



KraneShares

Summary Prospectus

KraneShares E Fund China Commercial Paper ETF

Principal Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc.
Ticker Symbol: KCNY

August 1, 2017

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, recent reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund online at www.kraneshares.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-857-2638, by sending an e-mail request to KraneFunds@seic.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated August 1, 2017, as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and recent reports to shareholders are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or email address noted above.

Investment Objective

The KraneShares E Fund China Commercial Paper ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond to the price and yield performance of a specific foreign fixed income securities index. The Fund’s current index is the CSI Diversified High Grade Commercial Paper 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%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%
Other Expenses	0.39%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.09%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement**	0.46%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.63%

* 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.

** Pursuant to the terms of a Fee Waiver Agreement, Krane Funds Advisors, LLC (“Krane”), the Fund’s investment adviser, has contractually agreed to reduce its management fee by 0.12% of the Fund’s average daily net assets until July 31, 2018. The Fee Waiver Agreement may only be terminated prior to July 31, 2018 by the Board upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to Krane. In addition, pursuant to an Expense Limitation Agreement, Krane has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses in an amount equal to fees to be paid by the Fund to counsel to the independent Trustees of the Trust. This Agreement will remain in effect until July 31, 2018 and may only be terminated earlier by the Board of Trustees.

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, except that it reflects the Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for the period described above. The 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$64	\$301	\$556	\$1,287

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, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% 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.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of the Underlying Index (“80% policy”). The Underlying Index seeks to track the performance of investment grade on-shore renminbi (“RMB”)-denominated (or “CNY”) commercial paper that is issued by sovereign, quasi-sovereign and corporate issuers in the People’s Republic of China’s (“China” or the “PRC”) and traded in the inter-bank bond market. For purposes of the Underlying Index, investment grade commercial paper is commercial paper that is issued by an issuer whose long-term bonds are rated AAA or equivalent by a Chinese credit rating agency; or commercial paper that is rated at least A-1 or equivalent by a Chinese credit rating agency and is issued by an issuer whose long-term bonds are rated at least AA+ or equivalent by a Chinese credit rating agency. All constituents in the Underlying Index are unsecured bonds. To qualify for inclusion in the Underlying Index, commercial paper issue must have at least RMB 600 million outstanding and a remaining term to final maturity of no more than one year (365 days) and no less than one month (31 days). Index constituents are capitalization-weighted based on current amounts outstanding.

E Fund Management (Hong Kong) Co., Limited (“E Fund”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, has received a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (“RQFII”) license from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) and has received an initial quota to invest in PRC securities, such as onshore RMB-denominated commercial paper, by China’s State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”) that enables E Fund to buy PRC securities for the Fund. E Fund may also obtain a license on behalf of the Fund as a Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (“QFII”). The Fund may also invest in PRC securities through a People’s Bank of China program that permits foreign investors to invest in RMB Bonds traded on the onshore Chinese Interbank Bond Market (“CIBM Program”), without a RQFII or QFII license. The securities in which the Fund expects to invest will primarily be purchased and sold in over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in instruments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but that Krane and/or E Fund believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index, including RMB-denominated securities principally traded in the off-shore RMB (or “CNH”) market, which is an over-the-counter (“OTC”) market located in countries outside of the PRC, such as Hong Kong and Singapore. The Fund may also invest in RMB Bonds traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. The Fund may also invest in debt securities issued in any currency denomination in other political jurisdictions, including Hong Kong and Singapore, unrated and high yield securities (or “junk bonds”), derivatives (including futures, swaps, forwards and options), and equity securities.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares of investment companies, such as ETFs, unit investment trusts, closed-end investment companies and foreign investment companies (provided that it does not own more than 3% of any one company or invest more than 5% of its assets in any one company), including to gain exposure to component securities of the Fund's Underlying Index or when such investments present a more cost efficient alternative to investing directly in the securities. Foreign investment companies in which the Fund may invest include RMB-denominated short-term bond funds domiciled in the PRC ("PRC Investment Companies"). The Fund may also hold cash in a deposit account in China or invest in U.S. money market funds or other U.S. cash equivalents, provided that no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in any one foreign investment company or held in cash in a deposit account in China. The other investment companies in which the Fund may invest may be advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane, E Fund and/or their affiliates.

Although the Fund reserves the right to use a replication strategy, the Fund expects to use representative sampling to track the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is a strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is expected to reflect the commercial paper of approximately 750 issuers at each rebalance. The Underlying Index is reconstituted and rebalanced monthly. The Underlying Index is provided by the Chinese Securities Index Co., Ltd ("CSI" or "Index Provider"). The Index Provider is independent of the Fund and Krane.

The Fund may engage in securities lending.

The Fund is non-diversified. To the extent the Underlying Index is concentrated in a particular industry, the Fund is expected to be concentrated in that industry. As of June 30, 2017, issuers in the utilities sector (24.47%), energy sector (16.89%) and industrials sector (15.94%) represented significant portions of 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. An investment in the Fund involves the risk of total loss. In addition to these risks, the Fund is subject to a number of additional principal risks that may affect the value of its shares, including:

China Risk. The Fund's investments will have significant exposure to China, and therefore the Fund is susceptible to adverse market, political, regulatory, and geographic events affecting China. The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions 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. The Chinese

government may introduce new laws and regulations that could 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.

In the Chinese securities markets, a small number of issuers may represent a large portion of the entire market. The Chinese securities markets are subject to more 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 or threat of reduction in this trading may cause an adverse impact on the Chinese economy and, thus, the value of the Fund's investments. Investment risk may be more pronounced for investments in the PRC debt markets than for Chinese securities markets generally because the PRC debt markets are subject to greater government restrictions and control, including the risk of nationalization and expropriation of private assets, which could result in a total loss of an investment in the Fund. The RMB Bond market is volatile with a risk of trading suspensions in particular securities and government interventions. Trading in RMB Bonds included in the Underlying Index may be suspended without warning and for lengthy periods. Information on such trading suspensions, including as to their expected length, may be unavailable. Securities affected by trading suspensions may be or become illiquid.

In recent years, Chinese entities have incurred significant levels of debt and Chinese financial institutions currently hold relatively large amounts of non-performing debt. 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.

Specific Risks of Investing in the PRC Debt Markets

The CIBM Program was announced in February 2016 and represents an exception to Chinese laws that generally restrict foreign investment in RMB Bonds. There is a significant risk that Chinese regulators may alter all or part of the structure and terms of, as well as the Fund's access to, the CIBM Program in the future or eliminate it altogether, which may limit or prevent the Fund from investing directly in RMB Bonds. Because the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective by tracking the performance of the Underlying Index is dependent on the continuous availability of RMB Bonds, any regulatory change to the operations, requirements, or structure of the CIBM Program – or the complete elimination of the CIBM Program – could limit the Fund's exposure to Underlying Index components and have an adverse effect on the Fund.

A RQFII or QFII license may also be used to invest directly in RMB Bonds. The RQFII rules were adopted relatively recently and are novel. Chinese regulators may revise or discontinue the RQFII program at any time. Should the amount of RMB Bonds that the Fund is eligible to invest in via a RQFII or QFII license be or become inadequate to meet the Fund's investment needs, the Fund could be adversely affected.

If the Fund is unable to obtain sufficient exposure to the performance of the Underlying Index due to disruptions in the CIBM Program or is unable to invest in a sufficient number of RMB Bonds through a RQFII or QFII license, the Fund could seek exposure to the component securities of the Underlying Index by investing in securities on the CNH market or securities issued in other jurisdictions. The Fund may also invest in other ETFs that provide comparable exposures. If necessary, the Fund may suspend the sale of shares in Creation Units until Krane determines that

the requisite exposure to the component securities of the Underlying Index is obtainable. During the period that creations are suspended, Fund shares may trade at a significant premium or discount to net asset value (the “NAV”). Alternatively, the Fund may change its investment objective and thus track another index. The Fund may incur significant losses due to limited investment capabilities, including based on changes to the CIBM Program, investment restrictions on RQFIs or QFIs, illiquidity of the Chinese securities markets, or delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades.

Chinese Credit Rating Risks. The components of the Underlying Index, and therefore the securities held by the Fund, will generally be rated by Chinese ratings agencies (and not by U.S. nationally recognized statistical ratings organizations (“NRSROs”). The rating criteria and methodology used by Chinese rating agencies may be different from those adopted by NRSROs and international credit rating agencies. Therefore, such rating systems may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by NRSROs and international credit rating agencies.

CIBM Program Risk. The CIBM Program permitting foreign investors to invest directly in RMB Bonds is relatively new, and its effect on the market for the types of securities in which the Fund will invest is relatively unknown. Further, any future regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of the CIBM Program, would be expected to adversely impact the Fund. There is no guarantee that the People’s Bank of China will continue to support the CIBM Program in the future, and it may act to alter it or eliminate it altogether. Further, in order to participate in the CIBM Program, an onshore settlement agent, will be appointed for the Fund through whom trades in the CIBM Program will be conducted. The quality of the Fund’s trades and settlement will be dependent upon the settlement agent, who may not perform to expectations and, thereby, harm the Fund. The agent could also terminate its relationship with Krane and/or the Fund and thus eliminate the Fund’s access to the CIBM Program, which could limit the Fund’s ability to access Underlying Index components and adversely affect the Fund.

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 government actors 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). Although the RMB is not presently freely convertible, rather it is subject to the approval of SAFE and other relevant authorities, repatriations by RQFIs are currently permitted daily and Chinese authorities have indicated their plans to move to a fully freely convertible RMB. There is no assurance, however, that repatriation restrictions will not be (re-)imposed in the future.

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. The Fund may also be subject to delays in converting or transferring U.S. dollars to foreign currencies for the purpose of purchasing portfolio investments. This may hinder the Fund’s performance, including because any delay could result in the Fund missing an investment opportunity and purchasing securities at a higher price than originally intended, or incurring cash drag.

Custody Risks. In accordance with Chinese regulations and the terms of an RQFII license, RMB Bonds are held in the joint names of the Fund and E Fund. While E Fund may not use such an

account for any purpose other than for maintaining the Fund's assets, the Fund's assets 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 E Fund may assert that the securities are owned by E Fund and that regulatory actions taken against E Fund may affect the Fund. The risk is particularly acute in the case of cash deposited with a PRC sub-custodian ("PRC Custodian") because it may not be segregated, and it may be treated as a debt owing from the PRC Custodian to the Fund as a depositor. Thus, in the event of a PRC Custodian bankruptcy, liquidation, or similar event, the Fund may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering its cash.

Hong Kong Risk. 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.

RQFII and QFII License Risk. A RQFII or QFII license and quota may be acquired to invest directly in the types of RMB Bonds included in the Underlying Index. The RQFII rules were adopted relatively recently and are novel. Chinese regulators may revise or discontinue the RQFII program at any time. The Fund's investments may be limited to the quota obtained by Krane or E Fund in its capacity as a RQFII or QFII on behalf of the Fund. There is no guarantee that the CSRC will ultimately grant a RQFII or QFII license or quota, and the application process may take a significant amount of time. In addition, a reduction or elimination of the quota may have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. Should the amount of RMB Bonds that the Fund is eligible to invest in be or become inadequate to meet its investment needs, such as if Krane is unable to obtain RQFII or QFII status, it may not be able to gain sufficient exposure to the Underlying Index and the Fund may need to rely exclusively on investments through the CIBM Program, change its investment objective and/or suspend purchases of Fund shares.

Tax Risk. Although Chinese law provides for a 10% withholding tax ("WHT") on capital gains realized by non-residents, significant uncertainties surround the implementation of this law, particularly with respect to trading of debt-related RMB Bonds by RQFIIs and QFIIs. In addition, there is uncertainty as to the application and implementation of China's value added tax to the Fund's activities. The imposition of such taxes, as well as future changes in applicable PRC tax law, may adversely affect the Fund. In light of this uncertainty, the Fund reserves the right to establish a reserve for such taxes, although it currently does not do so. If the Fund establishes such a reserve but is not ultimately subject to these taxes, 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. Investors should note that such provision, if any, may be excessive or inadequate to meet actual Chinese tax 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.

Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's assets are expected to be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, 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 principal risks described below. The Fund may have significant exposure to other industries or sectors over time.

Energy Sector Risk. The energy sector is typically cyclical and highly dependent upon commodities and energy prices. Issuers in this sector are usually subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of business and limit these issuers' earnings, and a significant portion of their revenues depends on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities.

Industrials Sector Risk. The industrials sector may be affected by changes in the supply and demand for products and services, product obsolescence, claims for environmental damage or product liability and general economic conditions, among other factors.

Utilities Sector Risk. The utilities sector is subject to significant government regulation and oversight. Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected due to increases in commodity and operating costs, rising costs of financing capital construction and the cost of complying with government regulations, among other factors.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which includes risks that are different from, and greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in a reference asset, because a small investment in a derivative can result in a large impact on the Fund. In addition, derivatives can be illiquid and imperfectly correlate with the reference asset, resulting in unexpected returns that could materially adversely affect the Fund. Certain derivatives (such as swaps) are bi-lateral agreements that expose the Fund to counterparty risk, which is the risk of loss in the event that the counterparty to an agreement fails to perform under it. Because a swap is an obligation of the counterparty, the Fund may suffer losses potentially equal to, or greater than, the full value of the swap if the counterparty fails to perform its obligations under the swap. Counterparty risks are compounded by the fact that there are only a limited number of options available to invest in certain reference assets and, therefore, there may be few counterparties to swaps based on those reference assets. Investments in futures or swaps may expose the Fund to leverage, which may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. Many derivatives are subject to segregation requirements, pursuant to which the Fund must segregate the market or notional value of the derivatives and which could impede the portfolio management of the Fund.

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. The economies of emerging markets, and China in particular, may be heavily reliant upon international trade and may suffer disproportionately if international trading declines or is disrupted.

ETF Risk. As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

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.

Cash Transactions Risk. Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

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.

Premium/Discount Risk. 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 or that the Fund’s shares will continue to be listed.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not make timely interest payments or repay the principal of the debt issued (i.e., it defaults on its obligations). This risk is significant, given that the Fund invests in unsecured debt instruments. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt resulting from changes in the level of interest rates. When interest rates go up, the prices of most debt instruments go down; and when interest rates go down, the prices of most debt instruments go up. Debt instruments with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, typically making them more volatile. The current low-interest-rate environment heightens the risks associated with rising interest rates.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less liquid than investments in U.S. issuers as foreign trading markets are not typically as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. For example, non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. As a result, there may be less information publicly available about non-U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also involve risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations and political or economic instability. 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.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund's investments will be focused in a particular country, countries, or region and therefore the Fund may be susceptible to adverse market, political, regulatory, and geographic events affecting that country, countries or region. Such geographic focus also may subject the Fund to a higher degree of volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk. Securities that are unrated or rated below investment grade (or "junk bonds") are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal than highly rated securities. Junk bonds are inherently speculative. The prices of unrated and high yield securities are likely to be more volatile than those of highly rated securities, and the secondary market for them may be less liquid than that for highly rated securities.

Investment in Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares of other investment companies, including ETFs and PRC Investment Companies, provided that it does not own more than 3% of any investment company or invest more than 5% of its assets in any one investment company. These investments limitations do not apply to investments in U.S. money market funds. As a result of such investments, the Fund will indirectly be exposed to the risks of investments by such funds. Moreover, the Fund will incur its pro rata share of the expenses of the underlying investment companies' expenses. 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.

Liquidity Risk. Certain of the Fund's investments may be or become difficult to purchase or sell at a reasonable time and price. 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 stop trading, 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 the Fund's holdings 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 continuing to raise 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.

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 portfolio holding 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 single portfolio holding or a relatively small number of portfolio holdings to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed, does not seek to "beat" the Underlying Index and does not take temporary defensive positions when markets decline. Therefore, the Fund may not sell a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will create the desired exposure. The Underlying Index may not contain an appropriate mix of securities, but the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies impose limits on the Fund's ability to invest in securities not included in the Underlying Index.

Securities Lending Risk. To the extent the Fund lends its securities, it may be subject to the following risks: (1) borrowers of the Fund's securities typically provide collateral in the form of cash that is reinvested in securities; (2) the securities in which the collateral is invested may not perform sufficiently to cover the return collateral payments owed to borrowers; (3) delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Fund's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions; and (4) there is the risk of possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Sovereign and Quasi Sovereign Debt Risk. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of the debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities, such as due to the extent of its foreign reserves; the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due; the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole; or the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. If an issuer of sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of government and quasi-sovereign PRC securities, and the Fund's NAV, may be more volatile than prices of corporate bonds, which may result in losses. In the past, certain governments of emerging market countries have declared themselves unable to meet their financial obligations on a timely basis, which has resulted in losses for holders of such government and quasi-sovereign bonds.

Subordinated Obligations Risk. Payments under some RMB Bonds may be structurally subordinated to other existing and future liabilities and obligations of the issuer. Claims of creditors of subordinated debt will have less priority as to the assets of the issuer and its creditors

who seek to enforce the terms of the RMB Bond. Certain RMB Bonds may not contain any restrictions on the ability to incur additional unsecured indebtedness.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements each year. 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.

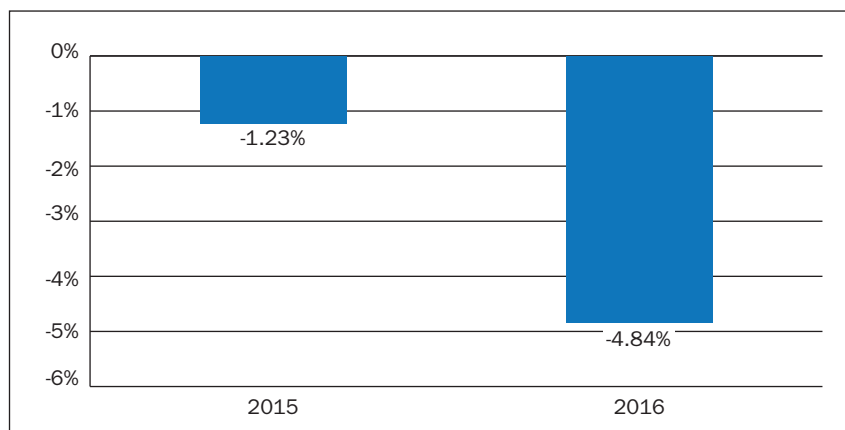
Tracking Error Risk. The Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the Underlying Index. This may be due to, among other factors, the Fund holding cash under certain circumstances in lieu of Underlying Index securities, such as when the Fund is subject to 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 that the Fund employs a representative sampling strategy or 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. Fair valuation is subjective and different market participants may assign different prices to the same security. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell a security at the price assigned to the security by the Fund. 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.

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.

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. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.kraneshares.com.

Total Annual Returns For Calendar Year Ended December 31


As of June 30, 2017, the Fund's calendar year-to-date total return was 4.13%.

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

	Return	Quarter Ended/Year
Highest Return	1.57%	6/30/2015
Lowest Return	-3.77%	12/31/2016

Average Annual Total Returns for the period ended December 31, 2016

KraneShares E Fund China Commercial Paper ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12-2-2014)
Return Before Taxes	-4.84%	-3.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-4.86%	-3.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-2.74%	-2.60%
CSI Diversified High Grade Commercial Paper Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-3.82%	-2.11%
S&P 500 Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.96%	6.17%

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 and Sub-Adviser

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC (“Krane” or “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. E Fund Management (Hong Kong) Co., Limited serves as the Sub-Adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Ms. Xiaochen Wang and Messrs. Guangdong Qi and Ethan Chan, CFA serve as the Fund’s co-portfolio managers. Ms. Wang and Mr. Qi have served in those roles since the Fund’s inception in 2014 and Mr. Chan has served in that role since 2016.

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

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary 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 Fund 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 Fund 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.