Risk. As of June 30, 2016, issuers in the information technology sector represented 30.87% of the Underlying Index. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Materials Sector Risk. As of June 30, 2016, issuers in the materials sector represented 17.66% of the Underlying Index. Companies in the materials sector may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and government regulations, among other factors. Also, companies in the materials sector are at risk of liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Production of materials may exceed demand as a result of market imbalances or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns.

Additional Information About the Fund

Depository Receipts Risk. The Fund may invest in depository receipts. Depository receipts include American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and, in addition to the risks involved with investing in foreign securities, carry additional risks. ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. ADRs are issued by U.S. banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investment in ADRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Depository receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored. Sponsored depository receipts are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depository receipts may be established by a depository without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depository receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depository receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts.

Depository receipts may be unregistered and unlisted. The Fund’s investments may also include ADRs that are not purchased in the public markets and are restricted securities that can be offered and sold only to “qualified institutional buyers” under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Adviser will determine the liquidity of such investments pursuant to guidelines established by the Fund’s Board of Trustees. If a particular investment in such ADRs is deemed illiquid, that investment will be included within the Fund’s limitation on investment in illiquid securities. Moreover, if adverse market conditions were to develop during the period between the Fund’s decision to sell these types of ADRs and the point at which the Fund is permitted or able to sell such security, the Fund might obtain a price less favorable than the price that prevailed when it decided to sell.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in securities and instruments that are traded in developing or emerging markets or that provide exposure to such securities or markets. These investments can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments. For example, developing and emerging markets may be subject to (i) greater market volatility, (ii) greater risk of asset seizures and capital controls, (iii) lower trading volume and liquidity, (iv) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (v) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (vi) lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards, (vii) fewer protections of property rights, (viii) restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency, and (ix) settlement and trading practices that differ from U.S. markets. Each of these factors may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund shares, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests in equity securities, which are subject to volatile changes in value that may be attributable to market perception of a particular issuer or to general stock market fluctuations that affect all issuers. Investments in equity securities may be more volatile than investments in other asset classes.

Focused Portfolio Risk. Changes in the value of a small number of issuers are likely to have a larger impact on the Fund’s net asset value than if the Fund held a greater number of issuers.

Foreign Currency Considerations. The Fund’s NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars and, therefore, the Fund may lose value if a foreign currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar,

Additional Information About the Fund

even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings goes up. The Fund's assets will be invested primarily in the equity securities of foreign issuers and the income received by the Fund will be primarily in foreign currencies. Meanwhile, the Fund will compute and expects to distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. Any gain or loss attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues income or gain and the time the Fund converts such income or gain from a foreign currency to the dollar is generally treated as ordinary income or loss. Therefore, if the value of a foreign currency increases relative to the U.S. dollar between the accrual of income and the time at which the Fund converts the foreign currency to U.S. dollars, the Fund will recognize ordinary income upon conversion. In such circumstances, if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund may be required to liquidate certain positions in order to make distributions. The liquidation of investments, if required, may also have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance. Furthermore, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. The Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. The use of currency transactions could result in the Fund's incurring losses as a result of the imposition of exchange controls, exchange rate regulation, suspension of settlements or the inability to deliver or receive a specified currency.

Some foreign governments heavily regulate or restrict the exchange of foreign currencies. These restrictions may adversely affect the Fund and its investments. The Fund may also be subject to delays in converting or transferring U.S. dollars to foreign currencies for the purpose of purchasing foreign securities. This could leave the Fund with uninvested cash, may hinder the Fund's performance, since any delay could result in the Fund missing an investment opportunity and purchasing securities at a higher price than originally intended, and cause the Fund to incur cash drag.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Foreign investments may also involve risks associated with the level of currency exchange rates, less complete financial information about the issuers, less market liquidity, more market volatility and political and economic instability. Future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign issuers, especially issuers in China and other emerging markets, may be subject to less stringent regulation, and to different accounting, auditing, recordkeeping, financial reporting and investor protection requirements. Investments in foreign securities typically are less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. The value of foreign securities may change materially when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Income from securities of non-U.S. issuers, including, in the case of Chinese issuers, gains on the sale of such securities, may be subject to foreign taxes. Even if the Fund qualifies to pass these taxes through to shareholders, your ability to claim a credit for such taxes may be limited, particularly in the case of taxes on capital gains.

Additional Information About the Fund

Foreign markets may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. This could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing the Fund's assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

Geographic Focus Risk. The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing the Fund's assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

China Investment Risk. The Fund is less diversified across countries or geographic regions and generally riskier than more geographically diversified funds. Risks associated with investment in China may negatively affect the Fund. The economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. Under China's political and economic system, the central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership. Since 1978, the Chinese government has been, and is expected to continue, reforming its economic policies, which has resulted in less direct central and local government control over the business and production activities of Chinese enterprises and companies. Notwithstanding the economic reforms instituted by the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party, actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China, which could affect the public and private sector companies in which the Fund invests. In the past, the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. It may do so in the future as well. Such actions and a variety of other centrally planned or determined activities by the Chinese government could have a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China, the economic prospects for, and the market prices and liquidity of, the securities of Chinese companies and the payments of dividends and interest by Chinese companies. In addition, expropriation, including nationalization, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or other developments could adversely affect and significantly diminish the values of the Chinese companies in which the Fund invests.

The government of China maintains strict currency controls in order to achieve economic, trade and political objectives and regularly intervenes in the currency market. The Chinese government places strict regulation on the yuan and Hong Kong dollar and manages the yuan and Hong Kong dollar so that they have historically traded in a tight range relative to the U.S. dollar. The Chinese government has been under pressure to manage the currency in a less restrictive fashion so that it is less correlated to the U.S. dollar. It is expected that such action would increase the value of the yuan and the Hong Kong dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. Of course, there can be no guarantee that this will occur, or that the yuan or the Hong Kong dollar will move in relation to the U.S. dollar as expected. The Chinese government also plays a major role in the country's economic policies regarding foreign investments. Foreign investors are subject to the risk of loss from expropriation or nationalization of their investment assets and property, governmental restrictions on foreign investments and the

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repatriation of capital invested. In addition, the rapid growth rate of the Chinese economy over the past several years may not continue. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Chinese economy as a whole.

China has begun a process of privatization of certain entities and industries. In some instances, investors in newly privatized entities have suffered losses due to the inability of the newly privatized entities to adjust quickly to a competitive environment or changing regulatory and legal standards, or in some cases, due to re-nationalization of such privatized entities. There is no assurance that such losses will not recur.

In recent years, Chinese entities have incurred significant levels of debt and Chinese financial institutions currently hold large amounts of non-performing loans. Thus, there exists a possibility that widespread defaults could occur, which could trigger a financial crisis, freeze Chinese debt and finance markets and make certain Chinese securities illiquid.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may from time to time result in higher turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs. The performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased brokerage commission costs incurred.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. Because the Fund's underlying securities trade on markets that may be closed when the Exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between current pricing of an underlying security and stale pricing resulting in the Fund trading at a discount or premium to net asset value that may be greater than those incurred by other exchange-traded funds.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in large capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and may underperform other market segments. Some large capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges and attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. As such, returns on investments in stocks of large capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of small and mid capitalization companies.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult to purchase or sell. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. Market developments may cause the Fund's investments to become less liquid and subject to erratic price movements, and may also cause the Fund to encounter difficulties in timely honoring redemptions, especially if market events cause an increased incidence of shareholder redemptions. If a number of securities held by the Fund halt trading, such as due to an exchange's limit-up, limit-down rules, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt.

Management Risk. Because the Fund may not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold less than the total number of securities in its Underlying Index, the Fund is subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Adviser's security selection process, which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

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Market Risk. The values of securities in the Underlying Index could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Market fluctuations could be caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and under-performance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed-income markets may negatively affect issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the Federal Reserve has attempted to stabilize the U.S. economy and support the U.S. economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate at or near zero percent. As the Federal Reserve raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, which may make investments in emerging markets less attractive. These policy changes may expose markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, causing the value of the Fund's investments and share price to decline. To the extent that the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these governmental policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and will lower the Fund's performance.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in the securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility than investing in larger capitalization companies and more established companies. Since medium-sized companies may have limited operating histories, product lines and financial resources, the securities of these companies may lack sufficient market liquidity and can be sensitive to expected changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than can a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single issuer could cause greater fluctuations in the Fund's share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. Therefore, unless a specific security is removed from the Underlying Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble. If a specific security is removed from the Underlying Index, the Fund may be forced to sell such security at an inopportune time or for a price other than the security's current market value. It is anticipated that the value of Fund shares will decline, more or less, in correspondence with any decline in value of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index may not contain the appropriate mix of securities for any particular economic cycle, and the timing of movements from one type of security to another in seeking to track the Underlying Index could have a negative effect on the Fund. Unlike an actively managed fund, the Fund does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, the Fund's performance could be lower than other types of registered investment companies that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling approach, it will result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse

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development to an issuer of securities that the Fund holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held more of the securities in the Underlying Index.

Premium/Discount Risk. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV and supply and demand of shares on the secondary market. It cannot be predicted whether Fund shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. As a result, shareholders of the Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Price differences may be due, in part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Underlying Index trading individually. The market prices of Fund shares may deviate significantly from the NAV of the shares during periods of market volatility. Disruptions to creations and redemptions may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the Fund's NAV. Investors purchasing and selling Fund shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will normally pay brokerage commissions, which are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors buying or selling relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the bid price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the ask price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads.

Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of any Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that the shares will trade with any volume, or at all.

Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program Risk. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is subject to daily and aggregate quota limitations, and an investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in A Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program and to enter into or exit trades on a timely basis. The Shanghai market may be open at a time when the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is not active, with the result that prices of A Shares may fluctuate at times when the Fund is unable to add to or exit its position. Only certain A Shares are eligible to be accessed through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold but could no longer be purchased through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program. Because the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is new, the actual effect on the market for trading A Shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown. In addition, there is no assurance that the necessary systems required to

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operate the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems do not function properly, trading through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program could be disrupted. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities for both exchanges and further regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, if the authorities believe it necessary to assure orderly markets or for other reasons. There is no guarantee that both the Shanghai and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges will continue to support the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program in the future. Investments in A Shares may not be covered by the securities investor protection programs of either exchange and, without the protection of such programs, will be subject to the risk of default by the broker. Because of the way in which A Shares are held in the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, the Fund may not be able to exercise the rights of a shareholder and may be limited in its ability to pursue claims against the issuer of a security, and may suffer losses in the event the depository of the Shanghai Stock Exchange becomes insolvent. Because all trades through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program must be settled in RMB investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of offshore RMB, which cannot be guaranteed.

Any future stock connect program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, would be subject to similar risks.

Small-Capitalization Company Risk. In comparison to securities of companies with larger capitalizations, securities of small-capitalization companies may experience more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices, significantly lower trading volumes, and cyclical or static growth prospects. Small-capitalization companies often have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and may therefore be more vulnerable to adverse developments than larger capitalization companies. These securities may or may not pay dividends. The Fund considers small-capitalization companies to be those with market capitalizations of less than \$2 billion.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain diversification requirements. In particular, the Fund generally may not acquire a security if, as a result of the acquisition, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets would be invested in (a) issuers in which the Fund has, in each case, invested more than 5% of the Fund's assets and (b) issuers more than 10% of whose outstanding voting securities are owned by the Fund. Given the concentration of the Fund's Underlying Index in a relatively small number of securities, it may not be possible for the Fund to fully implement a replication strategy or a sampling strategy while satisfying these diversification requirements. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the diversification requirements may cause the Fund's return to deviate from that of its Underlying Index, and the Fund's efforts to replicate its Underlying Index may cause it inadvertently to fail to satisfy the diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies and avoid Fund-level taxes, the Fund must also satisfy certain distribution requirements. Capital controls and currency controls may affect the Fund's ability to meet the applicable distribution requirements. If the Fund fails to satisfy the distribution requirement necessary to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company for any taxable year, the Fund would be treated as a

Additional Information About the Fund

corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, thereby subjecting any income earned by the Fund to tax at the corporate level. If the Fund fails to satisfy a separate distribution requirement, it will be subject to a Fund-level excise tax. These Fund-level taxes will apply in addition to taxes payable at the shareholder level on distributions.

Tracking Error Risk. Tracking error refers to the risk that the Fund's performance may not match or correlate to that of its Underlying Index, either on a daily or aggregate basis. Tracking error may cause the Fund's performance to be less than expected. There are a number of factors that may contribute to the Fund's tracking error, such as Fund expenses, imperfect correlation between the Fund's investments and those of the Underlying Index, the use of representative sampling, if applicable, asset valuation differences, tax considerations, the unavailability of securities in the Underlying Index from time to time, holding cash and cash equivalents, and other liquidity constraints. In addition, securities included in the Underlying Index may be suspended from trading. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on securities' closing prices on local foreign markets, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Mathematical compounding may prevent the Fund from correlating with the monthly, quarterly, annual or other period performance of its Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities and other instruments included in the Underlying Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent of the Underlying Index, including due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the government of China or a lack of liquidity in certain securities. Moreover, the Fund may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities and other instruments included in the Underlying Index. Any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the Fund's tracking error.

Valuation Risk. Financial information about the Fund's portfolio holdings may be less reliable than information about securities of U.S. issuers, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for the non-U.S. securities held by the Fund. In certain circumstances, independent market quotations for such securities may not be readily available and securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuations in their value from one day to the next. Fair values are inherently subjective and different funds may assign different fair values to the same security. Because securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

Additional Investment Strategies

Investments in China. In addition to investing in A-Shares, H-Shares, N-Shares, Red Chips and P-Chip Companies included in the Fund's Underlying Index, the Fund also may invest in B-Shares to the extent such securities are included as components of the Fund's Underlying Index. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities and financial instruments not included as components of the Fund's Underlying Index if the Adviser believes that such investments will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in investments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but that the Fund believes will help it track the Underlying Index. These investments include investments in the shares of or depositary receipts representing other equity issuers, including China

Additional Information About the Fund

A-Shares and B-Shares. To the extent the Fund invests in China A-Shares, it would expect to do so through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program or a similar program, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program.

China H-Shares. The Fund may invest in shares of companies incorporated in mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (“H-Shares”). H-Shares are traded in Hong Kong dollars on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and must meet Hong Kong’s listing and disclosure requirements. H-Shares may be traded by foreigners and are a vehicle used by foreigners to gain exposure to Chinese securities. Because they are traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, H-Shares involve a number of risks not typically associated with investing in countries with more democratic governments or more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include the risk of nationalization or expropriation; greater social, economic and political uncertainty; increased competition from Asia’s other low-cost emerging economies; currency exchange rate fluctuations; higher rates of inflation; controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; and greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy. Fluctuations in the value of the Hong Kong dollar will affect the Fund’s holdings of H-Shares. The Hong Kong stock market may behave very differently from the domestic Chinese stock market and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the Hong Kong stock market and the domestic Chinese stock market.

China N-Shares. The Fund may invest in shares of companies with business operations in mainland China and listed on an American stock exchange, such as NYSE, NASDAQ or the American Stock Exchange (“N-Shares”). N-Shares are traded in U.S. dollars. N-Shares are issued by companies incorporated anywhere, but many are registered in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the British Virgin Islands, or the United States.

P-Chip Companies. The Fund may invest in shares of companies with controlling private Chinese shareholders that are incorporated outside mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (“P-Chips”). These businesses are often run by the private sector and have a majority of their business operations in mainland China. P-Chip shares are traded in Hong Kong dollars on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and may also be traded by foreigners. Because they are traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, P-Chips are also subject to risks similar to those associated with investments in H-Shares. They are also subject to risks affecting their jurisdiction of incorporation, including any legal or tax changes. Private Chinese companies may be more indebted, more susceptible to adverse changes in the economy, subject to asset seizures and nationalization, and negative political or legal developments.

Red Chip Companies. The Fund may invest in shares of companies with controlling Chinese shareholders that are incorporated outside mainland China, have a majority of their business operations in mainland China, and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (“Red Chips”). These businesses are controlled, either directly or indirectly, by the central, provincial or municipal governments of the PRC. Red Chip shares are traded in Hong Kong dollars on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and may also be traded by foreigners. Because Red Chip companies are controlled by various PRC governmental authorities, investing in Red Chips involves risks that political changes, social instability, regulatory uncertainty, adverse diplomatic developments, asset expropriation or nationalization, or confiscatory taxation could adversely affect the performance of Red Chip companies. Red Chip companies may be less efficiently run and less profitable than other companies.



Additional Information About the Fund

B-Shares. B-Shares are shares of companies listed on the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchange and are quoted and traded in foreign currencies (currently Hong Kong Dollars and U.S. Dollars) and are generally the only class of shares listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges available to foreign investors other than Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (“QFIIs”) and Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (“RQFIIs”). The market for B-Shares in China is relatively illiquid so that market opportunities will be limited as compared to other major international stock markets. Further, the A-Shares market may behave very differently from the B-Shares market, and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the two.

Additional Risks

Investment in Investment Companies Risk. When the Fund invests in an investment company, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses. In part because of these additional expenses, its performance may differ from that which it would achieve if it invested directly in the underlying investments of the investment company. In addition, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, shares of an ETF are traded at market prices, which may vary from the NAV of its underlying investments. Also, the lack of liquidity in an ETF can contribute to the increased volatility of its value in comparison to the value of the underlying portfolio securities. To the extent that the Fund invests in investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered pursuant to the 1940 Act, including foreign investment companies, it will not enjoy the protections of the 1940 Act. The Adviser may be subject to a conflict of interest in allocating Fund assets to the extent that it is paid compensation by the other pooled investment vehicle.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”). The Fund’s portfolio holdings can be found on the Fund’s website at www.kraneshares.com.



Management

Investment Adviser

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Krane”) is a registered investment adviser located at 1270 Avenue of the Americas, 22nd Floor, New York, New York 10020 and serves as investment adviser of the Fund. The Adviser has served as the investment adviser of the Fund since the Fund’s inception.

The Adviser is responsible for making investment decisions for the Fund’s assets, continuously reviewing, supervising, and administering the Fund’s investment program, and the general management and administration of the Trust. The Adviser is also responsible for arranging transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser administers the Fund’s business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and permits its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the KraneShares Trust (the “Trust”). The Board of Trustees of the Trust supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its day-to-day management activities. Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.68% based on a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

The Adviser bears all of its own costs associated with providing these advisory services. As part of its agreement with the Trust, the Adviser has contractually agreed to pay all operating expenses of the Fund, including the cost of index licensing fees, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except interest expense, taxes, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any, brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with execution of portfolio transactions, expenses of the Independent Trustees (including any Trustees’ counsel fees), extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, if any, and the advisory fee payable to the Adviser.

As of the end of the Fund’s last fiscal year, the Adviser had not compensated all of the Fund’s service providers on a timely basis. As of the date of this prospectus, however, the Adviser had paid or entered into payment arrangements to schedule the payment of outstanding expenses. The failure to make scheduled payments or the non-payment of future expenses could have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Adviser received 0.68% of the Fund’s average daily net assets in advisory fees.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement with Krane is included in the Fund’s Annual Report to Shareholders dated March 31, 2016.

Krane has received “manager of managers” exemptive relief from the SEC that permits Krane, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to appoint an unaffiliated sub-adviser or co-adviser or to change the terms of an advisory agreement with an unaffiliated sub-adviser or co-adviser for the Fund without first obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order permits the Fund to add or to change unaffiliated sub-advisers or co-advisers or to change the fees paid to such parties from time to time without the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of the change. However, any increase in the aggregate advisory fee paid by the Fund remains subject to shareholder approval. In addition, Krane continues to have ultimate responsibility (subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees) to oversee the sub-advisers or co-advisers and recommend their



Management

hiring, termination, and replacement. The order permits the Fund to disclose sub-advisers' or co-advisers' fees only in the aggregate in its registration statement. The Fund will notify shareholders of any change in the identity of a sub-adviser or co-adviser or the addition of a co-adviser to the Fund. Approval by the Fund's shareholders is required before any authority under the exemptive order can be granted.

Portfolio Manager

Mark Schlarbaum, Managing Partner of Krane, has had primary responsibility for trading the Fund's portfolio securities since December 2015. He joined Krane in April 2015 and has over 23 years of experience in the investment management industry. Previously, he was vice president of equity trading at T. Rowe Price (1997 – 2003); co-founder of Schlarbaum Capital Management (2002 – 2006); head equity trader at Global Capital Management (2007 – 2009); managing director of Palliser Bay (2009 – 2014); and principal business developer at Trident Distribution Partners (2014 – 2015). Mr. Schlarbaum graduated with a bachelor's degree in psychology and economics from Purdue University.

Additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, and the Portfolio Manager's ownership of Fund shares is available in the SAI.

Shareholder Information

Calculating NAV

The Fund calculates its NAV by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets
- Subtracting any liabilities
- Dividing that amount by the total number of shares owned by the shareholders

The Fund normally calculates NAV as of the regularly scheduled close of normal trading on each day that the Exchange is open for business (a “Business Day”) (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources.

In calculating the values of the Fund’s portfolio securities, securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ), including securities traded over the counter, are valued at the last reported sale price on the primary exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded (or at the time as of which the Fund’s NAV is calculated if a security’s exchange is normally open at that time). If there is no such reported sale, such securities are valued at the most recent mean between the quoted bid and asked prices (absent both bid and asked prices on such exchange, the bid price may be used). For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price will be used. If available, debt securities are priced based upon valuations provided by independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities at an evaluated bid price by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations, or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Debt obligations with remaining maturities of sixty days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, which approximates market value. The prices for foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates. The value of a swap contract is equal to the obligation (or rights) under the swap contract, which will generally be equal to the net amounts to be paid or received under the contract based upon the relative values of the positions held by each party to the contract as determined by the applicable independent, third party pricing agent. Exchange-traded options are valued at the last reported sales price on the exchange on which they are listed. Futures are valued at the settlement price established by the board of trade on which they are traded. Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the current day’s interpolated foreign exchange rate, as calculated using the current day’s spot rate. The exchange rates used for valuation are captured as of the close of the London Stock Exchange each day normally at 11:00 a.m. Eastern Time. Prices for most securities held by the Fund are provided daily by independent pricing agents. If a security price cannot be obtained from an independent, third-party pricing agent, the Fund seeks to obtain a bid price from at least one independent broker.

Securities for which market prices are not “readily available,” or are not deemed to reflect current market values, or are debt securities where no evaluated price is available from the Trust’s third-party pricing agents pursuant to established methodologies, are fair valued by the Trust’s Fair Valuation Committee in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Some of the more common reasons that may necessitate that a security be valued using “fair value” pricing may include, but are not limited to: there are no current market quotations for the security or its issuer is in default or bankruptcy; the security is subject to certain corporate actions (such as mergers or reorganizations) or is subject to non-U.S. investment limits or currency

Shareholder Information

controls; the security's trading has been halted or suspended or it has been de-listed from its primary trading exchange; the security's primary trading market is temporarily closed at a time when under normal conditions it would be open; the security has not been traded for an extended period of time; the security's primary pricing source is not able or willing to provide a price; trading of securities listed on the Hong Kong, Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges ("PRC securities") is halted or suspended due to company-specific reasons; or trading of the security is subject to local government-imposed restrictions. Further, PRC securities held by the Fund may be fair valued to take into account certain relevant facts and circumstances if, among other things, they were obtained pursuant to an RQFII license and Chinese regulations are revised to limit repatriation or the Fund uses a QFII license to invest in PRC securities (under which repatriation of proceeds from the sale of PRC securities may be limited). The Fund may fair value certain of the foreign securities held by the Fund each day the Fund calculates its NAV. Price movements in U.S. markets that are deemed to affect the value of foreign securities, or reflect changes to the value of such securities, also may cause securities to be fair valued. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

In addition, the Fund may fair value its securities if an event that may materially affect the value of the Fund's securities that trade outside of the United States (a "Significant Event") has occurred between the time of the security's last close and the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. A Significant Event may relate to a single issuer or to an entire market sector. Events that may be Significant Events may include: government actions, natural disasters, armed conflict, acts of terrorism and significant market fluctuations. If the Adviser becomes aware of a Significant Event that has occurred with respect to a security or group of securities after the closing of the exchange or market on which the security or securities principally trade, but before the time at which the Fund calculates NAV, it may request that a meeting of the Fair Valuation Committee be called. When a security is valued in accordance with the fair valuation policies and procedures, the fair value will be determined after taking into consideration all relevant information reasonably available.

Investments in open-end investment companies that do not trade on an exchange are valued at the end of day NAV per share. Investments in open-end investment companies that trade on an exchange are valued at the last reported sale price or official closing price as of the close of the customary trading session on the exchange where the security is principally traded. If there is no such reported sale, such securities are valued at the most recent mean between the quoted bid and asked prices (absent both bid and asked prices on such exchange, the bid price may be used).

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could actually be realized upon the sale of the security or that another fund that uses market quotations or its own fair value procedures to price the same securities. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Underlying Index. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index.

Trading in securities on many foreign exchanges is normally completed before the close of business on each Business Day. In addition, securities trading in a particular country or countries may not take place on each Business Day or may take place on days that are not Business Days. Changes in valuations on certain securities may occur at times or on days on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated and on which Fund shares do not trade and sales and redemptions of shares do not occur. As a result, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities and the net asset value of its shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your shares.



Shareholder Information

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof. Only a broker-dealer (“Authorized Participant”) that enters into an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Fund’s distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the “Distributor”), may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund’s procedures, and are subject to transaction fees, which are described in the SAI.

Once created, shares are listed on the Exchange and trade in the secondary market. When you buy or sell the Fund’s shares in the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities. Most investors will buy and sell shares through a broker and, thus, will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges when buying or selling shares.

The secondary markets are closed on weekends and also are generally closed on the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans’ Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Share Trading Prices

The trading prices of the Fund’s shares listed on the Exchange may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. The Exchange intends to disseminate the approximate value of the portfolio underlying a share of the Fund every fifteen seconds. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of such values and makes no warranty as to their accuracy.

Active Investors and Market Timing

The Trust’s Board of Trustees has determined not to adopt policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of the Fund’s shares because the Fund sells and redeems its shares at NAV only in Creation Units pursuant to the terms of an Authorized Participant Agreement between the Authorized Participant and the Distributor principally in exchange for a basket of securities that mirrors the composition of the Fund’s portfolio and a specified amount of cash. The Fund also imposes a transaction fee on such Creation Unit transactions that is designed to offset the Fund’s transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of the Creation Unit shares. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time. The Fund also reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading and may reject purchase or redemption orders in such instances.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.



Shareholder Information

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Krane or an affiliate may pay the intermediary for marketing activities or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Distribution Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan (the "Plan") that allows the Fund to pay distribution fees to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution services ("Service Providers"). Under the Plan, if a Service Provider provides distribution services, the Fund would pay distribution fees to the Distributor at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Distributor would, in turn, pay the Service Provider out of its fees.

The Board of Trustees currently has determined not to implement any 12b-1 fees pursuant to the Plan. 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board of Trustees. Because any distribution fees would be paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, if payments are made in the future, the distribution fees would increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund pays out dividends to shareholders, if any, at least annually. The Fund distributes its net capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. The Fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis. The Fund reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the eligibility of the Fund for treatment as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Additional Tax Information

The following is a summary of some important tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. **More information about taxes is located in the SAI. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.**

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund is treated as a separate entity for federal tax purposes, and intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies. As long as the Fund qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company, it pays no federal income tax on the earnings it distributes to shareholders.

Tax Status of Distributions

The Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment taxable income and net capital gain at least annually.

The income dividends you receive from the Fund will be taxed as either ordinary income or qualified dividend income.

For non-corporate shareholders, dividends that are reported as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at reduced maximum tax rates to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income and subject to certain limitations.

Distributions of the Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income. Any distributions of net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. Long-term capital gains are taxable at reduced maximum tax rates.

The Fund may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex rules. These rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to the Fund and/or defer the Fund's ability to recognize losses. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of distributions you receive from the Fund.

Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or in additional shares.

Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive that is attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

Distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year may be taxable to you in the previous year.

Your broker will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, and capital gains distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

If you lend your Fund shares pursuant to securities lending arrangements, you may lose the ability to treat the Fund's dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. Consult your financial intermediary or tax adviser.

Additional Tax Information

Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these withholding taxes is recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities in the Fund. If more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund at the close of a year consist of non-U.S. stocks or securities, then the Fund may elect, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to treat certain non-U.S. income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund as paid by its shareholders. The Fund will provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return if it makes this election.

If you hold your shares in a tax-qualified retirement account, you generally will not be subject to federal taxation on income received with respect to the shares (including Fund dividends and distributions, and any gain on the sale of shares), until you begin receiving payments from your retirement account. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax rules that apply to your retirement account.

Tax Status of Share Transactions

Any capital gain or loss upon a sale of the Fund's shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term gain or loss if held for one year or less. Any capital loss on the sale of the Fund's shares held for six months or less is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent that any capital gain distributions were paid with respect to such shares.

Medicare Contribution Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Back-Up Withholding

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at applicable withholding rates (currently 28%) and remit to the United States Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (2) is subject to back-up withholding by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to back-up withholding, or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States or if you are a non-U.S. entity, the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, provided that withholding tax will generally not apply to any gain or income realized by a non-U.S. shareholder in respect of any distributions of long-term capital gains or upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund. You also may potentially be subject to U.S. federal estate taxes.

Additional Tax Information

A 30% withholding tax will generally be imposed on (1) dividends paid by the Fund and (2) redemption proceeds and certain capital gain dividends paid by the Fund after December 31, 2018, to (i) foreign financial institutions including non-U.S. investment funds unless they agree to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other foreign entities, unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

State Tax Considerations

In addition to federal taxes, distributions by the Fund and ownership of the Fund's shares may be subject to state and local taxes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding how state and local tax laws affect your investment in the Fund's shares.

Chinese Tax Considerations

Per a circular (Caishui [2014] 79), the Fund is expected to be temporarily exempt from the capital gains withholding tax ("WHT") imposed by the Chinese government on domestic Chinese equity securities. There is no indication as to how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect. Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to such taxes in the future. If Krane expects such WHT on trading in domestic Chinese equity securities to be re-imposed, Krane reserves the right to establish a reserve for such tax. If the Fund establishes such a reserve but is not ultimately subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares while the reserve was in place will effectively bear the tax and may not benefit from the later release, if any, of the reserve. Conversely, if the Fund does not establish such a reserve but ultimately is subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares prior to the tax being withheld, reserved or paid will have effectively avoided the tax, even if they benefited from the trading that precipitated the Fund's payment of it.

Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units

A person who purchases a Creation Unit by exchanging securities in-kind generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and any net amount of cash received by the Authorized Participant in the exchange and (ii) the sum of the purchaser's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any net amount of cash paid for the Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units and receives securities in-kind from the Fund will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the redeemer's basis in the Creation Units, and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any net cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an in-kind exchange of securities for Creation Units or an exchange of Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons effecting in-kind creations or redemptions should consult their own tax adviser with respect to these matters.

The Fund has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determinations.



Additional Tax Information

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund's shares was greater than the Fund's NAV per share (*i.e.*, at a premium) and the number of days it was less than the Fund's NAV per share (*i.e.*, at a discount) for various time periods is available by visiting the Fund's website at www.kraneshares.com.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units of Fund shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares and sells the shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Fund's shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.



Additional Tax Information

Householding Policy

To reduce expenses, we mail only one copy of the prospectus or summary prospectus, each annual and semi-annual report, and any proxy statements to each address shared by two or more accounts with the same last name or that the Trust reasonably believes are members of the same family. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Trust at 1.855.857.2638 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time on days the Fund is open for business or contact your financial institution. We will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

Investors who hold their shares through an intermediary are subject to the intermediary's policies. Contact your financial intermediary for any questions you may have.

More Information

For more information on how to buy and sell shares of the Fund, call 1.855.857.2638 or visit www.kraneshares.com.



Index Provider Information

Zacks Index Services is the index provider for the Fund. Zacks Index Services, a division of Zacks Investment Management (“ZIM”), creates and maintains proprietary, quantitative portfolio strategies that are licensed to product sponsors and serve as the basis of investment products such as exchange-traded funds, unit investment trusts and closed-end funds. ZIM, a wealth management boutique, is a leading expert on earnings and using earnings estimates in the investment process. ZIM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Zacks Investment Research, one of the largest providers of independent research in the U.S. The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or the Distributor.

Zacks Index Services has entered into a license agreement with the Adviser (the “License Agreement”) to provide for the use by the Adviser of the names of the Index Provider and Underlying Index and certain related intellectual property in connection with the Underlying Index. The Adviser is sub-licensing rights to the Underlying Index to the Fund at no charge (the “Sublicense Agreement”). Pursuant to the Sublicense Agreement, the use of the Underlying Index by the Adviser is subject to the terms of the License Agreement, which impose certain limitations and conditions on the Adviser’s ability to use the Underlying Index.

The Fund does not pay a separate licensing fee to use the Underlying Index.

The Fund is neither sponsored nor promoted, distributed or in any other manner supported by Zacks. The Underlying Index is compiled and calculated by Zacks. Zacks will apply all necessary means to ensure the accuracy of the Underlying Index. However, Zacks shall not be liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to any person for any error in the Underlying Index and Zacks is not under any obligation to advise any person of any error therein. All copyrights in the Underlying Index values and constituent lists vest in Zacks. Neither the publication of the Underlying Index by Zacks nor the granting of a license of rights relating to the Underlying Index or to the Index Trademark for the utilization in connection with the Fund, represents a recommendation by Zacks for a capital investment or contains in any manner a warranty or opinion by Zacks with respect to the attractiveness of an investment in the Fund.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of shares of the Fund or any members of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

More information about the Index Provider is located in the SAI.

Financial Highlights

The table that follows presents the financial highlights for the Fund. The table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is incorporated herein by reference and is available upon request.

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios For the Year/Period Ended March 31 For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period

KraneShares Zacks New China ETF (formerly, KraneShares CSI New China ETF) ⁽²⁾	2016	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	68.42	62.85	50.00
Net Investment Income (Loss) (\$)*	0.37	0.24	(0.06)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	(6.43)	5.95	12.91
Total from Operations (\$)	(6.06)	6.19	12.85
Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	(0.50)	(0.62)	—
Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	(5.79)	—	—
Return of Capital (\$)	(0.02)	—	—
Total from Distributions (\$)	(6.31)	(0.62)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period (\$)	56.05	68.42	62.85
Total Return (%)**	(9.71)	9.92	25.70
Net Assets End of Period (\$) (000)	2,803	3,421	3,143
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)	0.73	0.71	0.68†
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers) (%)	0.73	0.71	0.68†
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	0.60	0.37	(0.15)†
Portfolio Turnover (%)	575	36	7††

(1) The Fund commenced operations on July 22, 2013.

(2) Effective August 1st, 2014, the KraneShares CSI China Five Year Plan ETF changed its name to KraneShares CSI New China ETF. Effective June 1, 2016, the KraneShares CSI New China ETF changed its name to KraneShares Zacks New China ETF.

* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

** Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the year or period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. Excludes effects of creation and redemption fees associated with creation units.

† Annualized.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.



Additional Information

Additional and more detailed information about the Fund is included in the SAI dated August 1, 2016. The SAI has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and, therefore, legally forms a part of this Prospectus. The SEC maintains the EDGAR database on its website ("<http://www.sec.gov>") that contains the SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. You may also review and copy documents at the SEC Public Reference room in Washington, D.C. (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 202.551.8090). You may request documents from the SEC by mail, upon payment of a duplication fee, by writing to: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520 or by emailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

You may obtain a copy of the SAI or the Annual or Semi-Annual Reports or make inquiries, without charge by calling 1.855.857.2638, visiting www.kraneshares.com, or writing the Trust at 1270 Avenue of the Americas, 22nd Floor, New York, New York 10020. Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports. Also, in the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

No one has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Prospectus or in the Fund's SAI in connection with the offering of Fund shares. Do not rely on any such information or representations as having been authorized by the Fund or Krane. This Prospectus does not constitute an offering by the Fund in any jurisdiction where such an offering is not lawful.

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Fund's investment adviser, sub-adviser(s) (if applicable), distributor, custodian, and transfer agent who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus provides information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund shares. Neither this prospectus nor the SAI is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust, the Trustees, or the Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

The Trust's Investment Company Act file number is 811-22698.