KRANESHARES TRUST

Each series of KraneShares Trust listed in Appendix A
(each, a "Fund")

Supplement dated February 20, 2026
to the currently effective Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information,
as supplemented, for each Fund

This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in each currently effective Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information listed above and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("**Krane**" or the "**Adviser**"), the investment adviser to each Fund, recently entered into an agreement whereby its officers and employees, among others, through KFA Two Holdings, LLC, will acquire a majority interest in the Adviser from China International Capital Corporation (USA) Holdings Inc., a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of China International Capital Corporation Limited (the "**Transaction**"). Pursuant to the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("**1940 Act**"), the closing of the Transaction will automatically terminate the current investment advisory agreement ("**Current IAA**") between Krane and the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and for Funds that are sub-advised (as listed on Appendix B, the "**Sub-advised Funds**"), the investment sub-advisory agreement ("**Current Sub-IAAs**") between Krane and the relevant sub-adviser (as listed in Appendix B, "**Sub-advisers**").

In anticipation of the closing of the Transaction and to provide for a continuous investment program to the Funds, the Board of Trustees of the Funds ("**Board**") met at an in-person meeting on February 20, 2026 to review and consider a new investment advisory agreement between Krane and the Trust, on behalf of each Fund ("**New IAA**") and a new investment sub-advisory agreement for each of the Sub-advised Funds ("**New Sub-IAAs**"). At that meeting, the Board, including a majority of the members who are not "interested persons," as defined in the 1940 Act ("**Independent Trustees**"), unanimously approved a New IAA for each Fund and the New Sub-IAAs for the Sub-advised Funds. The terms of the New IAA and each New Sub-IAA are identical to the terms of the Current IAA and the relevant Sub-IAA, respectively, except as to their effective and termination dates.

The Board approved the new Sub-IAAs for the Sub-advised Funds with the Sub-advisers pursuant to a manager-of-managers exemptive order. This order permits Krane, subject to the approval of the Board, to appoint, terminate or replace a wholly-owned or unaffiliated sub-adviser without the need for shareholder approval. Accordingly, while shareholders of the Funds will be asked to approve the New IAA at a special meeting of each Fund's shareholders ("**Shareholder Meeting**"), shareholders of the Sub-advised Funds will not be asked to vote on the New Sub-IAAs at the Shareholder Meeting. In connection with the Shareholder Meeting, shareholders will receive a proxy statement that describes in greater detail the terms of the New IAA.

The closing of the Transaction is conditioned upon, among other matters, the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of certain Funds approving the New IAA. In order to seek to ensure the continuity of management of the operational Funds in the event that the requisite vote is not obtained by the time the Transaction closes, the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, unanimously approved an interim investment advisory agreement ("**Interim IAA**") between Krane and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, pursuant to Rule 15a-4(b)(2) under the 1940 Act, and interim sub-advisory agreements ("**Interim Sub-IAAs**") between Krane and the Sub-advisers, pursuant to Rule 15a-4(b)(1), to become effective upon the closing of the Transaction. The terms of the Interim IAA and each Interim Sub-IAAs are identical to the terms of the Current IAA and the relevant Sub-IAA, respectively, except as required by law and the effective date. The Interim IAA and Sub-IAAs may remain in effect for up to 150 days after the closing of the Transaction, allowing such Funds to continue soliciting shareholders to approve the New IAA.

APPENDIX A

KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF (KPRO)
KraneShares 2x Long ASML Daily ETF (KASM)*
KraneShares 2X Long BABA Daily ETF (KBAB)
KraneShares 2X Long BIDU Daily ETF (KBDU)
KraneShares 2x Long GRAB Daily ETF (KGRB)*
KraneShares 2X Long JD Daily ETF (KJD)
KraneShares 2X Long MELI Daily ETF (KMLI)
KraneShares 2X Long PDD Daily ETF (KPDD)
KraneShares 2x Long SE Daily ETF (KSE)*
KraneShares 2x Long TSM Daily ETF (KTSM)*
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF (KBUF)
KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF (AGIX)
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF (KHYB)
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF (KCCA)
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF (KCAI)
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF (KWEB)
KraneShares Dragon Capital Vietnam Growth Index ETF (KPHO)
KraneShares Eastern US Carbon Strategy ETF (KRGI)*
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF (KARS)
KraneShares Emerging Markets Consumer Technology Index ETF (KEMQ)
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF (KRBN)
KraneShares Global EM Revenue Leaders Index ETF (KREV)*
KraneShares Global Humanoid and Embodied Intelligence Index ETF (KOID)
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF (KTEC)
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF (KSPY)
KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF (KIQQ)
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF (KLIP)
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF (BUYO)
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF (KMLM)
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF (KURE)
KraneShares MSCI China A Hedged Index ETF (KBAH)*
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF (KGRN)
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF (KEMX)
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF (OBOR)
KraneShares SSE STAR Market 50 Index ETF (KSTR)
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF (KCSH)
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF (KVLE)
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF (KWIN)
Quadratic Deflation ETF (BNDD)
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF (IVOL)

* Funds are effective but not operational.

APPENDIX B

Fund	Sub-Adviser
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	Amova Asset Management Americas, Inc. 605 Third Avenue, 38th Floor New York, New York 10158
KraneShares SSE STAR Market 50 Index ETF	Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Ltd. Jardine House, Suite 4109 One Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	Climate Finance Partners LLC 1000 N. West Street, Suite 1200, Wilmington, Delaware 19801
KraneShares Dragon Capital Vietnam Growth Index ETF	Dragon Capital Management (HK) Limited Unit 2406, 24/F. 9 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong,
KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF	Etna Capital Management Company Ltd 1532 Nexxus Building, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	Hedgeye Asset Management, LLC 1 High Ridge Park, Third Floor, Stamford, Connecticut 06905
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	Mount Lucas Index Advisers LLC 405 South State Street Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	Numeric Investors LLC 200 Pier 4 Boulevard, Fifth Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF Quadratic Deflation ETF	Quadratic Capital Management LLC 39 Lewis Street, Fourth Floor Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	Wahed Invest LLC 27 East 28th Street, 8th Floor New York, New York 10016

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

KRANESHARES TRUST

Quadratic Deflation ETF
(the "Fund")

Supplement dated August 22, 2025 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 (together, the "Prospectus") and Statement of Additional Information and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated August 1, 2025.

Reverse Share Split

The Board of Trustees of the KraneShares Trust ("Trust") has approved, based on the recommendation of Krane Funds Advisors, LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund, a reverse split of the issued and outstanding shares of the Fund.

After the close of the markets on September 4, 2025, the Fund will affect a reverse split of its issued and outstanding shares as follows:

Fund Name	Reverse Split Ratio	Approximate decrease in total number of outstanding shares
Quadratic Deflation ETF	1:8	88%

As a result of this reverse split, every eight shares of the Fund will be exchanged for one share as indicated in the table above. Accordingly, the total number of the issued and outstanding shares for the Fund will decrease by the approximate percentage indicated above. In addition, the per share net asset value ("NAV") and next day's opening market price will be approximately eight times higher for the Fund. Shares of the Fund will begin trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") on a split-adjusted basis on September 5, 2025.

The next day's opening market value of the Fund's issued and outstanding shares, and thus a shareholder's investment value, will not be affected by the reverse split. The table below illustrates the effect of a hypothetical one for eight reverse split anticipated for the Fund, as applicable and described above:

1 for 8 Reverse Split

Period	# of Shares Owned	Hypothetical NAV	Hypothetical Market Value
Pre-Split	160	$ 10	$ 1,600
Post-Split	20	$ 80	$ 1,600

The Trust's transfer agent will notify the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") of the reverse split and instruct DTC to adjust each shareholder's investment(s) accordingly. DTC is the registered owner of the Fund's shares and maintains a record of the Fund's record owners.

Redemption of Fractional Shares and Tax Consequences for the Reverse Split

As a result of the reverse split, a shareholder of the Fund's shares potentially could hold a fractional share. However, fractional shares cannot trade on the NYSE Arca. Thus, the Fund will redeem for cash a shareholder's fractional shares at the Fund's split-adjusted NAV. Such redemption may have tax implications for those shareholders and a shareholder could recognize a gain or loss in connection with the redemption of the shareholder's fractional shares. Otherwise, the reverse split will not result in a taxable transaction for holders of Fund shares. No transaction fee will be imposed on shareholders for such redemption. A shareholder's aggregate tax basis in post-transaction shares will include the tax basis of the pre-transaction shares, less the basis in any redeemed fractional shares.

"Odd Lot" Unit

Also as a result of the reverse split, the Fund may have outstanding one aggregation of less than 5,000 shares to make a creation unit, or an "odd lot unit." Thus, the Fund will provide an authorized participant with a one-time opportunity to redeem the odd lot unit at the split-adjusted NAV or the NAV on such date the authorized participant seeks to redeem the odd lot unit.

Change in Creation Unit Size

Effective after the close of the markets on September 3, 2025, the first sentence of the second paragraph of the "Creation and Redemption of Creation Units - General" section of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Currently, the number of shares that constitutes a Creation Unit is 5,000 shares.

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KFA Funds BNDD QUADRATIC DEFLATION ETF

Summary Prospectus

Quadratic Deflation ETF

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

August 1, 2025

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, 2025, as each may be amended or supplemented from time to time, 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 Quadratic Deflation ETF (the "Fund") seeks to benefit from lower growth, deflation, lower or negative long-term interest rates, and/or a reduction in the spread between shorter and longer term interest rates by investing in U.S. Treasuries and options.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees*	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%
Other Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.02%

* *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:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$104	$325	$563	$1,248

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. During the most recent fiscal year, 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 and is calculated without regard to most derivatives. If such instruments were included, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate would be higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is actively managed by the Fund's investment sub-adviser, Quadratic Capital Management LLC ("Quadratic" or the "Sub-Adviser"), and seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by investing, directly or indirectly, in a mix of U.S. Treasury securities ("Treasuries") and option strategies (as defined below) tied to the shape of the U.S. interest rate swap curve (described below). The Fund's strategy is designed to hedge against deflation risk and generate positive returns from the Fund's options during periods when the U.S. interest rate curve flattens (i.e., the spread between interest rates on U.S. long-term debt instruments and U.S. shorter-term debt instruments tightens) or inverts.

The Fund invests in Treasuries of various maturities directly or through other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in Treasuries. The "option strategies" used by the Fund are options strategies of various maturities that are tied to the shape of the U.S. interest rate swap curve and structured to limit the loss to the Fund and include long options, long spreads and butterflies. The U.S. interest rate swap curve is a type of interest rate curve that reflects the fixed interest rates used in interest rate swap agreements with different maturities. ("Swap rates" are a fixed interest rate exchanged for a floating interest rate in an interest rate swap). The Fund may buy options, long spreads and "butterflies". Long spreads involve buying one call (put) option and selling another call (put) option to create a range consisting of a lower (higher) strike price and an upper (lower) strike price and the maximum loss should be limited to the premium paid. Butterflies involve buying a call (put) with a lower (higher) strike price, selling two call (put) options with an intermediate strike price, and buying one additional call (put) option with a higher (lower) strike price and the maximum loss should be limited to the premium paid.

The option strategies used by the Fund are expected to (i) appreciate in value as the curve flattens or inverts (i.e., lower or negative long-term interest rates and/or a reduction in the spread between shorter and longer term interest rates) and (ii) decrease in value or become worthless as the curve steepens. The U.S. interest rate swap curve "flattens" when the spread between swap rates on longer-term debt instruments and shorter-term debt instruments narrows, "steepens" when such spread widens, and "inverts" when swap rates on longer-term debt instruments become lower than those for shorter-term debt instruments (i.e., the spread is negative).

When the Fund purchases an option, the Fund pays a cost (premium) to purchase the option. The Fund's investments in options will be traded in the over-the counter ("OTC") market. OTC derivative instruments generally have more flexible terms negotiated between the buyer and the seller. These instruments would generally be subject to greater counterparty risk. Many of the protections afforded to exchange participants will not be available for OTC options and there is no daily price fluctuation limits. OTC instruments also may be subject to greater liquidity risk. Under the Fund's option contracts, the Fund pays upfront for the option contracts (i.e., the premium), and counterparties are not required to post variation margin. There is no potential additional cash outflow or future liability for the Fund under the options; the Fund's only potential loss on such options is the premium paid in advance. However, the Fund's options contracts are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk of non-performance by an options counterparty. Such non-performance could result in a material loss to the Fund. The Fund is also subject to significant counterparty risk as a result of holding cash at the Fund's custodian because such cash deposits are unsecured liabilities of the custodian.

Options contracts, by their terms, have stated expirations; therefore, to maintain consistent exposure to options, the Fund will periodically migrate out of existing positions and into different positions with different strike prices and maturities — a process referred to as "rolling." Quadratic will use its discretion to implement option strategies with a time-to-expiration of any maturity.

Under normal circumstances, the Sub-Adviser generally expects to invest less than 20% of the Fund's assets in option premiums (as defined below) and to actively manage the Fund's options investments to reduce the weight of such options in the Fund's portfolio if their value increases above the desired amount. Similarly, the Sub-Adviser generally expects to sell portfolio investments and reinvest proceeds in options if the value of such options declines below the desired amount.

Investments in derivative instruments, such as the options used in the options strategies, have the economic effect of creating financial leverage in the Fund's portfolio because such investments may give rise to gains or losses that are disproportionate to the amount the Fund has invested in those instruments. Because the Fund only invests option strategies structured to limit the potential loss to the Fund as part of its principal investment strategy, the maximum loss for the Fund's options position is the "options premium," which is defined as the net premium paid for the options and any post-purchase appreciation in value. Thus, any disproportionate returns are generally expected to exist only when the value of such options appreciates. However, following such appreciation, even small changes in the shape of the U.S. interest rate curve or interest rate volatility may result in a significant decline in the value of such options with a maximum loss equal to the options premium at risk. Even small changes in the shape of the U.S. interest rate curve or changes to interest rate volatility levels may result in a significant decline in the value of such options. While the options strategies used by the Fund are structured to limit the potential loss to the Fund, there is no guarantee that this will occur.

The Fund is non-diversified and therefore may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or smaller number of issuers than diversified funds.

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 Fund's performance, net asset value ("NAV") and trading price, including:

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 and may cause the Fund to be more volatile. Derivatives may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives can be difficult to value and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. There may be imperfect correlation between the derivative and that of the reference asset, resulting in unexpected returns that could materially adversely affect the Fund. Certain derivatives (such as swaps and options) 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 make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of derivative. In that case, the Fund may suffer losses potentially equal to, or greater than, the full value of the derivative if the counterparty fails to perform its obligations. That risk is generally thought to be greater with over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives than with derivatives that are exchange traded or centrally cleared. Counterparty risks are compounded by the fact that there are only a limited number of ways available to invest in certain reference assets and, therefore, there may be few counterparties to swaps or options based on those reference assets.

The derivative instruments and techniques that the Fund may principally use include the following risks:

Options Risk. If the Fund buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument or swap on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Fund. In general, most options on interest rate swaps are “European-style” options, which means that they can only be exercised at the end of the option term. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.

OTC options generally have more flexible terms negotiated between the buyer and the seller, but the counterparties may be required to post “variation margin” as frequently as daily to reflect any gains or losses in such options contracts. Where, as here, such variation margin is not required to be posted, such instruments are generally subject to greater credit risk and counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the derivative will fail to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the option. Counterparty risk may arise because of market activities and developments, the counterparty’s financial condition (including financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), or other reasons. OTC instruments also may be subject to greater liquidity risk.

Options Strategies Risk. The options strategies used by the Fund may involve writing covered options and are structured as long call spreads, long put spreads or long butterflies. If there is a broad market move, the strategies may not have the same return as a strategy composed of only long options. The Fund will pay a premium for its options strategies and they are structured to limit the potential loss to the Fund to the market value of the options strategy; however, there is no guarantee that this will occur. If an option that the Fund has purchased is never exercised or closed out, the Fund will lose the amount of the premium it paid and the use of those funds.

Hedging Risk. The Fund seeks to mitigate (or hedge) the risk associated with the potential impact of a flattening or inverting U.S. interest rate curve (“curve risk”), deflation and deflationary expectations, on the performance of U.S. government bonds. The Fund does not seek to mitigate credit risk, non-curve interest rate risk, or other factors influencing the price of U.S. government bonds, which factors may have a greater impact on the bonds’ returns than the U.S. interest rate curve or deflation. Further, there is no guarantee that the Fund’s investments will eliminate or mitigate curve risk, deflation risk on long positions in U.S. government bonds. **If interest rates increase in parallel within the U.S. interest rate curve, the Fund will not be hedged.** In addition, when the U.S. interest rate curve steepens, the Fund’s investments in options may lose value or end up worthless. Under such circumstances, the Fund will generally underperform a portfolio comprised solely of U.S. government bonds (without the options owned by the Fund). **In a steepening curve environment, the Fund’s hedging strategy could result in disproportionately larger losses in the Fund’s options as compared to gains or losses in its U.S. government bond positions attributable to interest rate changes.** There is no guarantee that the Fund will have positive returns, even in environments of sharply declining inflation rates. The Fund will incur expenses when entering into positions in rate-linked options. Moreover, to the extent that curve risk has been priced into the U.S. government bonds owned by the Fund, the Fund will underperform other investments even during periods of curve flattening.

Rate-Linked Derivatives Investment Risk. The Fund’s exposure to derivatives tied to interest rates subjects the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. **Investing in derivatives tied to interest rates, including through options tied to the shape of the U.S. interest rate curve, can be extremely volatile.** The value of such investments may fluctuate rapidly based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements; economic events and policies; changes in interest rates or inflation rates; changes in monetary and exchange control programs; war; acts of terrorism; natural disasters; and technological developments. The Fund is expected to benefit from the options it holds if the U.S. interest rate curve flattens or inverts during the time period in which the Fund holds the options. However, if the U.S. interest rate curve steepens, the Fund will lose money on the options, up to the amount invested in option premiums, and underperform an otherwise identical bond fund that had not used such options. Rate-linked derivatives may lose money if interest rates change in a manner not anticipated by the Sub-Adviser.

An increase in interest rates may cause the value of securities held directly or indirectly by the Fund to decline to the extent that the increase is not linked to a flattening or inverting of the U.S. interest rate curve or the Fund's hedging strategy is not effectively implemented. Even if the Fund is hedged against losses due to interest rate increase linked to U.S. interest rate curve flattening or inverting, outright interest rate increases may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may positively affect the value of the Fund's options while negatively impacting the Fund's investments in Treasuries.

There can be no assurance that the Fund's interest-rate linked options will accurately deliver positive returns if deflation experienced in the United States or the rate of expected future inflation reflected in the prices and yields of bonds held by the Fund declines. The Fund could lose money on the options held by the Fund, and the present value of the Fund's portfolio investments could decrease if deflation occurs. These interest rate-linked options may also cause the Fund's net asset value and returns to be more volatile and expose the Fund to increased counterparty risk. Fluctuations in the steepness of the U.S. interest rate curve or the price of the options owned by the Fund could materially adversely affect an investment in the Fund.

The Fund's investments in options are not intended to mitigate duration and credit risk or other factors influencing the price of U.S. government bonds, which may have a greater impact on the bonds' returns than curve risk. Moreover, to the extent that curve risk has been priced into the government bonds owned directly or indirectly by the Fund, the Fund could underperform other investments even during deflationary periods. There is no guarantee that the Fund will have positive performance even in environments of sharply declining inflation. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to successfully mitigate deflation risk or that bond values and interest rates will match changes in inflation rates.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investing in fixed income securities subjects the Fund to the following risks:

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.

Event Risk. Event risk is the risk that an unexpected event could interfere with an issuer's ability to make timely interest or principal payments or that causes market speculation about the issuer's ability to make such payments, which could cause the credit quality and market value of an issuer's bonds and/or other debt securities to decline significantly.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in monetary policy, which can be difficult to predict, may heighten the level of interest rate risk for the Fund.

Maturity Risk. The value of the Fund's fixed income investments is also dependent on their maturity. Generally, the longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities receive varying levels of support and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, which could affect the Fund's ability to recover should they default. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

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.

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 exit the business or are otherwise unable to proceed in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, shares of the Fund may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for ETFs, such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

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.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous 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. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by the Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, 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. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.

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, including those in foreign countries, or changes in global trade relationships could cause volatility in global financial markets, negative sentiment and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund and could result in losses. Geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods and can occur suddenly and unexpectedly. 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 also cause the Fund's investments to become less liquid and subject to erratic price movements.

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.

Large Shareholder Risk. To the extent a large number of shares of the Fund is held by a single shareholder or a small group of shareholders, the Fund is subject to the risk that redemption by those shareholders of all or a large portion of their shares will adversely affect the Fund's performance by forcing the Fund to sell securities, potentially at disadvantageous prices, to raise the cash needed to satisfy such redemption requests. This risk may be heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets, or to the extent that such large shareholders have short investment horizons or unpredictable cash flow needs. Such redemptions may also increase transaction costs and/or have adverse tax consequences for remaining shareholders.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. Pursuant to government regulations, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to most derivatives. As a result, the Fund's portfolio turnover may be low despite relatively high portfolio activity. High portfolio turnover or high portfolio activity may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs and other transaction costs and may negatively impact the Fund's performance. Such portfolio turnover or activity also may generate net short-term capital gains.

Investments in Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including those advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane, a sub-adviser, 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 a sub-adviser are subject to conflicts of interest in allocating Fund assets to investment companies that are advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane, a sub-adviser 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, it will not enjoy the protections of the U.S. law.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund must satisfy certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements each year. Among other requirements, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income and the Fund's assets must be diversified so that at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities, subject to certain other limitations (see the "Taxes" section in the SAI for additional information). The Fund's investments in certain rate-linked derivative instruments (such as rate-linked options) may generate income that is not qualifying income and such investments may not be treated as investments in "securities" for purposes of the asset diversification requirement. The Fund will also need to manage its exposure to derivatives counterparties for purposes of satisfying the diversification test. If the Fund were to fail to meet the qualifying income test or asset diversification test and fail to qualify as a RIC, 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, which would adversely affect the Fund's performance. The failure by the Fund to qualify as a RIC would have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders and would significantly and adversely affect a shareholder's return on its investment in the Fund. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income test or asset diversification test if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, but to do so the Fund may incur significant fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns.

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.

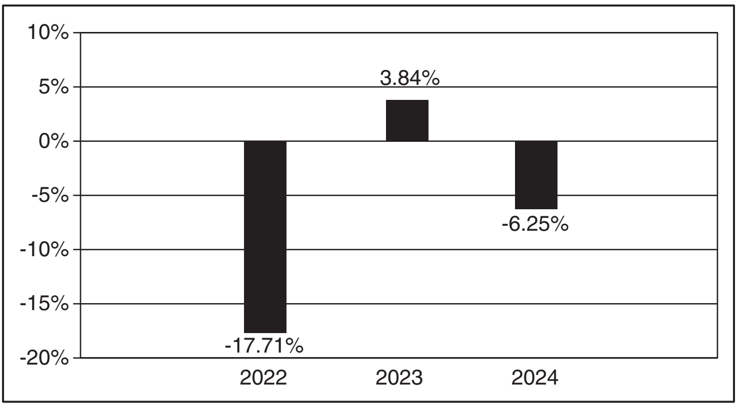
Return of Capital Risk. Historically, a portion of the Fund's distributions have been treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Return of capital distributions are not taxable income to you but reduce your tax basis in your shares of the Fund. Such a reduction in tax basis will result in larger taxable gains and/or lower tax losses on a subsequent sale of shares of the Fund. There is no guarantee that the character of the Fund's distributions will be similar in the future.

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund, Krane, its service providers and your ability to transact with the Fund may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service provides, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. It is not possible for Krane or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects.

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.bnddetf.com*.

Total Annual Returns For Calendar Years Ended December 31



As of June 30, 2025, the Fund's calendar year-to-date total return was -5.71%.

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

	Return	Quarter Ended/Year
Highest Return	6.46%	12/31/2023
Lowest Return	-11.56%	6/30/2022

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2024

Quadratic Deflation ETF	1 year	Since Inception (9-20-2021)
Return Before Taxes	-6.25%	-4.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-7.35%	-9.69%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-3.66%	-5.51%
Bloomberg Long U.S. Treasury Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-6.41%	-11.33%

Management

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Krane" or "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Quadratic Capital Management LLC ("Quadratic" or "Sub-Adviser"), a registered Small/Minority Business Enterprise and a majority woman-owned firm, serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Nancy Davis, Managing Partner and Chief Investment Officer of Quadratic, has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio since the Fund's inception in September 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares may be purchased and redeemed from the Fund only in a large specified number of Shares each called a "Creation Unit," 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). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges when buying or selling shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer.

Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid ask spreads, are available on the Fund's website at *www.bnddetf.com*.

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase 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.