

KRANE SHARES TRUST

KraneShares CCBS China Corporate High Yield Bond USD Index ETF (the “Fund”)

Supplement dated August 14, 2019 to the currently effective Summary Prospectus,
Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, as each may be supplemented, for the Fund

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the currently effective Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus (each, a “Prospectus” and together, the “Prospectuses”) and Statement of Additional Information listed above and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information.

1. In the Fund Summary section for the Fund of the Prospectuses, the sentence under the “Portfolio Manager” heading is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Zhang Ting, Fund Manager at CCBS, has served as portfolio manager for the Fund since August 2019.

2. In the “Portfolio Managers” section of the Statutory Prospectus, the first paragraph under the “KraneShares CCBS China Corporate High Yield Bond USD Index ETF” heading is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Ms. Zhang Ting, Fund Manager at CCBS, has had primary responsibility for trading the Fund’s portfolio securities since August 2019. She has more than 8 years of experience in the investment and financial management industry. Ms. Zhang focuses on fixed income investing and has managed more than \$15 Billion USD in multi-currency portfolios at CCBS and its affiliates. She has experience in asset and liability management, foreign exchange, and interest rates, and has worked in New York, and Singapore. She also has a background in Chinese and global capital operations. Ms. Zhang holds a Master of Business Administration (Finance) from Chinese University of Hong Kong/London Business School.

3. In the “Portfolio Managers” section of the Statement of Additional Information, the paragraph under the “KraneShares CCBS China Corporate High Yield Bond USD Index ETF” heading is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Ms. Zhang Ting, Fund Manager at CCBS, has had primary responsibility for trading the Fund’s portfolio securities since August 2019. She has more than 8 years of experience in the investment and financial management industry. Ms. Zhang focuses on fixed income investing and has managed more than \$15 Billion USD in multi-currency portfolios at CCBS and its affiliates. She has experience in asset and liability management, foreign exchange, and interest rates, and has worked in New York, and Singapore. She also has a background in Chinese and global capital operations. Ms. Zhang holds a Master of Business Administration (Finance) from Chinese University of Hong Kong/London Business School.

4. In the “Portfolio Managers” section of the Statement of Additional Information, the table under the “Portfolio Manager Fund Ownership” heading related to CCBS’s Portfolio Manager is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

CCBS’s Portfolio Manager		
Name	Funds Covered by this SAI	Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)
Zhang, Ting*	KraneShares CCBS China Corporate High Yield Bond USD Index ETF	None

* The information is as of June 30, 2019.

5. In the “Portfolio Managers” section of the Statement of Additional Information, the table under the “Other Accounts” heading related to CCBS’s Portfolio Manager is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

CCBS’s Portfolio Managers*						
Name	Registered Investment Companies†		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles††		Other Accounts†	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$ millions)
Zhang, Ting	1	\$12	4	\$133	13	\$208

* The information provided is as of June 30, 2019.

† None of the accounts paid performance-based advisory fees.

†† Of these accounts, two accounts with combined assets under management of \$16 million paid performance-based advisory fees.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.



KroneShares

Summary Prospectus

KroneShares CCBS China Corporate High Yield Bond USD Index ETF

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

August 1, 2019

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 KroneFunds@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, 2019, 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.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund (if you hold your Fund shares directly with the Fund) or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank (if you hold your Fund shares through a financial intermediary). Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you hold your Fund shares directly with the Fund, you may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications electronically from the Fund by contacting the Fund at 855-857-2638 or, if you hold your Fund shares through a financial intermediary, by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you hold your Fund shares directly with the Fund, you can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports at 855-857-2638 or, if you hold your Fund shares through a financial intermediary, by contacting your financial intermediary. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all of the KroneShares Funds you hold directly with series of the Trust or through your financial intermediary, as applicable.

Investment Objective

The KraneShares CCBS China Corporate High Yield Bond USD Index ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, track the price and yield performance of a specific fixed income securities index. The Fund’s current index is the Solactive USD China Corporate High Yield Bond 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 and Example below do not include the brokerage commissions or bid-ask spread 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	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.69%

* 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. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you do or do not sell your shares, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$70	\$221	\$384	\$859

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 the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period starting from the Fund’s inception, June 26, 2018, to March 31, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 38% 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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in components of the Underlying Index and to-be-announced transactions representing such components. The Underlying

Index seeks to track the performance of outstanding high yield debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars issued by Chinese companies. For purposes of the Underlying Index, Chinese companies include companies that conduct the majority of their business activities in, are headquartered in or have the majority of their business assets, profits, or revenues in China or Hong Kong as determined by the index provider, Solactive, AG ("Index Provider").

Securities included in the Underlying Index are available for investment through the U.S. dollar-denominated bond market and may be primarily traded in different markets around the world, including Asia and the United States. The securities eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index include fixed interest rate securities, fixed-to-float and fixed-to-variable securities with one year or more until their conversion, pay-in-kind securities, and step-up-coupon securities. The Underlying Index is weighted according to the market value of the outstanding debt qualified for inclusion in the Underlying Index, except that it limits, as of each rebalance: (1) issuers engaged in the same economic sector from representing more than 40% of the Underlying Index; and (2) after applying the sector limit, the weight of any single issuer's securities from exceeding 5% of the Underlying Index.

The issues that are eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, as of each rebalance, include those that are: (1) at least 40 days old; (2) have two to five years remaining until maturity or no maturity date; (3) are unrated by Fitch Ratings, Ltd. ("Fitch") or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or have at least one rating by Fitch or Moody's that is equal to or lower than BBB- or Baa3; (4) have not defaulted; (5) have a par value of at least \$300 million; and (6) are issued by issuers with outstanding public debt securities with a value of at least \$1 billion. The security with the highest yield to maturity will be included in the Underlying Index for issuers with more than one security eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index or, if they have the same yield to maturity, the security with the highest amount outstanding will be included in the Underlying Index.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in instruments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but that the Fund's subadviser, CCB Securities, Ltd. ("CCBS") believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. These instruments include debt securities not included in the Underlying Index, such as sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt securities, on-shore renminbi ("RMB") debt securities ("RMB Bonds") eligible for investment through a People's Republic of China ("PRC") program that permits foreign investors to invest in RMB Bonds traded in the onshore market ("CIBM Program"), a Bond Connect Company Limited program ("Bond Connect") that allows foreign investors, such as the Fund, to invest in RMB Bonds through a Hong Kong account or through a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("RQFII") or Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("QFII") license, exchange-traded RMB Bonds and other foreign currency-denominated debt securities. To the extent the Fund invests in RMB Bonds, it expects to do so through the CIBM Program or Bond Connect but Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Krane" or "Adviser") or CCBS may also choose to apply for a RQFII or QFII license in the future. The Fund may also invest in derivatives (including swaps, forwards, futures, structured notes and options), equity securities and cash and cash equivalents. In addition, the Fund may invest in shares of investment companies, such as exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), unit investment trusts, closed-end investment companies and foreign investment companies, 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. The other investment companies in which the Fund may invest may be advised, sponsored or otherwise

served by Krane, CCBS and/or their affiliates. The Fund will not purchase shares of an investment company or hold cash in a Chinese deposit account if it would cause the Fund to (i) own more than 3% of such investment company's voting shares; (ii) invest more than 5% of its total assets in such investment company or such deposit account; or (iii) invest more than 10% of its total assets in investment companies and such deposit accounts. In addition, the Fund will not purchase a security issued by a closed-end fund if after such purchase the Fund and any other investment companies with the same investment adviser would own more than 10% of the voting shares of the closed-end investment company.

Although the Fund reserves the right to replicate (or hold all components of) the Underlying Index, 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.

As of May 31, 2019, the Underlying Index included 65 issues. As of May 31, 2019, the credit ratings for the rated components in the Underlying Index ranged from BBB to below BBB-, as determined by Fitch or Moody's, or were unrated. The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly.

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, 2019, issuers in the Financials sector represented a significant portion of the Underlying Index.

The Fund may engage in securities lending.

Principal Risks

As with all 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 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, low trading volume and price volatility. Further, the Chinese economy is heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Recent developments in relations between the United States and China have heightened concerns of increased tariffs and restrictions on trade between the two countries. An increase in tariffs or trade restrictions, or even the threat of such developments, could lead to a significant

reduction in international trade, which could have a negative impact on China's export industry and a commensurately negative impact on the Fund.

The RMB Bond market is volatile and risks suspension of trading by, in particular, securities and government interventions. Trading in RMB Bonds 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 Chinese securities illiquid.

Bond Connect Risk. Bond Connect is a mutual market access scheme that commenced trading on July 3, 2017 and represents an exception to Chinese laws that generally restrict foreign investment in RMB Bonds. There is a risk that Chinese regulators may alter all or part of the structure and terms of, as well as the Fund's access to, the Bond Connect in the future or eliminate it altogether, which may limit or prevent the Fund from investing directly in or selling its RMB Bonds.

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 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 or selling RMB Bonds. 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, CCBS and/or the Fund and thus eliminate the Fund's access to the CIBM Program, which could 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 and could adversely affect a Fund's investments as well as the issuers in which the Fund invests. 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 the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") and other relevant authorities, repatriations by RQFIs or through the Bond Connect and CIBM Programs 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.

Custody Risks. In accordance with Chinese regulations and the terms of a QFII or RQFII license, as applicable, and insofar as Krane and/or CCBS acquires a QFII or RQFII license, RMB Bonds will be held in the joint names of the Fund and Krane or CCBS. While Krane and/or CCBS 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 Krane and/or CCBS may assert that the securities are owned by Krane and/or CCBS and that regulatory actions taken against Krane and/or CCBS 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.

Exchange-Traded Bond Market Risk. To the extent the Fund were to invest in RMB Bonds via the Exchange-Traded Bond Market, the transactions could be subject to wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices. This wider spread could adversely affect the price at which the Fund could purchase or sell the RMB Bonds and could impair the Fund's performance.

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 RMB Bonds. 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 and/or CCBS in their capacity as a RQFII or QFII on behalf of the Fund. There is no guarantee that the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("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 or CCBS is unable to obtain RQFII or QFII status, the Fund may need to rely exclusively on investments through the Bond Connect, CIBM Program or Exchange-Traded Bond Market to purchase RMB Bonds.

Tax Risk. Although Chinese law provides for a tax 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. It is also unclear how China's value added tax may apply to RMB Bonds and how such application may be affected by tax treaty provisions. On November 7, 2018, the Chinese government announced a three-year exemption from the corporate income tax withholding tax and value added tax for China-sourced bond interest derived by overseas institutional investors, but its application, such as with respect to the type of debt issuers covered by the exemption, and whether such taxes will be implemented again after November 6, 2021, remains unclear in certain respects. The imposition of such taxes, as well as future changes in applicable PRC tax law, may adversely affect the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to establish a reserve for taxes which present uncertainty as to whether they will be assessed, 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 tax liabilities (which could include interest and penalties) on the Fund's investments. Any taxes imposed in connection with the Fund's activities will be borne by the Fund. As a result, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on the final rules of the relevant tax authorities.

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 because their issuers may be more likely to default. 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 is generally less liquid than that for highly rated securities.

U.S. Dollar-Denominated Chinese Debt Securities Risk. Chinese debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars may behave very differently from RMB Bonds and other Chinese bonds, and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the two. For example, changes to currency exchange rates may impact issuers of Chinese debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars differently than issuers of RMB Bonds and other Chinese bonds. In addition, if the U.S. dollar increases in value against the local currency of a debt issuer, the issuer may be subject to a greater risk of default on their obligations (*i.e.*, unable to make scheduled interest or principal payments to investors).

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.*, default on its obligations). A downgrade or default on securities held by the Fund could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Generally, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a security, the more sensitive it is to credit risk. 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 generally go down; and when interest rates go down, the prices of most debt instruments generally go up. Debt instruments with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, typically making them more volatile. Interest rates have recently increased and may continue increasing, thereby heightening the risks associated with rising interest rates.

Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Coupon Securities Risk. A pay-in-kind security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life. Similarly, a step-up coupon security is a debt security that may not pay interest for a specified period of time and then, after the initial period, may pay interest at a series of different rates. Accordingly, pay-in-kind and step-up coupon securities will be subject to greater fluctuations in market value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make current, periodic distribution of interest in cash.

Perpetual Bonds Risk. Perpetual bonds offer a fixed return with no maturity date. Because they never mature, perpetual bonds can be more volatile than other types of bonds that have a maturity date and may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates. If market interest rates rise significantly, the interest rate paid by a perpetual bond may be much lower than the prevailing interest rate. Perpetual bonds are also subject to credit risk with respect to the issuer. In addition, because perpetual bonds may be callable after a set period of time, there is the risk that the issuer may recall the bond, which may require the Fund to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities.

Subordinated Obligations Risk. Payments under some 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 bond. Certain bonds may not contain any restrictions on the ability to incur additional unsecured indebtedness.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk. During periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the coupon rates of variable or floating rate securities may lag behind the changes in market rates or may have limits on the maximum increases in coupon rates. Alternatively, during periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates on such securities will typically readjust downward resulting in a lower yield. Floating rate notes are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may trade infrequently, and their value may be impaired when the Fund needs to liquidate such securities.

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.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less liquid than investments in U.S. issuers, may have less governmental regulation and oversight, and are typically subject to different investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities entail the risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations and political or economic instability. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund.

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.

Currency Risk. The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined on the basis of the U.S. dollar, therefore, the Fund may lose value if a security denominated in another currency depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings goes up. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably, which may adversely affect the Fund. 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.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a greater portion of its assets in fewer 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.

Concentration Risk. 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 securities of companies in an industry or group of industries could react similarly to market developments. Thus, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that affect one industry or group of industries or sector. 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.

Financials Sector Risk. The performance of companies in the financials sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives (including swaps, futures, forwards, structured notes and options) involve risks, such as possible default by a counterparty, potential losses if markets do not move as expected, and the potential for greater losses than if these techniques had not been used. Investments in derivatives may expose the Fund to leverage, which may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. By investing in derivatives, the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests; some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited loss. Derivatives may also be subject to valuation risk, which is the risk that valuation sources for the derivative will not be readily available in the market which is especially possible in times of market distress, during which market participants may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or provide price quotes for them. In addition, derivatives can be difficult or impossible to sell at the time of and at the price desired by the seller.

Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Debt Risk. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due including due to the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, and the political constraints to which the debtor is subject. If an issuer of government or quasi-government 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 sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds may be more volatile and 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 investors.

Privately-Issued Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in privately-issued securities, including those that are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Privately-issued securities are securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act and as a result are subject to legal restrictions on resale. Privately-issued securities are not traded on established markets and may be less liquid, difficult to value and subject to wide fluctuations in value. Delay or difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the Fund. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for privately-issued securities than for more liquid securities. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering privately-issued securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration.

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 NAV 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 primarily or exclusively 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 avoid by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual 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 substantially all of the Fund’s investments trade in markets that are closed when the Fund and Exchange are 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 NAV greater than those incurred by other ETFs.

Premium/Discount Risk. There may be times when the market price of the Fund’s shares is more than the NAV intra-day (at a premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (at a 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. In such market conditions, market or stop loss orders to sell Fund shares may be executed at prices well below NAV.

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 is subject to bid-ask spreads and 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.

Small Fund Risk. The Fund is small and does not yet have a significant number of shares outstanding. Small funds are at greater risk than larger funds of wider bid-ask spreads for its shares, trading at a greater premium or discount to NAV, liquidation and/or a stop to trading.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund’s investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes 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, 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. The Chinese markets may be subject to extended settlement delays and/or foreign holidays, during which the Fund will unlikely be able to convert holdings to cash.

Passive Investment Risk. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will create the desired exposure and the Fund is not actively managed. It does not seek to “beat” the Underlying Index or take temporary defensive positions when markets decline. Therefore, the Fund may purchase or hold securities with current or projected underperformance.

Management Risk. The Fund may not fully replicate the Underlying Index and may hold less than the total number of securities in the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund is subject to the risk that CCBS’s security selection process may not produce the intended results.

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 and unable to invest in certain components of the Underlying Index due to regulatory constraints, trading suspensions, and legal restrictions imposed by foreign governments. 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.

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 raising interest rates, could cause volatility in global financial markets and negative sentiment, which could result in losses. Market developments may also cause the Fund’s investments to become less liquid and cause the Fund to encounter difficulties in timely honoring redemptions.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment 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 Fund holdings.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must satisfy certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements each year. The Fund’s investments in issuers whose control persons are not certain creates a risk that tax authorities may retrospectively deem the Fund to have failed the asset diversification requirements. If the Fund were to fail the favorable tax treatment requirements, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, which would adversely affect its performance.

Investments in Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including those advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane, CCBS, and/or their affiliates. The Fund will indirectly be exposed to the risks of investments by such funds and will incur its pro rata share of the underlying fund’s expenses. Additionally, investments in ETFs are subject to ETF Risk. Krane and CCBS are subject to conflicts of interest in allocating Fund assets to investment companies that are advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane, CCBS and/or their affiliates. 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 U.S. law.

Securities Lending Risk. To the extent the Fund lends its securities, it may be subject to the following risks: (1) the securities in which the collateral is invested may not perform sufficiently to cover the return collateral payments owed to borrowers; (2) 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 (3) although borrowers of the Fund's securities typically provide collateral in the form of cash that is reinvested in securities, there is the risk of possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Equity Securities Risk. The values of equity securities are subject to factors such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. Equity securities may be more volatile than other asset classes and are generally subordinate in rank to debt and other securities of the same issuer.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. 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

Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included in this Prospectus that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the variability of the Fund's return to a broad measure of market performance. Once available, the Fund's current performance information will be available at www.kraneshares.com. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

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

CCB Securities Ltd. serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Yan, Ka Lok "Nelson" has served as portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2018.

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.