KRANESHARES TRUST

KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF
(the "Fund")

Supplement dated August 10, 2026, to the Fund's Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information, each dated August 1, 2026, as each may be supplemented and amended from time to time.

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this supplement, unless otherwise defined in this supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

Effective August 14, 2026, Etna Capital Management Company Ltd. ("Etna") will no longer be the Fund's investment sub-adviser and will no longer provide a portfolio manager for the Fund. Accordingly, as of such date, all references to Etna and Max Chen are hereby deleted from the Fund's Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information.

Additionally, as of August 14, 2026, the section of the Summary Prospectus titled "Principal Investment Strategies" is hereby replaced with the following:

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the publicly-traded and privately-offered securities of "Artificial Intelligence ("AI") and Technology" companies and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. With respect to publicly-traded securities, the Fund considers a company to be an "AI and Technology" company if it meets the following two criteria on the quarterly rebalance date of the Solactive Worldline Artificial General Intelligence Index ("Underlying Index"):

(1) The company is classified in the Technology economy within the FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification system ("RBICS"). This RBICS classification requires a company to generate at least 50% of its revenue from within the Technology economy; and

(2) The company has an AI Exposure Score greater than zero.

The AI Exposure Score is designed to quantify the exposure of a company to AI. Zero implies minimal to no exposure of the company to AI. Five implies that a company is materially exposed to AI. The AI Exposure Score is based on companies' public business descriptions, public filings, press releases, and financial disclosures made by companies in the Eligible Universe (defined below) for information regarding the companies' involvement in AI-related businesses or the incorporation of AI technologies in their key operations, offerings, and research and development activities.

Solactive AG ("Solactive" or "Index Calculator"), which is not affiliated with the Fund, and the Fund's investment adviser, Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Krane" or "Adviser"), determine the Eligible Universe on each quarterly rebalance date by identifying companies that meet the following criteria:

(a) The company is headquartered, located or primarily listed in a developed market, which Solactive defines to mean Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, or United States;

(b) The company's equity securities are a constituent of the Solactive GBS Global Markets All Cap USD Index PR;

(c) The company is classified by RBICS as being in the Technology economy and in one of the following industries: biotechnology, computer peripherals, data processing services, information technology services, internet retail, internet software/services, motor vehicles, packaged software, semiconductors, or telecommunications equipment; and

(d) The company has a free-float market capitalization of at least $2 billion, has been publicly-listed for at least one month and has an average daily trading volume of at least $2 million over the last one-month and six-month periods.

Each company in the Eligible Universe that has an AI Exposure Score greater than zero is categorized by the Adviser as an AI Applications, AI Hardware or AI Infrastructure company.

- AI Applications companies are those that leverage AI technologies within their business models, products and services to drive efficiencies cost savings, new revenue streams or improved customer experience services.
- AI Hardware companies are semiconductor and data center companies that power the training of large language models.
- AI Infrastructure companies are those that provide cloud, security and data management for large language models.

The Adviser then provides the list of companies in each category to Solactive along with each such company's AI Exposure Score, and Solactive calculates the Underlying Index quarterly, on the first Wednesday of February, May, August and November, by multiplying each company's AI Exposure Score by its free-float adjusted market capitalization to establish its weight in the Underlying Index, subject to the following limits:

- No category comprises more than 40% of weight of the Underlying Index.
- Each constituent's weight must be less than 10% and more than 0.5%.
- If any weights above 5% add up to more than 50% of the Underlying Index, the Index Calculator will cap such weights at 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6% and 4.5%, accordingly.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in the constituents in the Underlying Index and, with respect to such investments, seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, track the performance of the Underlying Index. Although the Fund expects to replicate (or hold all components of) the Underlying Index, the Fund reserves the right to use representative sampling for the portion of the Fund that tracks the Underlying Index. "Representative sampling" is a strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index.

The Fund intends to invest, directly or indirectly (such as through special purpose vehicles ("SPVs")), approximately 10% of net assets in privately offered securities, as measured at the time of investment. Such privately offered securities will not be in the Underlying Index. In selecting securities of private companies, the Adviser looks for companies that are engaged in the same artificial intelligence-related business activities as the companies in the Underlying Index that may be preparing for an initial public offering or may be in earlier stages of development. The Fund may also invest in publicly-traded equity securities and depositary receipts not in the Underlying Index, derivative instruments (including swaps and futures), spot currencies and currency forwards (including for hedging), other investment companies (including SPVs, exchange traded funds or "ETFs") and cash or cash equivalents (including money market funds). Certain other investment companies in which the Fund may invest may be advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane and/or its affiliates.

As of March 31, 2026, the Underlying Index included 55 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of approximately $5.0 billion to $5.2 trillion and an average market capitalization of approximately $657.8 billion. 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 March 31, 2026, the Index was concentrated in the Technology sector, as defined by FactSet/RBICS.

The Fund may engage in securities lending.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

KRANESHARES TRUST

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

Supplement dated August 1, 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.

On June 23, 2026, certain directors, officers and employees of Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Krane" or "Adviser"), among others, through KFA Two Holdings, LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of KFA One Holdings, LLC, each located at 280 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, acquired a 50.1% interest in Krane from China International Capital Corporation (USA) Holdings Inc. ("Transaction"). Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the closing of the Transaction ("Closing") constituted a change in control of Krane and resulted in the automatic termination of the previous investment advisory agreement between the Trust and Krane, on behalf of each Fund (the "Prior Advisory Agreement"). To provide for continuity of management of the Funds, the Board of Trustees of the Trust ("Board") approved a new investment advisory agreement ("New Advisory Agreement"), on behalf of each Fund, and the solicitation of shareholder approval of the New Advisory Agreement. The New Advisory Agreement is the same as the Prior Advisory Agreement, except with respect to its effective date.

Solicitation for shareholder approval of the New Advisory Agreement with respect to the Funds is ongoing ("Proxy Solicitation"). Until shareholder approval of the New Advisory Agreement is obtained with respect to a Fund, the information under (1) the section of the Prospectus titled "Management – Investment Adviser" and (2) the section of the Statement of Additional Information titled "Investment Adviser" is hereby amended to reflect that, the Trust, on behalf of such Fund, has entered into an interim advisory agreement with Krane ("Interim Advisory Agreement"), pursuant to which Krane is serving as investment adviser to the Fund until the earlier of November 20, 2026, or shareholders of the Fund approve the New Advisory Agreement. The Interim Advisory Agreement is the same as the Prior Advisory Agreement, except with respect to its effective date and term of the agreement and certain other differences required by regulation.

To the extent any Fund has an investment sub-adviser ("Sub-Adviser," and such Fund ("Sub-Advised Fund")) and relies on the manager-of-managers exemptive relief Krane has obtained from the SEC ("Exemptive Relief"), which permits Krane to hire and fire sub-advisers without shareholder approval, once such Fund's shareholders approve the New Advisory Agreement, Krane will appoint the Sub-Adviser as sub-adviser pursuant to the Exemptive Relief and enter into a new investment sub-advisory agreement with the Sub-Adviser ("New Sub-Advisory Agreement"). To the extent any Sub-Advised Fund does not currently rely on the Exemptive Relief, shareholders are being asked to approve such reliance in the Proxy Solicitation so that Krane may appoint the Sub-Adviser as sub-adviser pursuant to the Exemptive Relief and enter into a New Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Sub-Adviser. The New Sub-Advisory Agreement for each Sub-Adviser is the same as its prior investment sub-advisory agreement ("Prior Sub-Advisory Agreement"), except with respect to its effective date.

To provide for the continuous management of each Sub-Advised Fund until shareholder approval of the New Advisory Agreement is obtained, the Board has approved an interim investment sub-advisory agreement ("Interim Sub-Advisory Agreement") with each Sub-Adviser, which runs concurrent with Interim Advisory Agreement. Accordingly, until such time, the information under (1) the section of the Prospectus titled "Management – Investment Sub-Advisers" and (2) the section of the Statement of Additional Information titled "Sub-Advisers" is hereby amended to reflect that Krane and the Trust, on behalf of each Sub-Advised Fund have entered into the Interim Sub-Advisory Agreement with the relevant Sub-Adviser. The Interim Sub-Advisory Agreement for each Sub-Adviser is the same as its Prior Sub-Advisory Agreement, except with respect to its effective date and term.

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APPENDIX A

1. KraneShares 2X Long BABA Daily ETF (KBAB)
2. KraneShares 2X Long BIDU Daily ETF (KBDU)
3. KraneShares 2X Long JD Daily ETF (KJD)
4. KraneShares 2X Long MELI Daily ETF (KMLI)
5. KraneShares 2X Long PDD Daily ETF (KPDD)
6. KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF (KBUF)
7. KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF (AGIX)
8. KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF (KHYB)
9. KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF (KBA)
10. KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF (KSTR)
11. KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF (KWEB)
12. KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF (KARS)
13. KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF (KRBN)
14. KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF (KOID)
15. KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF (KTEC)
16. KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF (KSPY)
17. KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF (KLIP)
18. KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF (KMLM)
19. KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF (KURE)
20. KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF (KGRN)
21. KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF (KEMX)
22. KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF (KEMQ)
23. KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF (KVLE)
24. KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF (KWIN)

KraneShares Trust

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

August 1, 2026

KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF – (KBUF)
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF – (KPRO)
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF – (KHYB)
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF – (KBA)
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF – (KCCA)
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF – (KCAI)
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares SSE STAR Market 50 Index ETF) – (KSTR)
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF – (KWEB)
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth of Vietnam Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares Dragon Capital Vietnam Growth Index ETF) – (KPHO)
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF – (KARS)
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF – (KRBN)
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares Global Humanoid and Embodied Intelligence Index ETF) – (KOID)
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF – (KTEC)
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF – (KSPY)
KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF – (KBHM)
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 Clean Technology Index ETF – (KGRN)
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF – (KEMX)
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF – (OBOR)
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF (formerly, KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF) – (AGIX)
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF (formerly, KraneShares Emerging Markets Consumer Technology Index ETF) – (KEMQ)
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF – (KCSH)
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF – (KVLE)
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF – (KWIN)

Shares of each Fund are or will be listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc., except KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF, KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF and KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF are or will be listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC.

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") relates to the above listed funds (collectively, the "Funds"), each a series of the KraneShares Trust (the "Trust"). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the current prospectus for the Funds, dated August 1, 2026, as it may be revised from time to time (the "Prospectus"). Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. The audited financial statements with respect to the Funds for the most recent fiscal year or period are incorporated in this SAI by reference to the Funds' Form N-CSR for the year or period ending March 31, 2026. A copy of the Prospectus, this SAI, and/or the most recent annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders may be obtained, without charge, by calling 1.855.857.2638, visiting www.kraneshares.com, or writing to the Trust at 280 Park Ave, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 3, 2012 and is permitted to offer multiple, separate series (*i.e.*, funds). As of the date of this SAI, the Trust offers 37 separate funds, including the Funds and other funds not offered in this SAI. The Trust is an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), and each Fund is a non-diversified series of the Trust, except the following Funds are diversified:

- KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF;
- KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A Share ETF);
- KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF;
- KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF*;
- KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF; and
- KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF (formerly, KraneShares Emerging Markets Consumer Technology Index ETF).

* Under applicable no-action relief from the SEC staff, the Fund may become non-diversified, as defined under the 1940 Act, solely as a result of a change in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of its Underlying Index, and such a change does not require shareholder approval.

The offering of the Trust's shares is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). All payments received by the Trust for shares of any fund belong to that fund. Each Fund will have its own assets and liabilities. Shares of each Fund will only be issued against full payment, as further described in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information.

Adviser and Sub-Advisers

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Krane" or the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser to each Fund and is responsible for continuously reviewing, supervising and administering each Fund's investment program. The following entities serve as sub-advisers to the Fund(s) adjacent to their name:

Amova Asset Management Americas Inc. ("Amova")	KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF
Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Ltd. ("Bosera")	KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF
	KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares SSE STAR Market 50 Index ETF)
Climate Finance Partners LLC ("CFP")	KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF
	KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF
Dragon Capital Management (HK) Limited ("Dragon Capital")	KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth of Vietnam Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares Dragon Capital Vietnam Growth Index ETF)
Etna Capital Management Company Ltd., ("Etna")	KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF (formerly, KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF)
Hedgeye Asset Management, LLC ("HAM")	KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF
Mount Lucas Index Advisers LLC ("MLIA")	KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF
Numeric Investors LLC ("Numeric")	KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF
Wahed Invest LLC ("Wahed")	KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF

All Sub-Advisers, except CFP and Etna provide discretionary sub-advisory services to the relevant Fund(s). CFP and Etna provide research and subject matter expertise related to those Funds' investments. Etna, HAM, MLIA and Numeric also serve as an index provider to the relevant Fund(s).

SEI Investments Distribution Co. serves as the distributor (the "Distributor") of the shares of each Fund.

Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Operations

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at net asset value ("NAV") only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares ("Creation Units"), generally in exchange for a basket of securities ("Basket"), together with a specified cash payment, or, in certain circumstances, for an all cash payment. Unlike mutual funds, Shares are not individually redeemable.

Certain employees of the Adviser are responsible for interacting with market participants that transact in Baskets for one or more Creation Units. As part of these discussions, these employees may discuss with a market participant the securities a Fund is willing to accept in connection with a purchase ("creation") of shares, and securities that the Fund will provide on a redemption of shares. The Adviser's employees may also discuss portfolio holdings-related information with broker/dealers in connection with settling the Fund's transactions, as may be necessary to conduct business in the ordinary course.

Shares of each Fund are or will be listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. or The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("Exchange"), and trade in the secondary market, where most investors will buy and sell them at market prices that change throughout the day. Such market prices may be lower, higher or equal to NAV. Accordingly, when transacting in the secondary market, investors may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling shares. They may also be subject to brokerage commissions and charges.

If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Fund shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

Wholly Owned Subsidiary (KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF, KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF)

Each of KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF, KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF will invest or have invested in a wholly owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Subsidiary"), the registered offices of which are located at Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Each Fund, is or will be, the sole shareholders of its respective Subsidiary, and does not expect shares of a Subsidiary to be offered or sold to other investors. A Fund's investment in the Subsidiary may not exceed 25% of the value of its total assets (ignoring any subsequent market appreciation in the Subsidiary's value), which limitation is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is measured at the end of each quarter of its taxable year.

A Fund may invest in the Subsidiary in order to gain exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax law requirements applicable to regulated investment companies ("RICs"). A Subsidiary invests principally in commodity and financial futures, options and swap contracts, as well as certain fixed-income investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's derivatives positions. Unlike each Fund, a Subsidiary may invest without limitation in commodity-linked derivatives, though a Subsidiary will comply with the same 1940 Act asset coverage requirements with respect to its investments in commodity-linked derivatives that apply to the Fund's transactions in those instruments. To the extent applicable, a Subsidiary otherwise is subject to the same fundamental and non-fundamental investment restrictions as a Fund and, in particular, to the same requirements relating to portfolio leverage, liquidity, and the timing and method of valuation of portfolio investments and Fund shares. (Accordingly, references in this SAI to each Fund may also include its Subsidiary.) By investing in a Subsidiary, a Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in the same investments as the Subsidiary and is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with those investments.

Each Subsidiary is not registered with the SEC as an investment company under the 1940 Act and is not subject to the investor protections of the 1940 Act. As an investor in a Subsidiary, each Fund will not have the same protections offered to shareholders of registered investment companies. However, because each Subsidiary is wholly owned and controlled by its respective Fund, which is managed by Krane (and MLIA for KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF), it is unlikely that a Subsidiary will take action in any manner contrary to the interest of the Fund or its shareholders. Because a Subsidiary has the same investment objective and, to the extent applicable, will comply with the same investment policies as its respective Fund, Krane (and MLIA for KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF) manages a Subsidiary's portfolio in a manner similar to that of its respective Fund.

Each Subsidiary has a board of directors that oversees its activities. Each Subsidiary has entered into a separate investment advisory agreement with Krane and may pay Krane a fee for its services. Krane also has entered into a separate sub-advisory agreement with MLIA with respect to the Subsidiary for KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF. Each Subsidiary also has entered into agreements with the Funds' service providers for the provision of administrative, accounting, transfer agency and custody services.

Each Fund and its Subsidiary may not be able to operate as described in this SAI in the event of changes to the laws of the United States or the Cayman Islands. If the laws of the Cayman Islands required a Subsidiary to pay taxes to a governmental authority, each Fund would likely suffer decreased returns.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, TECHNIQUES AND RISK FACTORS

General

Each Fund's principal investment strategies and risks are discussed in its Prospectus. Except as otherwise explicitly noted, each Fund may change its investment objective or principal investment strategies without approval by shareholders, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees.

The investment techniques discussed below and in the Prospectus may, consistent with a Fund's investment objectives and investment limitations, be used by a Fund. Each Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its activity with respect to any of the investment techniques discussed below consistent with its fundamental investment policies. There is no assurance that a Fund's strategies or any other methods of investment will result in the achievement of the Fund's objective.

Certain Funds seek to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correlate generally to an (Underlying) Index and/or invest primarily in an (Underlying) Index. To the extent the investment policies, techniques and risk factors discussed below reference an (Underlying) Index, they only apply to Funds that have an (Underlying) Index, unless explicitly noted.

For certain Funds, Krane has engaged a sub-adviser. Accordingly, references to "Krane" include the sub-adviser, where applicable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Each 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 a Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If a Fund holds cash uninvested it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Debt Securities

Each Fund may invest in debt securities. A debt security is a security consisting of a certificate or other evidence of a debt (secured or unsecured) on which the issuer promises to pay the holder thereof a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest for a specified length of time, and to repay the debt on the specified maturity date. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not make regular interest payments but are issued at a discount to their principal or maturity value. Debt securities include a variety of fixed income obligations, including, but not limited to, corporate bonds, government securities, municipal securities, convertible securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. Debt securities include investment-grade securities, non-investment-grade securities, and unrated securities. Debt securities are subject to a variety of risks, such as interest rate risk, income risk, call/prepayment risk, inflation risk, credit risk, and (in the case of foreign securities) country risk and currency risk.

The market value of the debt securities in which a Fund invests will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding debt securities generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities generally decline. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Changes in the value of these securities will not necessarily affect cash income derived from these securities but will affect a Fund's NAV. Additional information regarding debt securities is described below.

Credit Ratings. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or issuer of a debt will be unable or unwilling to repay its obligations under the debt. Certain debt securities may be rated by a credit rating agency. Changes by such agencies in the rating of any debt security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal, or the perception thereof, may affect the value of these investments.

> **U.S. Credit Ratings.** The rating criteria and methodology used by U.S. rating agencies may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.
>
> **Chinese Credit Ratings.** The rating criteria and methodology used by Chinese rating agencies may be different from those adopted by most of the established international credit rating agencies. Therefore, such rating systems may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by international credit rating agencies. The rating criteria and methodology used by Chinese credit ratings agencies also may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.

Duration. Duration is a measure of the expected change in value of a debt security for a given change in interest rates. For example, if interest rates changed by one percent, the value of a security having an effective duration of two years generally would vary by two percent. Duration takes the length of the time intervals between the present time and time that the interest and principal payments are scheduled, or in the case of a callable bond, expected to be received, and weighs them by the present values of the cash to be received at each future point in time.

Pay-In-Kind and Step-Up Coupon Securities. 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. 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.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. Variable and floating rate instruments involve certain obligations that may carry variable or floating rates of interest, and may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature. Such instruments bear interest at rates which are not fixed, but which vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly, or some other reset period, and may have a set floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. There is a risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates.

Corporate Debt Securities. Each Fund may invest in corporate debt securities. The selection of such securities will generally not be dependent on independent credit analysis or fundamental analysis performed by Krane or a Fund sub-adviser, if applicable. Each Fund may invest in all grades of corporate debt securities including below investment grade as discussed below. See Appendix B for a description of corporate bond ratings. Each Fund may also invest in unrated securities.

Corporate debt securities are typically fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations, but may also include bank loans to companies. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities. The primary differences between the different types of corporate debt securities are their maturities and secured or un-secured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade, below investment-grade or unrated and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types, and maturities, of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment-grade may have a modest return on principal, but is intended to carry relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security does not pay interest or principal when it is due. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms.

High Yield Securities. High yield securities are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Investing in these securities involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated fixed income securities. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, high yield securities typically entail greater credit risk and potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. A Fund may have difficulty selling certain junk bonds because they may have a thin trading market. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse effect on the market price and a Fund's ability to dispose of particular issues, including to honor redemptions, and may also make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations in valuing these assets. High yield securities are regarded as inherently speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. They may also be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions and changes than higher-rated securities. Issuers of securities in default may fail to resume principal or interest payments, in which case a Fund may lose its entire investment.

Companies that issue high yield bonds are often highly leveraged and may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them. During an economic downturn or recession, highly leveraged issuers of high-yield securities may experience financial stress, and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. Economic downturns tend to disrupt the market for high yield bonds, lowering their values and increasing their price volatility. The risk of issuer default is higher with respect to high yield bonds because such issues may be subordinated to other creditors of the issuer and because they may be issued by less financially stable entities.

The credit rating of a high yield bond does not necessarily address its market value risk, and ratings may from time to time change to reflect developments regarding the issuer's financial condition. The lower the rating of a high yield bond, the more speculative its characteristics.

Unrated debt securities may face the same or more severe risks than high yield securities.

U.S. Dollar-Denominated Foreign Debt Securities. Foreign debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars may behave very differently from debt securities issued in local currencies, 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 foreign debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars differently than issuers of debt securities issued in local currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably, which may adversely affect the Fund. In addition, if the U.S. dollar increases in value against the local currency of a U.S. dollar-denominated debt issue, the issuer may be subject to a greater risk of default on their obligations (*i.e.*, are unable to make scheduled interest or principal payments to investors).

Commercial Paper. Each Fund may invest in commercial paper of U.S. or foreign issuers. U.S. commercial paper generally consists of unsecured short-term promissory notes with a fixed maturity of no more than 270 days issued by corporations, generally to finance short-term business needs. Chinese commercial paper that may be purchased by a Fund generally will have no more than one year of remaining maturity. A Fund may purchase commercial paper of any rating or that is unrated. Commercial paper issues in which a Fund may invest include securities issued by corporations without registration under the Securities Act in reliance on the exemption from such registration afforded by Section 3(a)(3) thereof, and commercial paper issued in reliance on the so-called "private placement" exemption from registration, which is afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act ("Section 4(a)(2) paper"). Section 4(a)(2) paper is restricted as to disposition under the federal securities laws in that any resale must similarly be made in an exempt transaction. Section 4(a)(2) paper is normally resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of investment dealers who make a market in Section 4(a)(2) paper, which may provide some liquidity.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Each Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations and mortgage pass-through securities. These securities represent interests in pools of mortgage loans. The payments of principal and interest on the underlying loans pass through to investors. Although the underlying mortgage loans are for specified periods of time, such as fifteen to thirty years, the borrowers can, and often do, repay them sooner. Thus, the security holders may receive prepayments of principal, in addition to the regular interest and principal.

There are three types of interest rate-related risks associated with mortgage-backed securities. The first is interest rate risk. The values of mortgage-backed securities will generally fluctuate inversely with interest rates. The second is prepayment risk. This is the risk that borrowers will repay their mortgages earlier than anticipated. A borrower is more likely to prepay a mortgage that bears a relatively high rate of interest. Thus, in times of declining interest rates, some higher yielding mortgages might be repaid resulting in larger cash payments to the Fund, and a Fund will be forced to accept lower interest rates when that cash is used to purchase additional securities. The third is extension risk. When interest rates rise, prepayments often drop, which should extend the average maturity of the mortgage-backed security. This makes mortgage-backed securities more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Mortgage-backed securities may also be subject to credit risk. Payment of principal and interest on many mortgage pass-through securities (but not the market value of the securities themselves) may be guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies whose obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association) or may be guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government whose obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac")). Mortgage pass-through securities may also be issued by non-governmental issuers (such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers). Some of these mortgage pass-through securities may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees but may otherwise be subject to a greater risk of loss.

Other Asset-Backed Securities. Each Fund may invest in other forms of asset-backed securities in addition to asset-based commercial paper and mortgage-backed securities. These securities, issued by trusts and special purpose corporations, are backed by a pool of assets, such as credit card receivables, automobile loans, airplane leases, equipment leases, or other forms of receivables. These securities present certain risks in addition to those normally associated with debt securities. For instance, these securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in any collateral that could ensure payment of the receivable. For example, credit card receivables are generally unsecured. The obligors may also be entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal credit laws. Moreover, even if there are perfected security interests in the underlying collateral, there is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be sufficient to support payments on these securities.

To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, asset-backed securities may contain elements of credit support which fall into two categories: (i) liquidity protection and (ii) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor on the underlying assets. Liquidity protection refers to the provision of advances, to ensure that the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion. Protection against losses resulting from ultimate default ensures payment through insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties. The degree of credit support provided for each issue is generally based on historical information respecting the level of credit risk associated with the underlying assets. Delinquency or loss in excess of that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security. Credit supports, if any, do not protect against fluctuation in the market values of asset-backed securities. Moreover, a credit support depends upon the financial ability of its issuer to honor the support.

Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Debt Obligations. Each Fund may invest in sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt obligations. Sovereign debt obligations are issued or guaranteed by a foreign government or one of its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities, political subdivisions or by a supra-national organization. Investments in sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt obligations involve special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. Quasi-sovereign debt typically is not guaranteed by a sovereign entity. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt, and a Fund's net asset value, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations. In the past, certain non-U.S. markets have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debts.

A sovereign or quasi-sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, politics, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign and quasi-sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign or quasi-sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third-party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign or quasi- sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts.

Debt Securities Issued by the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("World Bank"). Each Fund may invest in debt securities issued by the World Bank. Debt securities issued by the World Bank may include high quality global bonds backed by member governments, including the United States, Japan, Germany, France and the United Kingdom, as well as in bonds in "non-core" currencies, including emerging markets and European accession countries, structured notes, and discount notes represented by certificates, in bearer form only, or in un-certified form (Book Entry Discount Notes) with maturities of 360 days or less at a discount, and in the case of Discount Notes, in certified form only and on an interest bearing basis in the U.S. and Eurodollar markets.

U.S. Government Securities. The Funds may invest in U.S. government securities. Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one-year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, the government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, the National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by federal agencies, such as those securities issued by Fannie Mae, are not guaranteed by the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to such issuers since the U.S. government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

Since 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been in conservatorship and have received significant capital support through U.S. Treasury preferred stock purchases, as well as U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage-backed securities. The Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") and the U.S. Treasury (through its agreement to purchase Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac preferred stock) have imposed strict limits on the size of their mortgage portfolios. The mortgage-backed security purchase programs ended in 2010. An FHFA stress test suggested that in a "severely adverse scenario" significant additional Treasury support might be required. No assurance can be given that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities that they issue.

In addition, the problems faced by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, resulting in their being placed into federal conservatorship and receiving significant U.S. government support, have sparked serious debate among federal policy makers regarding the continued role of the U.S. government in providing liquidity for mortgage loans. In December 2011, Congress enacted the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 which, among other provisions, requires that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac increase their single-family guaranty fees by at least 10 basis points and remit this increase to Treasury with respect to all loans acquired by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac on or after April 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2022. Nevertheless, discussions among policymakers have continued as to whether Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac should be nationalized, privatized, restructured, or eliminated altogether. Fannie Mae has reported that there is "significant uncertainty regarding the future of our company, including how long the company will continue to exist in its current form, the extent of our role in the market, how long we will be in conservatorship, what form we will have and what ownership interest, if any, our current common and preferred stockholders will hold in us after the conservatorship is terminated, and whether we will continue to exist following conservatorship." Freddie Mac faces similar uncertainty about its future role. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also are the subject of several continuing legal actions and investigations related to certain accounting, disclosure, or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may continue to have an adverse effect on the guaranteeing entities. Congress is currently considering several pieces of legislation that would reform U.S. government sponsored enterprises, proposing to address their structure, mission, portfolio limits, and guarantee fees, among other issues.

U.S. Treasury Obligations. U.S. Treasury obligations consist of bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury and separately traded interest and principal component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the federal book-entry system known as Separately Traded Registered Interest and Principal Securities ("STRIPS") and Treasury Receipts ("TRs").

Interests in separately traded interest and principal component parts of U.S. government obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. government obligations into a special account at a custodian bank. The custodian holds the interest and principal payments for the benefit of the registered owners of the certificates or receipts. The custodian arranges for the issuance of the certificates or receipts evidencing ownership and maintains the register. TRs and STRIPS are interests in accounts sponsored by the U.S. Treasury. Receipts are sold as zero coupon securities.

U.S. Government Zero Coupon Securities. STRIPS and receipts are sold as zero coupon securities, that is, fixed income securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons. Zero coupon securities are typically sold at a (usually substantial) discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. The amount of this discount is accreted over the life of the security, and the accretion constitutes the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, the market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that have similar maturity but that pay interest periodically. Zero coupon securities are likely to respond to a greater degree to interest rate changes than are non-zero coupon securities with similar maturity and credit qualities.

U.S. Government Agencies. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, while still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. Guarantees of principal by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government may be a guarantee of payment at the maturity of the obligation so that in the event of a default prior to maturity there might not be a market and thus no means of realizing on the obligation prior to maturity. Guarantees as to the timely payment of principal and interest do not extend to the value or yield of these securities nor to the value of a Fund's shares.

Foreign Securities

Each Fund may invest in non-U.S. securities and instruments, or in instruments that provide exposure to such securities and instruments. These instruments may include debt or equity securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks (including restrictions on the transfers of securities). With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries.

Non-U.S. markets may not be as developed or efficient as, and may be more volatile than, those in the U.S. While the volume of shares traded on non-U.S. markets generally have been growing, such markets usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets. Therefore, a Fund's investments in non-U.S. securities may be less liquid and subject to more rapid and erratic price movements than comparable securities trading in the U.S. For example, non-U.S. equity securities may trade at price/earnings multiples higher than comparable U.S. securities and such levels may not be sustainable. There may be less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, brokers, banks and listed companies abroad than in the U.S. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets. Such differences may include delays beyond periods customary in the U.S. and practices, such as delivery of securities prior to receipt of payment, that increase the likelihood of a failed settlement, which can result in losses to a Fund. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, thus, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell a Fund's shares. Conversely, Fund shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in a Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. In addition, a Fund may change its creation or redemption procedures without notice in connection with restrictions on the transfer of securities. For more information on creation and redemption procedures, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Units" herein.

Foreign brokerage commissions, custodial expenses and other fees are also generally higher than for securities traded in the U.S. This may cause a Fund to incur higher portfolio transaction costs than domestic funds. Fluctuations in exchange rates may also affect the earning power and asset value of the foreign entity issuing a security, even one denominated in U.S. dollars. Dividend and interest payments may be repatriated based on the exchange rate at the time of disbursement, but restrictions on capital flows may be imposed.

Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention and the imposition of "capital controls." Countries use these controls to restrict volatile movements of capital entering (inflows) and exiting (outflows) their country to respond to certain economic conditions. Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as a Fund). Capital controls may impact the ability of a Fund to create and redeem Creation Units, adversely affect the trading market for shares of a Fund, and cause shares of a Fund to trade at prices materially different from NAV. There can be no assurance that a country in which a Fund invests will not impose a form of capital control to the possible detriment of a Fund and its shareholders. A Fund may also be subject to delays in converting or transferring U.S. dollars to foreign currencies for the purpose of purchasing foreign securities. This may hinder a Fund's performance, since any delay could result in a Fund missing an investment opportunity and purchasing securities at a higher price than originally intended, or incurring cash drag.

Investing in foreign companies may involve risks not typically associated with investing in companies domiciled in the United States. The value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets, and prices in some foreign markets can be very volatile. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding a foreign issuer's financial condition and operations. In addition, the costs of foreign investing, including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and custodial fees, generally are higher than for U.S. investments. Investing in companies located abroad also carries political and economic risks distinct from those associated with investing in the United States. Foreign investment may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including the possibility of seizure, expropriation or nationalization of assets, including foreign deposits, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment, or on the ability to repatriate assets or to convert currency into U.S. dollars. There may be a greater possibility of default by foreign governments or foreign-government sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic, or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments.

Geographic Focus. Funds that are less diversified across countries or geographic regions are generally riskier than more geographically diversified funds. To the extent a Fund focuses on a specific region, it will be more exposed to that region's economic cycles, currency exchange rates, stock market valuations and political risks, among others, compared with a more geographically diversified fund. The economies and financial markets of certain regions, such as Asia, can be interdependent and may be adversely affected by the same events. Set forth below for certain markets in which a Fund may invest are brief descriptions of some of the conditions and risks in each such market.

Investments in Emerging Markets Securities. A Fund may invest in markets that are considered to be "emerging." Investing in securities listed and traded in emerging markets may be subject to additional risks associated with emerging market economies. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility, (ii) greater risk of asset seizures and capital controls, (iii) lower trading volume and liquidity, (iv) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (v) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (vi) lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards, (vii) fewer protections of property rights, (viii) restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency, and (ix) settlement and trading practices that differ from U.S. markets. Emerging markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than developed securities markets.

Investments in Frontier Market Securities. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and less developed capital markets or legal, regulatory and political systems than traditional emerging market countries. As a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries.

Investments in Asia. Investments in securities of issuers in Asian countries involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in other regions. Such heightened risks include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision-making, armed conflict and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socio-economic unrest. Certain Asian economies have experienced rapid rates of economic growth and industrialization in recent years, and there is no assurance that these rates of economic growth and industrialization will be maintained.

Certain Asian countries have democracies with relatively short histories, which may increase the risk of political instability. These countries have faced political and military unrest, and further unrest could present a risk to their local economies and securities markets. Indonesia and the Philippines have each experienced violence and terrorism, which has negatively impacted their economies. North Korea and South Korea each have substantial military capabilities, and historical tensions between the two countries present the risk of war; in the recent past, these tensions have escalated. Any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries could have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy and securities market. Increased political and social unrest in these geographic areas could adversely affect the performance of investments in this region.

Certain governments in this region administer prices on several basic goods, including fuel and electricity, within their respective countries. Certain governments may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector in their respective countries and may own or control many companies. Future government actions could have a significant effect on the economic conditions in this region, which in turn could have a negative impact on private sector companies. There is also the possibility of diplomatic developments adversely affecting investments in the region.

Corruption and the perceived lack of a rule of law in dealings with international companies in certain Asian countries may discourage foreign investment and could negatively impact the long-term growth of certain economies in this region. In addition, certain countries in the region are experiencing high unemployment and corruption, and have fragile banking sectors. Their securities markets are not as developed as those of other countries and, therefore, are subject to additional risks such as trading halts.

Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, including oil, natural gas and coal. Accordingly, they are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products. The market for securities in this region may also be directly influenced by the flow of international capital, and by the economic and market conditions of neighboring countries. Adverse economic conditions or developments in neighboring countries may increase investors' perception of the risk of investing in the region as a whole, which may adversely impact the market value of the securities issued by companies in the region.

Investments in Southeast Asia. There are specific risks associated with investing in the Asia Pacific region, including the risk of severe economic, political or military disruption. The Asia Pacific region comprises countries in all stages of economic development. Some Asia Pacific economies may experience overextension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, rising unemployment, high inflation, underdeveloped financial services sectors, heavy reliance on international trade and prolonged economic recessions. Deflationary factors could also reemerge in certain Asian markets, the potential effects of which are difficult to forecast. While certain Asian governments will have the ability to offset deflationary conditions through fiscal or budgetary measures, others will lack the capacity to do so. Many Asia Pacific countries are dependent on foreign supplies of energy. A significant increase in energy prices could have an adverse impact on these economies and the region as a whole. In addition, some countries in the region are competing to claim or develop regional supplies of energy or other natural resources. This competition could lead to economic, political or military instability or disruption. Any military action or other instability could adversely impact the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

The economies of many Asia Pacific countries (especially those whose development has been export-driven) are dependent on the economies of the United States, Europe and other Asian countries, and, as seen in the developments in global credit and equity markets in 2008 and 2009, events in any of these economies could negatively impact the economies of Asia Pacific countries.

Currency fluctuations, devaluations and trading restrictions in any one country can have a significant effect on the entire Asia Pacific region. Increased political and social instability in any Asia Pacific country could cause further economic and market uncertainty in the region, or result in significant downturns and volatility in the economies of Asia Pacific countries. As an example, in the late 1990s, the economies in the Asian region suffered significant downturns and increased volatility in their financial markets.

The development of Asia Pacific economies, and particularly those of China, Japan and South Korea, may also be affected by political, military, economic and other factors related to North Korea. Negotiations to ease tensions and resolve the political division of the Korean peninsula have been carried on from time to time producing sporadic and inconsistent results. There have also been efforts to increase economic, cultural and humanitarian contacts among North Korea, South Korea, Japan and other nations. There can be no assurance that such negotiations or efforts will continue or will ease tensions in the region. Any military action or other instability could adversely impact the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective. Lack of available information regarding North Korea is also a significant risk factor.

Some companies in the region may have less established shareholder governance and disclosure standards than in the U.S. Some companies are controlled by family and financial institutional investors whose investment decisions may be hard to predict based on standard U.S.-based equity analysis. Consequently, investments may be vulnerable to unfavorable decisions by the management or shareholders. Corporate protectionism (e.g., the adoption of poison pills and restrictions on shareholders seeking to influence management) appears to be increasing, which could adversely impact the value of affected companies. Many Asian countries are considered emerging or frontier markets (newer or less developed emerging markets are also sometimes referred to as frontier markets), and the governments of these countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose controls on market prices (including, for example, limitations on daily price movements), which may negatively impact a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of a position in a timely manner. Emerging market countries may also impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Additionally, there may be less publicly available information about companies in many Asian countries, and the stock exchanges and brokerage industries in many Asian countries typically do not have the level of government oversight as do those in the United States. Securities markets of many Asian countries are also less mature, substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the U.S., and as a result, there may be increased settlement risks for transactions in local securities.

Economies in this region may also be more susceptible to natural disasters (including earthquakes and tsunamis), or adverse changes in climate or weather. The risks of such phenomena and resulting social, political, economic and environmental damage (including nuclear pollution) cannot be quantified. These events can exacerbate market volatility as well as impair economic activity, which can have both short- and immediate-term effects on the valuations of the companies and issuers in which a Fund invests. Economies in which agriculture occupies a prominent position, and countries with limited natural resources (such as oil and natural gas), may be especially vulnerable to natural disasters and climatic changes.

Investments in Brazil. Brazil has experienced economic instability resulting from, among other things, periods of very high inflation, persistent structural public sector deficits and significant devaluations of its currency, leading also to a high degree of price volatility in both the Brazilian equity and foreign currency markets. Brazilian companies may also be adversely affected by high interest and unemployment rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, significant public health concerns, and associated declines in tourism.

Investments in China. The Chinese economy is generally considered an emerging market and can be significantly affected by economic and political conditions and policy in China and surrounding Asian countries. Investments in Chinese securities, including those that are Hong Kong-listed and U.S.-listed securities, subject the Fund to risks specific to China. The economy of China, which has been in a state of transition from a planned economy to a more market oriented economy, differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, its state of development, its growth rate, control of foreign exchange, and allocation of resources.

Although the majority of productive assets in China are still owned by the Chinese government at various levels, the Chinese government has implemented economic reform measures emphasizing utilization of market forces in the development of the economy of China and a high level of management autonomy. The economy of China has experienced significant growth in the past 20 years, but growth has been uneven both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Economic growth has often been accompanied by periods of high inflation in China. The Chinese government has implemented various measures from time to time to control inflation and restrain the rate of economic growth.

The Chinese government has carried out economic reforms to achieve decentralization and utilization of market forces to develop the economy of China. These reforms have resulted in significant economic growth and social progress. There can, however, be no assurance that the Chinese government will continue to pursue such economic policies or, if it does, that those policies will continue to be successful. Any such adjustment and modification of those economic policies may have an adverse impact on the securities market in China, the portfolio securities of a Fund or a Fund itself. Further, the Chinese government may from time to time adopt corrective measures to control the growth of the Chinese economy, which may also have an adverse impact on the capital growth and performance of a Fund. Political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments in China could result in the imposition of additional government restrictions including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalization of some or all of the property held by the underlying issuers of a Fund's portfolio securities. As the Chinese economy develops, its growth may slow significantly and sometimes unexpectedly. The laws, regulations, including the investment regulations allowing foreigners to invest in Chinese securities, government policies and political and economic climate in China may change with little or no advance notice. Any such change could adversely affect market conditions and the performance of the Chinese economy and, thus, the value of securities in a Fund's portfolio.

The Chinese government continues to be an active participant in many economic sectors through ownership positions and regulation. The allocation of resources in China is subject to a high level of government control. The Chinese government strictly regulates the payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and sets monetary policy. Through its policies, the government may provide preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. The policies set by the government could have a substantial effect on the Chinese economy and a Fund's investments. The Chinese government strictly regulates the payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and sets monetary policy, and may introduce new laws and regulations that have an adverse effect on a Fund.

In addition, the Chinese economy is export-driven and highly reliant on trade. 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, oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of China's export industry, all of which could have a negative impact on China's export industry and a commensurately negative impact on a Fund. In addition, worsening trade relations between the two countries could adversely impact a Fund, particularly to the extent that the Chinese government restricts foreign investments in on-shore Chinese companies or the U.S. government restricts investments by U.S. investors in China including by limiting the ability of Chinese issuers to list on the U.S. exchanges. Worsening trade relations may also result in market volatility and volatility in the price of Fund shares. In addition, the U.S government has imposed restrictions on the ability of U.S. investors to hold and/or acquire securities of certain Chinese companies, which may adversely impact a Fund, may mean that the Fund's underlying index may need to adjust its methodology or could increase tracking error for the Fund.

A Fund's underlying index and portfolio may include companies that are subject to economic or trade restrictions (but not investment restrictions) imposed by the U.S. or other governments due to national security, human rights or other concerns of such government and a Fund that seeks to track an underlying index is generally expected to invest in such companies as long as these restrictions do not include restrictions on investments.

There has been increased attention to Chinese companies from the U.S. government and U.S. regulators, including the Department of the Treasury ("DOT") and its Office of Foreign Assets Control. On June 3, 2021, an amending executive order was issued to an executive order that was issued in November 2020, which established a new sanctions program designed to prohibit U.S. persons from entering into transactions in certain publicly traded securities, as well as derivatives and securities designed to provide investment exposure to such securities, of certain companies specified in the executive order. A number of Chinese issuers have been designated under this program and more could be added. Under current guidance, U.S. investors may purchase interests in an investment fund that does not make any new purchases of designated securities and is "seeking to" divest its holdings of such securities during the applicable divestment period. On August 9, 2023, the DOT issued regulations which will prohibit or require notification of investments by certain U.S. persons in certain sub-sets of national security technologies and products including semiconductors and microelectronics, quantum information technologies and certain artificial intelligence systems in or related to "countries of concern," defined as China including Hong Kong and Macau. These regulations are in effect as of January 2, 2025. As a result, the executive orders and related guidance may significantly reduce the liquidity of such securities, force a Fund to sell certain positions at inopportune times or for unfavorable prices, and restrict future investments by a Fund.

The performance of the Chinese economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Adverse changes to the economic conditions of its primary trading partners, such as the United States, Japan and South Korea, would adversely impact the Chinese economy and a Fund's investments. A downturn in the economies of China's primary trading partners could also slow or eliminate the growth of the Chinese economy and adversely impact a Fund's investments. Moreover, the slowdown in other significant economies of the world, such as the United States, the European Union ("EU") and certain Asian countries, may adversely affect economic growth in China. An economic downturn in China would likely adversely affect a Fund's investments.

The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets in China may not be as well developed as those of developed countries. Chinese laws and regulations affecting securities markets are relatively new and evolving, and enforcement of these regulations involve significant uncertainties. No assurance can be given that changes in such laws and regulations, their interpretation or their enforcement will not have a material adverse effect on their business operations or on a Fund.

A Fund may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") by investing through legal structures known as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). Because of Chinese governmental restrictions on non-Chinese ownership of companies in certain industries in the PRC, certain Chinese companies have used VIEs to facilitate foreign investment without distributing direct ownership of companies based or operated in the PRC. In such cases, the Chinese operating company establishes an offshore entity, and the offshore entity enters into contractual arrangements (such as powers of attorney, equity pledge agreements and other services or business cooperation agreements) with the operating company. These contractual arrangements are intended to give the offshore entity the ability to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the operating company. Shares of the offshore entity, in turn, are listed and traded on exchanges outside of the PRC and are available to non-Chinese investors such as a Fund. This arrangement allows non-Chinese investors in the offshore entity to obtain economic exposure to the Chinese company without direct equity ownership in the Chinese company.

Although VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and well known to officials and regulators in the PRC, VIEs are not formally recognized under Chinese law. There is a risk that the PRC may cease to tolerate VIEs at any time or impose new restrictions on the structure, in each case either generally or with respect to specific industries, sectors or companies. Investments involving a VIE may also pose additional risks because such investments are made through an entity whose interests in the underlying operating company are established through contract rather than through equity ownership. For example, in the event of a dispute, the offshore entity's contractual claims with respect to the operating company may be deemed unenforceable in the PRC, thus limiting (or eliminating) the remedies and rights available to the offshore entity and its investors. Such legal uncertainty may also be exploited against the interests of the offshore entity and its investors. Further, the interests of the equity owners of the operating company may conflict with the interests of the investors of the offshore entity, and the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the operating company may differ from, or conflict with, the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the offshore entity. Foreign companies listed on U.S. exchanges, including offshore entities that utilize a VIE structure, also could face delisting or other ramifications for failure to meet the requirements of the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") or other United States regulators or due to worsening relations between the countries, which would significantly decrease the liquidity and value of the securities. Audits performed by PCAOB-registered accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong may be less reliable than those performed by firms subject to PCAOB inspection. Accordingly, information about the Chinese securities in which a Fund invests may be less reliable or complete. Under amendments to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act enacted in December 2020, which requires that the PCAOB be permitted to inspect the accounting firm of a U.S.-listed Chinese issuer, Chinese companies with securities listed on U.S. exchanges may be delisted if the PCAOB is unable to inspect the accounting firm. Any of the foregoing risks and events could negatively impact a Fund's performance.

Although China has begun the process of privatizing certain sectors of its economy, privatized entities may lose money and/or be re-nationalized. Accordingly, an investment in a Fund involves a risk of total loss. In the Chinese securities markets, a small number of issuers may represent a large portion of the entire market. The Chinese securities markets are characterized by relatively frequent trading halts and low trading volume, resulting in substantially less liquidity and greater price volatility. These risks may be more pronounced for the A Share market than for Chinese equity securities markets generally because the A Share market is subject to greater government restrictions and control, including the risk of nationalization or expropriation of private assets which could result in a total loss of an investment in a Fund.

Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation. China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may cause uncertainty in Chinese markets and may adversely affect the Chinese economy and the Fund's investments.

Repatriations of gains and income on PRC securities may require the approval of China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") and principal invested pursuant to the PRC securities quota may be subject to repatriation restrictions, depending on the license used and the period from remittance of funds into China.

Currently, there are two stock exchanges in mainland China, the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. The Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges are supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") and are highly automated with trading and settlement executed electronically. The Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange commenced trading on December 19, 1990, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange commenced trading on July 3, 1991 and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange commenced trading on April 2, 1986. The Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges divide listed shares into two classes: A-Shares and B-Shares. Companies whose shares are traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges that are incorporated in mainland China may issue both A-Shares and B-Shares. In China, the A-Shares and B-Shares of an issuer trade on one exchange. A-Shares and B-Shares may both be listed on either the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Both classes represent an ownership interest comparable to a share of common stock. A-Shares are traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges in Chinese currency. B-Shares are traded on the Shenzhen and Shanghai Stock Exchanges in Hong Kong dollars and U.S. dollars, respectively.

Foreign investors had historically been unable to participate in the PRC securities market. However, in late 2002, Investment Regulations promulgated by the CSRC came into effect, which were replaced by the updated Investment Regulations (i.e., "Measures for the Administration of the Securities Investments of Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors in the PRC"), which came into effect on September 1, 2006, that provided a legal framework for certain Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors ("QFIIs") to invest in PRC securities and certain other securities historically not eligible for investment by non-Chinese investors, through quotas granted by SAFE to those QFIIs which have been approved by the CSRC. The RMB QFII ("RQFII") program was instituted in December 2011 and is substantially similar to the QFII program, but provides for greater flexibility in repatriating assets. In 2020, the PRC government eliminated QFII and RQFII quotas, meaning that entities registered with the appropriate Chinese regulator will no longer be subject to quotas when investing in PRC securities (but will remain subject to foreign shareholder limits), and merged the two programs into the Qualified Foreign Investor regime ("QFI").

In November 2014, the PRC government launched the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, which allows investors with brokerage accounts in Hong Kong to invest in certain A-Shares without a QFI license. A similar stock connect program, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program, launched in November 2016, and the Shanghai-London Stock Connect Program and the China-Japan Stock Connect both launched in June 2019 (together, the "Stock Connect Programs").

In February 2016, the People's Bank of China established a program that permits foreign investors to invest directly in securities traded on the Chinese Interbank Bond Market ("CIBM"), even without a QFI license ("CIBM Program"). If a Fund participates in the CIBM Program, a PRC onshore settlement agent will be appointed for a Fund, which is required by the CIBM Program.

Bond Connect, a mutual market access scheme, commenced trading on July 3, 2017 and represents an exception to Chinese laws that generally restrict foreign investment in RMB Bonds. In August 2018, Bond Connect enhanced its settlement system to fully implement real-time delivery-versus-payment settlement of trades, which has resulted in increased adoption of Bond Connect by investors. However, if a Fund participates in Bond Connect, 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, 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.

There is no guarantee that any applicable quota received by Krane or a subadviser of a Fund to invest in PRC securities will not be modified or revoked in the future. Additionally, given that the PRC securities markets are considered volatile and unstable, the creation and redemption of Creation Units may also be disrupted. A participating dealer may not redeem or create Creation Units of a Fund for securities if it believes PRC securities are not available.

PRC Custodian and Dealer/Settlement Agent.

A Fund is responsible for selecting the PRC Dealer/Settlement Agent to execute certain transactions for a Fund in the PRC markets. Krane or a sub-adviser can currently only use a limited number of PRC Dealers/Settlement Agents and may use more than one PRC Dealer/Settlement Agent for accessing some securities. Should, for any reason, a Fund's ability to use a given PRC Dealer/Settlement Agent be affected, this could disrupt the operations of a Fund and affect the ability of a Fund to track the underlying index or cause a premium or a discount to the trading price of a Fund's shares. A Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of either the relevant PRC Dealer/Settlement Agent or the PRC Custodian in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. Subject to the applicable laws and regulations in the PRC, Krane or a sub-adviser will make arrangements to ensure that the PRC Dealers/Settlement Agents and PRC Custodian have appropriate procedures to properly seek to safe-keep a Fund's assets.

According to the applicable Chinese regulations and market practice, the securities and cash accounts for a Fund held in the PRC pursuant to a QFI license are to be maintained in the joint names of Krane or a sub-adviser as the QFI holder and the Fund. Krane or a sub-adviser may not use the account for any other purpose than for maintaining a Fund's assets. However, given that the securities trading account will or would be maintained in the joint names of Krane or a sub-adviser and the Fund, 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. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of Krane or a sub-adviser may assert that the securities are owned by Krane or the sub-adviser and not the Fund, and that a court would uphold such an assertion, in which case creditors of Krane or the sub-adviser could seize assets of the Fund. Because the QFI license would be in the name of Krane or the sub-adviser and the Fund, there is also a risk that regulatory actions taken against Krane or the sub-adviser by PRC government authorities may affect the Fund.

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of a Fund with the PRC Custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the PRC Custodian to a Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be commingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC Custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the PRC Custodian, a Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and a Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC Custodian. A Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case a Fund will suffer losses.

In the event of any default of either the relevant PRC Dealer/Settlement Agent or the PRC Custodian (directly or through its delegate) in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities in the PRC, a Fund may encounter delays in recovering its assets which may in turn adversely impact the NAV of that Fund.

Specific Risks of Investing in the A-Shares Market

The Funds may invest in A-Shares through a QFI license from CSRC and an A-Shares quota from SAFE, the Stock Connect Programs, and other investment companies, including other exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") which may be advised or otherwise serviced by Krane. The Stock Connect Programs are exceptions to Chinese law, which generally restricts foreign investment in A Shares. These programs are novel. Chinese regulators may alter or eliminate these programs at any time.

Because restrictions continue to exist and capital therefore cannot flow freely into and out of the A-Share market, it is possible that in the event of a market disruption, the liquidity of the A-Share market and trading prices of A-Shares could be more severely affected than the liquidity and trading prices of markets where securities are freely tradable and capital therefore flows more freely. A Fund cannot predict the nature or duration of such a market disruption or the impact that it may have on the A-Share market and the short-term and long-term prospects of its investments in the A-Share market. In the event that a Fund invests in A-Shares directly, a Fund may incur significant losses, or may not be able fully to implement or pursue its investment objectives or strategies, due to investment restrictions on QFIs, illiquidity of the Chinese securities markets, or delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades. A-Shares may become subject to frequent and widespread trading halts.

The Chinese government has in the past taken actions that benefitted holders of A-Shares. As A-Shares become more available to foreign investors, such as a Fund, the Chinese government may be less likely to take action that would benefit holders of A-Shares. In addition, there is no guarantee that an A-Shares quota will be sufficient for a Fund's intended scope of investment.

The regulations which apply to investments by QFIs are relatively new and are unique to PRC investment schemes. The application and interpretation of such regulations are therefore relatively untested. In addition, there is little precedent or certainty evidencing how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future; and even if there were precedent, it may provide little guidance as PRC authorities would likely continue to have broad discretion.

If a Fund obtains a QFI license to invest in A-Shares, Krane and/or a sub-adviser will be required to transfer the entire investment principal into a local sub-custodian account within such time period as specified by SAFE. These limitations may also prevent a Fund from making certain distributions to shareholders.

Repatriations by QFIs are currently permitted daily and are not subject to repatriation restrictions or prior regulatory approval. However, there is no assurance that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Further, such changes to the PRC rules and regulations may be applied retroactively. Any restrictions on repatriation of a Fund's portfolio investments could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to meet redemption requests.

If a Fund invests in A-Shares directly through a QFI license, it would be required to select a PRC sub-custodian for its investments in A-Shares, which is a mainland commercial bank qualified as a custodian for QFIs ("PRC custodian"). Given that the securities in an A-Shares trading account would be maintained in the joint names of Krane and a Fund, a 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 a Fund. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of Krane or a sub-adviser may assert that the securities are owned by Krane and not a Fund, and that a court would uphold such an assertion, in which case creditors of Krane could seize assets of a Fund. There would also be a risk that regulatory actions taken against Krane might affect a Fund.

The Chinese government limits foreign investment in the securities of certain Chinese issuers and prohibits certain investments entirely. For example, currently, no single underlying foreign investor may hold more than 10% of the total outstanding shares in one listed company and all foreign investors may not hold, in aggregate, more than 30% of the total outstanding shares in one listed company. Such limits may not apply where foreign investors make strategic investment in listed companies in accordance with the Measures for the Administration of Strategic Investments in Listed Companies by Foreign Investors. Any restrictions or limitations could have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of a Fund's holdings, which would increase the risk of tracking error and, at the worst, result in a Fund not being able to achieve its investment objective.

Regulations adopted by the CSRC and SAFE specify that all A-Shares purchased or sold through a QFI license must be executed through a specified set of brokers per exchange. Should a Fund's ability to use the relevant PRC broker be affected for any reason, it could disrupt the operations of a Fund, causing a premium or discount in the trading price of a Fund's shares relative to NAV. A Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the PRC broker in the execution of any transaction or the transfer of funds or securities. In addition, limiting transactions to a particular PRC broker may result in higher brokerage commissions paid by a Fund.

If a Fund purchases A-Shares through a QFI license, a Fund, per Chinese regulations, would be required to maintain its securities and cash accounts in the PRC in the joint names of a Fund and the QFI holder. Although the accounts cannot be used for any purpose other than maintaining a Fund's assets, such assets may not be as well protected as they would be if they were registered and held solely in the name of a Fund. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of the QFI holder may seek to assert ownership in the event of such entity's bankruptcy or the like. Adverse actions taken against the QFI holder may also adversely impact the accounts.

If a Fund purchases A-Shares through a QFI license, cash deposited in the cash account of a Fund with the PRC custodian would not normally be, in fact, segregated for the benefit of a Fund, but will likely be deemed a general debt of the PRC custodian owing to a Fund as depositor. Such cash accordingly would be commingled with the cash of other clients of the PRC custodian. In the event of such custodian's bankruptcy or the like, it is unlikely that a Fund would have proprietary rights to the cash it deposited. Instead, a Fund would likely become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors of the custodian. A Fund may face delays in recovering the cash and may be unable to recover it at all.

In addition to investing directly in A-Shares, a Fund may seek exposure to China A-Shares by investing in depositary receipts, H shares or B-Shares on the component securities. The A Shares market may behave very differently from the B-Shares, H-Shares, and N-Shares and there may be little to no correlation between their performance. A Fund may also use derivatives or invest in ETFs that provide comparable exposures. If necessary, a Fund may suspend the sale of shares in Creation Units until it is determined that the requisite exposure to the component securities of the underlying index is obtainable. During the period that creations are suspended, Fund shares may trade at a significant premium or discount to net asset value (the "NAV"). Alternatively, a Fund may change its investment objective and track another index of Chinese-related stocks. In extreme circumstances beyond the control of a Fund, a Fund may incur significant losses due to limited investment capabilities, including based on the illiquidity of the Chinese securities markets, or delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades. A-Shares may be subject to more frequent and/or extended trading halts than other exchange-traded securities.

The ability of a Fund to buy and sell A-Shares through the Stock Connect Programs on a particular day may be affected by public holidays of the participating exchanges, which differ.

Tax Risk. Per a circular (Caishui [2014] 79), the Fund is temporarily exempt from the Chinese tax on capital gains ("CGT") on trading in A-Shares as a QFI on the Shanghai Stock Exchange through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect as of November 17, 2014, and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect as of December 5, 2016. There is no indication as to how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect. Accordingly, the Funds may be subject to such taxes in the future.

When the QFI transfers A-Shares and B-Shares, PRC Stamp Duty is currently imposed on the seller but not on the purchaser, at a rate of 0.1% on the transacted value. In addition, under the current PRC Business Tax ("BT") Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2009, taxpayer would be subject to PRC BT at a rate of 5% in respect of capital gains derived from the trading of A-Shares. However, Caishui [2005] 155 grants BT exemption to QFIs in respect of their gains derived from the trading of PRC securities (including A-Shares). The new BT Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2009, has not changed this exemption treatment at the time of this Prospectus. Dividend income or profit distributions on equity investment derived from China are not included in the taxable scope of BT.

Urban maintenance and construction tax (currently at the rate ranging from 1% to 7%), educational surcharges (currently at the rate of 3%) and local educational surcharges (currently at the rate of 2%) are imposed based on the business tax liabilities.

Each 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund's investments. As a result, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on the final rules of the relevant tax authorities.

Investments in swaps and other derivatives may be subject to special U.S. federal income tax rules that could adversely affect the character, timing and amount of income earned by a Fund (e.g., by causing amounts that would be capital gain to be taxed as ordinary income or to be taken into income earlier than would otherwise be necessary). Also, a Fund may be required to periodically adjust its positions in its swaps and derivatives to comply with certain regulatory requirements which may further cause these investments to be less efficient than a direct investment in the securities themselves. For example, swaps in which a Fund may invest may need to be reset on a regular basis in order to maintain compliance with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which may increase the likelihood that a Fund will generate short-term capital gains. In addition, because the application of these special rules may be uncertain, it is possible that the manner in which they are applied by a Fund may be determined to be incorrect. In that event, a Fund may be found to have failed to maintain its qualification as a RIC or to be subject to additional U.S. tax liability. Moreover, a Fund may make investments, both directly and through swaps or other derivative positions, in companies classified as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Investments in PFICs are subject to special tax rules which may result in adverse tax consequences to a Fund and its shareholders.

Currency, Capital Controls and Currency Conversion Risk. Economic conditions and political events may lead to foreign government intervention and the imposition of additional or renewed capital controls in China, which may impact the ability of a Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, and limit a Fund's ability to pay redemptions, and cause a Fund to decline in value. Although the RMB is not presently freely convertible, there is no assurance that repatriation restrictions will not be (re-)imposed in the future. Because each Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, a Fund may lose value if the RMB depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of a Fund's holdings goes up. A Fund may also be subject to delays in converting or transferring U.S. dollars to RMB for the purpose of purchasing A Shares. This may hinder its 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.

China B-Shares. The Funds may invest in shares of companies incorporated in mainland China that are traded in the mainland B-Share markets. B-Shares were originally intended to be available only to foreign investors or foreign institutions. However, since February 2001, B-Shares have been available to domestic individual investors who trade through legal foreign currency accounts. Unlike prices in the A-Share market, the prices of B-Shares are quoted in foreign currencies. The B-Share market commenced operations in April 1991 and was originally opened exclusively for foreign investors. In 2001, the B-Share market opened to Chinese domestic individual investors as well. However, Chinese domestic individual investors must trade with legal foreign currency accounts. The China B-Share market is composed of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (which settles in U.S. dollars) and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (which settles in Hong Kong dollars). The China B-Share market is generally smaller, less liquid and has a smaller issuer base than the China A-Share market. The A-Shares market may behave very differently from the B-Shares market, and there may be little to no correlation between the performance of the two.

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

China N-Shares. The Funds may invest in shares of companies with business operations in mainland China and listed on an American stock exchange, such as NYSE or Nasdaq. N-Shares are traded in U.S. dollars. N-Shares are issued by companies incorporated anywhere, but many are registered in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the British Virgin Islands, or the United States. Because companies issuing N-Shares often have business operations in China, they are subject to certain political and economic risks in China.

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

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

S-Chip Companies. The Funds may invest in shares of companies with business operations in mainland China and listed on the Singapore Exchange ("S-Chips"). S-Chip shares are issued by companies incorporated anywhere, but many are registered in Singapore, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, or Bermuda. They are subject to risks affecting their jurisdiction of incorporation, including any legal or tax changes. S-Chip companies may or may not be owned at least in part by a Chinese central, provincial or municipal government and be subject to the types of risks that come with such ownership described herein. There may be little or no correlation between the performance of the Singapore stock market and the mainland Chinese stock market.

Disclosure of Interests and Short Swing Profit Rule. The Funds may be subject to shareholder disclosure of interest regulations promulgated by the CSRC. These regulations currently require a Fund to make certain public disclosures when a Fund and parties acting in concert with a Fund acquire 5% or more of the issued securities of a listed company. If the reporting requirement is triggered, a Fund will be required to report information which includes, but is not limited to: (a) information about a Fund and the type and extent of its holdings in the company; (b) a statement of a Fund's purposes for the investment and whether a Fund intends to increase its holdings over the following 12-month period; (c) a statement of a Fund's historical investments in the company over the previous six months; (d) the time of, and other information relating to, the transaction that triggered a Fund's holding in the listed company reaching the 5% reporting threshold; and (e) other information that may be required by the CSRC or the stock exchange. Additional information may be required if a Fund and its concerted parties constitute the largest shareholder or actual controlling shareholder of the listed company. The report must be made to the CSRC, the stock exchange, the invested company, and the CSRC local representative office where the listed company is located. A Fund would also be required to make a public announcement through a media outlet designated by the CSRC. The public announcement must contain the same content as the official report.

The relevant PRC regulations presumptively treat all affiliated investors and investors under common control as parties acting in concert. As such, under a conservative interpretation of these regulations, a Fund may be deemed as a "concert party" of other funds managed by Krane, a sub-adviser and/or their affiliates and therefore may be subject to the risk that a Fund's holdings may be required to be reported in the aggregate with the holdings of such other funds should the aggregate holdings trigger the reporting threshold under the PRC law.

If the 5% shareholding threshold is triggered by a Fund and parties acting in concert with the Fund, the Fund would be required to file its report within three days of the date the threshold is reached. During the time limit for filing the report, a trading freeze applies and the Fund would not be permitted to make subsequent trades in the invested company's securities. Any such trading freeze may impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and undermine the Fund's performance, if a Fund would otherwise make trades during that period but is prevented from doing so by the regulation.

Once a Fund and parties acting in concert reach the 5% trading threshold as to any listed company, any subsequent incremental increase or decrease of 5% or more will trigger a further reporting requirement and an additional three-day trading freeze, and also an additional freeze on trading within two days of a Fund's report and announcement of the incremental change. These trading freezes may undermine a Fund's performance as described above. Also, Shanghai Stock Exchange requirements currently require a Fund and parties acting in concert, once they have reach the 5% threshold, to disclose whenever their shareholding drops below this threshold (even as a result of trading which is less than the 5% incremental change that would trigger a reporting requirement under the relevant CSRC regulation). CSRC regulations also contain additional disclosure (and tender offer) requirements that apply when an investor and parties acting in concert reach thresholds of 20% and greater than 30% shareholding in a company.

Subject to the interpretation of PRC courts and PRC regulators, the operation of the PRC short swing profit rule may prevent a Fund from reducing its holdings in a PRC company within six months of the last purchase of shares of the company if the Fund's holding in that company exceeds the threshold prescribed by the relevant exchange on which the PRC company's shares are listed. If a Fund's holdings are aggregated with other investors deemed as acting as concert parties of a Fund, a Fund will be subject to these restrictions even though it may not have caused or benefited by the activity. If a Fund violates the rule, it may be required by the listed company to return any profits realized from such trading to the listed company. In addition, the rule limits the ability of a Fund to repurchase securities of the listed company within six months of such sale. Moreover, under PRC civil procedures, a Fund's assets may be frozen to the extent of the claims made by the company in question. These risks may greatly impair the performance of a Fund.

Investments in Eastern Europe. Many countries in Eastern Europe are in their infancy and are developing rapidly, but such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability of more developed countries. Emerging market countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the European Monetary Union. Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the euro and recessions among European countries may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries including those of Eastern Europe. The markets in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments, including those relating to Russia. Additionally, the small size and inexperience of the securities markets in Eastern European countries and the limited volume of trading in securities in those markets may make a Fund's investments in such countries illiquid or more volatile than investments in more developed countries.

Investments in Germany. Investment in German issuers subjects a Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Germany. Recently, new concerns have emerged in relation to the economic health of the European Union. These concerns have led to downward pressure on the earnings of certain European issuers, including German financial services companies. Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain, may have an adverse effect on the German economy. The German economy is dependent to a significant extent on the economies of certain key trading partners, including the Netherlands, China, United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy and other European countries. Reduction in spending on German products and services, or changes in any of its key trading partners' economies may have an adverse impact on the German economy. Recent developments in relations between the United States and its trading partners have heightened concerns of increased tariffs and restrictions on trade between the 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 Germany's export industry and a commensurately negative impact on a Fund. In addition, heavy regulation of labor, energy and product markets in Germany may have an adverse impact on German issuers. Such regulations may negatively impact economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession.

Investments in Hong Kong. The Funds may invest in securities listed and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In addition to the risks of investing in non-U.S. securities, investing in securities listed and traded in Hong Kong involves special considerations not typically associated with investing in countries with more democratic governments or more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include: (i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) greater social, economic and political uncertainty (including the risk of war); (iii) dependency on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies; (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of available currency hedging instruments; (vi) higher rates of inflation; (vii) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (viii) greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (ix) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since 1978 and could return to the prior, completely centrally planned, economy; (x) the fact that Chinese companies, particularly those located in China, may be smaller, less seasoned and newly organized; (xi) the differences in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, particularly in China; (xii) the fact that statistical information regarding the economy of China may be inaccurate or not comparable to statistical information regarding the U.S. or other economies; (xiii) the less extensive, and still developing, regulation of the securities markets, business entities and commercial transactions; (xiv) the fact that the settlement period of securities transactions in foreign markets may be longer; (xv) the fact that the willingness and ability of the Chinese government to support the Chinese and Hong Kong economies and markets is uncertain; (xvi) the risk that it may be more difficult, or impossible, to obtain and/or enforce a judgment than in other countries; (xvii) the rapidity and erratic nature of growth, particularly in China, resulting in inefficiencies and dislocations; (xviii) the risk that, because of the degree of interconnectivity between the economies and financial markets of China and Hong Kong, any sizable reduction in the demand for goods from China, or an economic downturn in China, could negatively affect the economy and financial market of Hong Kong as well; and (xix) the risk that certain companies in a Fund's underlying index, if any, may have dealings with countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government or identified as state sponsors of terrorism.

Investments in Hong Kong are also subject to certain political risks. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China by the Communist Party in 1949, the Chinese government renounced various debt obligations incurred by China's predecessor governments, which obligations remain in default, and expropriated assets without compensation. There can be no assurance that the Chinese government will not take similar action in the future. An investment in a Fund involves risk of a total loss. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong's autonomy and its economic, political and social freedoms for 50 years from the July 1, 1997 transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to China. However, if China would exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, or is followed by political or economic disruptions, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

Investments in India. Foreign investment in the securities of issuers in India is usually restricted or controlled to some degree. Under normal circumstances, income, gains and initial capital with respect to such investments are freely repatriable, subject to payment of applicable Indian taxes. There can be no assurance that these investment control regimes will not change in a way that makes it more difficult or impossible for a Fund to implement its investment objective or repatriate its income, gains and initial capital from India.

The Indian government exercises significant influence over many aspects of the economy. Government actions, bureaucratic obstacles and inconsistent economic reform could have a significant effect on the economy and a Fund's investments in India. There can be no assurance that the Indian government in the future, whether for purposes of managing its balance of payments or for other reasons, will not impose restrictions on foreign capital remittances abroad or otherwise modify the exchange control regime applicable to foreign institutional investors in such a way that may adversely affect the ability of a Fund to repatriate its income and capital.

Founders and their families control many Indian companies. Corporate governance standards of family-controlled companies may be weaker and less transparent, which increases the potential for loss and unequal treatment of investors. The securities market in India is substantially smaller, less liquid and significantly more volatile than the securities market in the U.S. Exchanges have also experienced problems such as temporary exchange closures, broker defaults, settlement delays and broker strikes that, if they occur again in the future, could affect the market prices and liquidity of the Indian securities in which a Fund invests. In addition, the governing bodies of the various Indian stock exchanges have from time to time imposed restrictions on trading in certain securities, limits on price movements and margin requirements. The relatively small market capitalizations of, and trading values on, the principal stock exchanges may cause a Fund's investments in securities listed on these exchanges to be comparatively less liquid and subject to greater price volatility than comparable U.S. investments.

Religious, cultural and border disputes persist in India. The Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. The longstanding dispute with Pakistan over the bordering Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir remains unresolved. If the Indian government is unable to control the violence and disruption associated with these tensions (including both domestic and external sources of terrorism), the results could destabilize the economy and, consequently, adversely affect a Fund's investments. Both India and Pakistan have tested nuclear weapons, and the threat of deploying such weapons could hinder development of the Indian economy, and escalating tensions could impact the broader region, including China.

Investments in Indonesia. Indonesia is subject to a considerable degree of economic, political and social instability. Indonesia has experienced currency devaluations, substantial rates of inflation, widespread corruption and economic recessions. Indonesia is considered an emerging market, and its securities laws are unsettled. Judicial enforcement of contracts with foreign entities is inconsistent and, as a result of pervasive corruption, subject to the risk that cases will not be judged impartially. Indonesia has a history of political and military unrest and has recently experienced acts of terrorism that have targeted foreigners. Such acts of terrorism have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indonesian economy. Additionally, Indonesia has faced violent separatist movements on the islands of Sumatra and Timor, as well as outbreaks of violence amongst religious and ethnic groups. Although the Indonesian government has recently revised policies intended to coerce cultural assimilation of ethnic minorities, a history of discrimination, official persecution, and populist violence continues to heighten the risk of economic disruption in Indonesia due to ethnic tensions. In addition, the Indonesian economy is heavily dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including China, Japan, Singapore and the United States.

Investments in Japan. The Japanese yen has shown volatility over the past two decades and such volatility could affect returns in the future. The yen may also be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia. Depreciation of the yen, and any other currencies in which a Fund's securities are denominated, will decrease the value of the Fund's holdings.

Japan's growth prospects appear to be dependent on its export capabilities. Japan's neighbors, in particular China, have become increasingly important export markets. Despite a strengthening in the economic relationship between Japan and China, the countries' political relationship has at times been strained in recent years. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy and destabilize the region as a whole. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. The natural disasters that have impacted Japan and the ongoing recovery efforts have had a negative effect on Japan's economy. Japan has an aging population and, as a result, Japan's workforce is shrinking. Japan's economy may suffer if this trend continues.

Investments in Latin America. Latin America, including Brazil and Mexico, has long suffered from political, economic, and social instability. For investors, this has meant additional risk caused by periods of regional conflict, political corruption, totalitarianism, protectionist measures, nationalization, hyperinflation, debt crises and defaults, sudden and large currency devaluation, and intervention by the military in civilian and economic spheres. For example, the government of Brazil imposes a tax on foreign investment in Brazilian stocks and bonds, which may affect the value of a Fund's investments in Brazilian issuers. While some Latin American governments have experienced privatization of state-owned companies and relaxation of trade restrictions, future free-market economic reforms are uncertain, and political unrest could result in significant disruption in securities markets in the region. The economies of certain Latin American countries have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation and high unemployment rates. Adverse economic events in one country may have a significant adverse effect on other Latin American countries.

Commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of the region's exports and many economies in this region are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. Some markets are in areas that have historically been prone to natural disasters or are economically sensitive to environmental events, and a natural disaster could have a significant adverse impact on the economies in the geographic region.

Many Latin American countries have high levels of debt, which may stifle economic growth, contribute to prolonged periods of recession and adversely impact a Fund's investments. Most countries have been forced to restructure their loans or risk default on their debt obligations. Interest on debt is subject to market conditions and may reach levels that would impair economic activity and create a difficult and costly environment for borrowers. Governments may be forced to reschedule or freeze their debt repayment, which could negatively affect local markets.

Investments in the Middle East. Many Middle Eastern countries are prone to political turbulence, which may have an adverse impact on a Fund. Many economies in the Middle East are highly reliant on income from the sale of oil or trade with countries involved in the sale of oil, and their economies are therefore vulnerable to changes in the market for oil and foreign currency values. As global demand for oil fluctuates, many Middle Eastern economies may be significantly impacted.

In addition, many Middle Eastern governments have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In certain cases, a Middle Eastern country's government may own or control many companies, including some of the largest companies in the country. Accordingly, governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in Middle Eastern countries. This could affect private sector companies and a Fund, as well as the value of securities in a Fund's portfolio.

Certain Middle Eastern markets are in the earliest stages of development. As a result, there may be a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. Brokers in Middle Eastern countries typically are fewer in number and less well capitalized than brokers in the United States.

The legal systems in certain Middle Eastern countries also may have an adverse impact on a Fund. For example, the potential liability of a shareholder in a U.S. corporation with respect to acts of the corporation generally is limited to the amount of the shareholder's investment. However, the notion of limited liability is less clear in certain Middle Eastern countries. A Fund therefore may be liable in certain Middle Eastern countries for the acts of a corporation in which it invests for an amount greater than its actual investment in that corporation. Similarly, the rights of investors in Middle Eastern issuers may be more limited than those of shareholders of a U.S. corporation. It may be difficult or impossible to obtain or enforce a legal judgment in a Middle Eastern country. Some Middle Eastern countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital markets, particularly their equity markets, by foreign entities such as a Fund. For example, certain countries may require governmental approval prior to investment by foreign persons or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer. Certain Middle Eastern countries may also limit the investment by foreign persons to only a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the issuer available for purchase by nationals.

The manner in which foreign investors may invest in companies in certain Middle Eastern countries, as well as limitations on those investments, may have an adverse impact on the operations of a Fund. For example, in certain of these countries, a Fund may be required to invest initially through a local broker or other entity and then have the shares that were purchased re-registered in the name of a Fund. Re-registration in some instances may not be possible on a timely basis. This may result in a delay during which a Fund may be denied certain of its rights as an investor, including rights as to dividends or to be made aware of certain corporate actions. There also may be instances where a Fund places a purchase order but is subsequently informed, at the time of re-registration, that the permissible allocation of the investment to foreign investors has been filled.

Substantial limitations may exist in certain Middle Eastern countries with respect to a Fund's ability to repatriate investment income or capital gains. A Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to a Fund of any restrictions on investment.

Certain Middle Eastern countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, consequently, have been and may continue to be negatively affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These countries also have been and may continue to be adversely impacted by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. In addition, certain issuers located in Middle Eastern countries in which a Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions and/or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations, and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As a result, an issuer may sustain damage to its reputation if it is identified as an issuer which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. A Fund, as an investor in such issuers, will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Certain Middle Eastern countries have strained relations with other Middle Eastern countries due to territorial disputes, historical animosities or defense concerns, which may adversely affect the economies of these Middle Eastern countries. Certain Middle Eastern countries experience significant unemployment, as well as widespread underemployment. Recently, many Middle Eastern countries have experienced political, economic and social unrest as protestors have called for widespread reform. These protests may adversely affect the economies of these Middle Eastern countries.

Investments in Russia. Russia has experienced political and economic turbulence and has endured decades of communist rule under which its citizens were collectivized into state agricultural and industrial enterprises. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia's government has been faced with the task of stabilizing and modernizing its economy. Investors in Russia have experienced significant losses due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital invested. There is no assurance that similar losses will not recur. The current government regime has become increasingly authoritarian, especially in its dealings with successful Russian companies. In this environment, there is always a risk that the government will abandon elements of a market economy and replace them with radically different political and economic policies that would be detrimental to the interests of foreign investors.

The Russian economy is heavily dependent upon the export of a range of commodities including industrial metals, forestry products, oil, and gas. Accordingly, it is strongly affected by international commodity prices and is particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products. Foreign investors also face a high degree of currency risk when investing in Russian securities and a lack of available currency hedging instruments. In addition, Eastern European markets remain relatively underdeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments; adverse events in Eastern European countries may greatly impact the Russian economy.

Because of the recent formation of the Russian securities market as well as the underdeveloped state of the banking and telecommunications systems, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to significant risks. There is no central registration system for shareholders and these services are carried out by the companies themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia. These registrars are not necessarily subject to effective state supervision nor are they licensed with any governmental entity and it is possible for a Fund to lose share registration through fraud or negligence. In addition, while applicable Russian regulations impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for a Fund to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. Furthermore, significant delays or problems may occur in registering the transfer of securities, which could cause a Fund to incur losses due to a counterparty's failure to pay for securities a Fund has delivered or a Fund's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

Poor accounting standards, inept management, pervasive corruption, insider trading and crime, and inadequate regulatory protection all pose significant risks, particularly to foreign investors. In addition, there is a risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive and/or punitive taxation, or, in the alternative, a risk that a reformed tax system may result in inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws. The Russian securities market is relatively new and a substantial proportion of securities transactions in Russia are privately negotiated outside the stock exchanges. The inexperience of the Russian securities market and the limited volume of trading in securities in the market may make obtaining accurate prices on portfolio securities from independent sources more difficult than in more developed markets. Additionally, little information is available to investors. As a result, it may be difficult to assess the value of an investment in Russian companies. Because of the recent formation of the Russian securities market and the underdeveloped state of the banking and telecommunications systems, securities transactions are subject to significant risks.

In addition, Russia also may attempt to assert its influence in the region through economic or even military measures, as it did with Georgia in the summer of 2008 and Ukraine in 2014 and 2022. Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The extent and duration of the military action, resulting sanctions and resulting future market disruptions, including declines in its stock markets and the value of the ruble against the U.S. dollar, are impossible to predict, but could be significant. Any such disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (including cyberattacks and espionage) or resulting actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing and financing restrictions, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Russian government, Russian companies or Russian individuals, including politicians, may impact Russia's economy and Russian issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Russian government or Russian companies, may impact Russia's economy and Russian issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Actual and threatened responses to such military action may also impact the markets for certain Russian commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors of the Russian economy, and may likely have collateral impacts on such sectors globally.

The United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and issuers, particularly in response to its invasion of Ukraine in 2022. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional, broader economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russian-related issuers in the future. These sanctions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments. For example, a Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require a Fund to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting a Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Russia may undertake countermeasures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of a Fund's portfolio and potentially disrupt its operations.

For these or other reasons, to the extent permitted by law, a Fund could seek to suspend creations and/or redemptions of Creation Units, including in the event that an emergency exists in which it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine its net asset value. During the period that creations or redemptions are affected, a Fund's shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to their net asset value. In the case of a period during which creations are suspended, a Fund could experience substantial redemptions, which may cause a Fund to experience increased transaction costs and make greater taxable distributions to shareholders of a Fund. A Fund could liquidate all or a portion of its assets, which may be at unfavorable prices.

Investments in South Africa. South Africa's two-tiered economy, with one rivaling developed countries and the other exhibiting many characteristics of developing countries, is characterized by uneven distribution of wealth and income and high rates of unemployment. This may cause civil and social unrest, which could adversely impact the South African economy. Ethnic and civil conflict could result in the abandonment of many of South Africa's free market reforms. In addition, South Africa has experienced high rates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and HIV remains a prominent health concern.

Although economic reforms have been enacted to promote growth and foreign investments, there can be no assurance that these programs will achieve the desired results. South Africa's inadequate currency reserves have left its currency vulnerable, at times, to devaluation. South Africa has privatized or has begun the process of privatization of certain entities and industries. In some instances, investors in certain newly privatized entities have suffered losses due to the inability of the newly privatized entities to adjust quickly to a competitive environment or to changing regulatory and legal standards. There is no assurance that such losses will not recur. Despite significant reform and privatization, the South African government continues to control a large share of South African economic activity. Heavy regulation of labor and product markets is pervasive and may stifle South African economic growth or cause prolonged periods of recession. The agriculture and mining sectors of South Africa's economy account for a large portion of its exports, and thus the South African economy is susceptible to fluctuations in these commodity markets. Moreover, the South African economy is heavily dependent upon the economies of Europe, Asia (particularly Japan) and the United States. Reduction in spending by these economies on South African products and services or negative changes in any of these economies may cause an adverse impact on the South African economy. South Africa has historically experienced acts of terrorism and strained international relations related to border disputes, historical animosities, racial tensions and other defense concerns. These situations may cause uncertainty in the South African market and may adversely affect the South African economy.

Investments in South Korea. The South Korean economy is heavily dependent on trading exports and on the economies of other Asian countries, especially China or Southeast Asia, and the United States as key trading partners. Disruptions in trade activity, reductions in spending by these economies on South Korean products and services or negative changes in any of these economies may have an adverse impact on the South Korean economy. Furthermore, South Korea's economy may be impacted by currency fluctuations and increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies. Finally, South Korea's economic growth potential has recently been on a decline due to, among other factors, a rapidly aging population and structural problems.

Substantial tensions with North Korea may cause further uncertainty in the political and economic climate of South Korea. North and South Korea each have substantial military capabilities, and historical tensions between the two present the ongoing risk of war. Recent events involving the North Korean military have escalated tensions between North and South Korea. Any outbreak of hostilities between the two countries, or even the threat of an outbreak of hostilities, may have a severe adverse effect on the South Korean economy and any investments in South Korea.

Investments in Taiwan. The political reunification of China and Taiwan, over which China continues to claim sovereignty, remains tense and is unlikely to be settled in the near future. China has staged frequent military drills off the coast of Taiwan and relations between China and Taiwan have been hostile at times. This continuing hostility between China and Taiwan may have an adverse impact on the values of a Fund's investments in China or Taiwan, or make such investments impracticable or impossible. Any escalation of hostility between China and Taiwan would likely have a significant adverse impact on the value of a Fund's investments in both countries and the region. In addition, certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region and any adverse events in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on Taiwanese companies.

Taiwan's growth has been export-driven to a significant degree. As a result, Taiwan is affected by changes in the economies of its main trading partners. If growth in the export sector declines, future growth will be increasingly reliant on domestic demand. Taiwan has limited natural resources, resulting in dependence on foreign sources for certain raw materials and vulnerability to global fluctuations of price and supply. This dependence is especially pronounced in the energy sector. Any fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on Taiwan's economy. A significant increase in energy prices could have an adverse impact on Taiwan's economy.

Investments in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe and is heavily dependent on trade with the European Union ("EU"), and to a lesser extent the United States and China. As a result, the economy of the United Kingdom may be impacted by changes to the economic health of EU member countries, the United States and China. In 2016, the United Kingdom voted via referendum to exit the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit". On December 31, 2020, the United Kingdom left the European Union. The United Kingdom and the European Union reached a trade agreement on December 31, 2020, which became effective on May 1, 2021 after being ratified by all applicable United Kingdom and European Union governmental bodies. The period following the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union is expected to be one of significant political and economic uncertainty particularly until the United Kingdom government and European Union member states agree and implement the terms of the United Kingdom's future relationship with the European Union. Brexit may create additional economic stresses for the United Kingdom, which may include causing a contraction of the United Kingdom economy and price volatility in United Kingdom stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of pounds sterling, and wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. The Fund may be negatively impacted by changes in law and tax treatment resulting from or following Brexit. Until the economic effects of Brexit become clearer, and while a period of political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty continues, there remains a risk that Brexit may negatively impact the value of investments held by the Fund. In addition, if one or more other countries were to exit the EU or abandon the use of the euro as a currency, the value of investments tied to those countries or the euro could decline significantly and unpredictably.

Investments in Vietnam. Vietnamese companies face risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization of assets (including property and real estate), restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. The Vietnamese government may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, and may own or control certain companies therein. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the country, and on market conditions and prices of Vietnamese securities.

Vietnam is dependent on trading relationships with certain key trading partners, including the United States, China and Japan, and as a result may be adversely affected if demand for Vietnam's exports in those nations declines. Vietnam has become a manufacturing hub and an important component of the global supply chains for many different industries, in some cases benefiting from the changing economic and political climate in other regional manufacturing hubs such as China. If this trend slows or reverses, Vietnamese companies across all industries would be adversely impacted. The Vietnamese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices in recent years, but issues such as foreign ownership limits and lack of in-kind transfers remain. If deterioration occurs in Vietnam's balance of payments, it could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in Vietnam may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund. Vietnam may levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income received by the Fund. Although in some cases a portion of these taxes may be recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from the Fund's investments. The currencies of frontier markets, such as Vietnam, may be subject to more significant fluctuations and greater likelihood for speculation than the currencies of more developed markets.

The Vietnamese economy is also impacted by the intervention of the Communist government. Many companies listed on the exchanges are still partly state-owned and have a degree of state influence in their operations. State-owned and operated companies tend to be less efficient than privately owned companies, due to a lack of market competition.

The securities markets in Vietnam are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries. As a result, securities markets in Vietnam are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control, heavy regulation of labor and industry and inflation. Vietnam has experienced, and may in the future experience, a high inflation rate, which is at least partially a result of the country's large trade deficit. Due to governmental focus on economic growth at the expense of currency stability, the inflation rate may continue at a high level and economic stability could be threatened. Moreover, trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether. Also, market volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices.

Regulations in Vietnam may require the Fund to execute trades of securities of Vietnamese companies through a single broker. As a result, the Krane and the sub-adviser will have less flexibility to choose among brokers on behalf of the Fund than is typically the case for investment managers. In addition, because the process of purchasing securities in Vietnam requires that payment to the local broker occur prior to receipt of securities, failure of the broker to deliver the securities will adversely affect the Fund.

The government in Vietnam may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in Vietnam. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in Vietnam. Moreover, Vietnam may require governmental approval or special licenses prior to investments by foreign investors and may also require governmental approval in connection with the repatriation of capital by foreign investors. The Vietnamese government may limit the amount of investments by foreign investors in a particular industry and/or issuer and may limit such foreign investment to a certain class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of Vietnam and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors.

Vietnam may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, consequently, may be negatively affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which it trades. The economy may also be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which it trades. Vietnam is also subject to certain environmental risks, including typhoons and floods, as well as rapid environmental degradation due to industrialization and lack of regulation, which may negatively impact the value of investments in Vietnam.

Vietnam may be underprepared for global health crises. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many instruments; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; and disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability.

These factors, among others, make investing in issuers located or operating in Vietnam significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries.

Currency Transactions

The Funds may enter into spot currency transactions, foreign currency forward and foreign currency futures contracts. Foreign currency forward and foreign currency futures contracts are derivatives and are subject to derivatives risk.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. A forward foreign currency exchange contract ("forward contract") involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no margin deposit requirement.

A non-deliverable forward contract is a forward contract where there is no physical settlement of two currencies at maturity. Non-deliverable forward contracts are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make a payment to the other party (the "Counterparty") based on the change in market value or level of a specified currency. In return, the Counterparty agrees to make payment to the first party based on the return of a different specified currency. Non-deliverable forward contracts will usually be done on a net basis, with a Fund receiving or paying only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each non-deliverable forward contract is accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Trust's custodian bank. The risk of loss with respect to non-deliverable forward contracts generally is limited to the net amount of payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make or receive.

Foreign Currency Futures Contracts. A foreign currency futures contract is a contract involving an obligation to deliver or acquire the specified amount of a specific currency, at a specified price and at a specified future time. Futures contracts may be settled on a net cash payment basis rather than by the sale and delivery of the underlying currency.

Currency exchange transactions involve a significant degree of risk and the markets in which currency exchange transactions are effected are highly volatile, specialized and technical. Significant changes, including changes in liquidity and prices, can occur in such markets within very short periods of time, often within minutes. Currency exchange trading risks include, but are not limited to, exchange rate risk, maturity gap, interest rate risk, and potential interference by foreign governments through regulation of local exchange markets, foreign investment or particular transactions in foreign currency. If a Fund utilizes foreign currency transactions at an inappropriate time, such transactions may not serve their intended purpose of improving the correlation of a Fund's return with the performance of the underlying index and may lower a Fund's return. A Fund could experience losses if the value of any currency forwards and futures positions is poorly correlated with its other investments or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid market. Such contracts are subject to the risk that the counterparty will default on its obligations. In addition, a Fund will incur transaction costs, including trading commissions, in connection with certain foreign currency transactions.

Foreign Exchange Spot Transactions. The Funds may settle trades of holdings denominated in foreign currencies on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the prevailing rate in the foreign currency exchange market. A foreign exchange spot transaction, also known as FX spot, is an agreement between two parties to buy one currency against selling another currency at an agreed price for settlement on the spot date. The exchange rate at which the transaction is done is called the spot exchange rate. Unlike forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency futures contracts, which involve trading a particular amount of a currency pair at a predetermined price at some point in the future, the underlying currencies in a spot FX are exchanged following the settlement date.

Equity Securities

The Funds may invest in equity securities. Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company or partnership and include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants to acquire common stock, securities convertible into common stock, and investments in master limited partnerships. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a Fund invests will cause the NAV of a Fund to fluctuate. Global stock markets, including the U.S. stock market, tend to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when stock prices generally decline. The Funds may purchase equity securities traded on exchanges or the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. The Funds may invest in the types of equity securities described in more detail below.

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or by the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, a Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at a price above their "conversion value," which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities tend not to decline to the same extent because of the interest or dividend payments and the repayment of principal at maturity for certain types of convertible securities. However, securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities may also be expected to increase. At the same time, however, the difference between the market value of convertible securities and their conversion value will narrow, which means that the value of convertible securities will generally not increase to the same extent as the value of the underlying common stocks. Because convertible securities may also be interest-rate sensitive, their value may increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk, and are often lower-quality securities.

Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers. Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and frequent lack of depth of management. The securities of smaller companies are often traded in the OTC market and even if listed on a national securities exchange may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies are less likely to be liquid, may have limited market stability, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established growth companies or the market averages in general.

Warrants. Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

Rights. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Rights normally have a short life of usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new common stock at a lower price than the public offering price. An investment in rights may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.

Depositary Receipts. The Funds may invest in issuers located outside the United States directly, or in financial instruments that are indirectly linked to the performance of foreign issuers. Examples of such financial instruments include ADRs, Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), International Depository Receipts ("IDRs"), "ordinary shares," and "New York shares" issued and traded in the United States. ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts typically issued by U.S. banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. The underlying securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. The underlying securities are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer's home country. The depositary bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. Generally, ADRs in registered form are designed for use in domestic securities markets and are traded on exchanges or over-the-counter in the United States. GDRs, EDRs, and IDRs are similar to ADRs in that they are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer, however, GDRs, EDRs, and IDRs may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies, and are generally designed for use in specific or multiple securities markets outside the United States. EDRs, for example, are designed for use in European securities markets while GDRs are designed for use throughout the world. Ordinary shares are shares of foreign issuers that are traded abroad and on a U.S. exchange. New York shares are shares that a foreign issuer has allocated for trading in the United States. ADRs, ordinary shares, and New York shares all may be purchased with and sold for U.S. dollars.

Depositary receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored. Although the two types of depositary receipt facilities (unsponsored or sponsored) are similar, there are differences regarding a holder's rights and obligations and the practices of market participants. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer; typically, however, the depository requests a letter of non-objection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of the facility. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to depositary receipt holders with respect to the underlying securities.

Sponsored depositary receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depository, and the depositary receipt holders. With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the depositary receipts (such as dividend payment fees of the depository), although most sponsored depositary receipts holders may bear costs such as deposit and withdrawal fees. Depositories of most sponsored depositary receipts agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and information to the depositary receipt holders at the underlying issuer's request.

Depositary receipts may be unregistered and unlisted. A Fund's investments may also include ADRs that are not purchased in the public markets and are restricted securities that can be offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Depositary receipts may become illiquid. If adverse market conditions were to develop during the period between a Fund's decision to sell these types of ADRs and the point at which a Fund is permitted or able to sell such security, a Fund might obtain a price less favorable than the price that prevailed when it decided to sell.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Funds may invest in the securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Risks associated with investments in securities of REITs include decline in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, variations in rental income, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants, and increases in interest rates. In addition, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the values of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are also subject to heavy cash-flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income and net gains under the Code and to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act. If an issuer of debt securities collateralized by real estate defaults, it is conceivable that the REITs could end up holding the underlying real estate. Because REITs have ongoing fees and expenses, which may include management, operating and administration expenses, REIT shareholders, including a Fund, will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses in addition to the expenses of a Fund. However, such expenses are not considered to be Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and, therefore, are not reflected as such in a Fund's fee table.

Illiquid Securities

A Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The liquidity of an investment will be determined based on relevant market, trading, and investment specific considerations as set forth in the Fund's liquidity risk management program (the "Liquidity Program") as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Liquidity Rule"). Illiquid investments may trade at a discount to comparable, more liquid investments and the Fund may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments in a timely fashion or at their expected prices.

If illiquid investments exceed 15% of a Fund's net assets (including, for example, because of changes in the market value of its investments or because of redemptions), the Liquidity Rule and the Liquidity Program will require that certain remedial actions be taken. A Fund may not acquire illiquid investments if, immediately after the acquisition, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would be in illiquid investments.

Private Companies

The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in private companies including those that are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act. Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to "qualified institutional buyers," in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration.

To the extent investments in private companies are considered illiquid investments, the Fund intends to invest approximately 10% of its assets in such investments as measured at the time of investment. However, due to changes in the asset size of the Fund, the percentage of such investments held by the Fund may exceed 10%. The Fund's investments in private companies may exceed the above limits to the extent such investments are not categorized as illiquid. See "Illiquid Securities" below for more information. Investments in private companies involve greater risks than investments in securities of companies that have traded publicly on an exchange for extended periods of time. Investments in these companies are generally less liquid than investments in securities issued by public companies and may be difficult for the Fund to value.

Compared to public companies, private companies may have a more limited management group and limited operating histories with narrower, less established product lines and smaller market shares, which may cause them to be more vulnerable to competitors' actions, market conditions and consumer sentiment with respect to their products or services, as well as general economic downturns. In addition, private companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations. This could lead to bankruptcy or liquidation of such private company or the dilution or subordination of the Fund's investment in such private company.

There may be significantly less information available about private companies' business models, quality of management, earnings growth potential and other criteria used to evaluate their investment prospects and the little public information available about such companies may not be reliable. Because financial reporting obligations for private companies are not as rigorous as public companies, it may be difficult to fully assess the rights and values of certain securities issued by private companies. The Fund may only have limited access to a private company's actual financial results and there is no assurance that the information obtained by the Fund is reliable.

Although there is a potential for shares to increase in value if the company does issue shares in an initial public offering ("IPO"), IPOs are risky and volatile and may cause the value of the Fund's investment to decrease significantly. Moreover, because securities issued by private companies are generally not freely or publicly tradable, the Fund may not have the opportunity to purchase or the ability to sell these shares in the amounts or at the prices the Fund desires. The private companies the Fund may invest in may not ever issue shares in an IPO and a liquid market for their shares may never develop, which may negatively affect the price at which the Fund can sell these shares and make it more difficult to sell these shares, which could also adversely affect the Fund's liquidity. Furthermore, these investments may be subject to additional contractual restrictions on resale that would prevent the Fund from selling the company's securities for a period of time following any IPO. If the Fund invests in private companies or issuers, there is a possibility that Krane or a sub-adviser may obtain access to material non-public information about an issuer of private placement securities, which may limit the ability to sell such securities, could negatively impact the ability to manage the Fund since Krane or a sub-adviser may be required to sell other securities to meet redemptions, or could adversely impact the Fund's performance.

Initial Public Offerings

The Fund may invest in securities offered by companies in IPOs. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable capital gains that it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. Companies that offer securities in IPOs tend to typically have small market capitalizations and therefore their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those issued by larger companies. Certain companies offering securities in an IPO may have limited operating experience and, as a result, face a greater risk of business failure.

Derivatives

The Funds may use derivative instruments as part of their investment strategies. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to bonds, interest rates, currencies, commodities, and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments include forward currency contracts, currency and interest rate swaps, currency options, futures contracts, including index futures, options, options on futures contracts, structured notes, and swap contracts. A Fund's use of derivative instruments may be collateralized by investments in short term, high-quality U.S. money market securities.

Because a Fund may enter into (or "open") certain derivatives contracts with an initial investment that is less than the notional value of the contract, such contracts provide inherent economic leverage equal to the difference between the initial investment requirement (also known as initial margin requirement) and the notional value of the contract. A Fund reserves the right to modify its asset segregation policies in the future consistent with applicable law. A Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements of the Code for qualification as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal tax purposes.

The SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which regulates the use of derivatives for certain funds registered under the Investment Company Act ("Rule 18f-4"). Unless a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user" as defined in Rule 18f-4, Rule 18f-4, among other things, requires the fund to establish a comprehensive derivatives risk management program, to comply with certain value-at-risk based leverage limits, to appoint a derivatives risk manager and to provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding its derivatives positions. For funds that qualify as limited derivatives users, Rule 18f-4 requires a fund to have policies and procedures to manage its aggregate derivatives risk.

To the extent a Fund, except KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF, KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF, KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF and KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF, transacts in commodity interests (e.g., futures contracts, swap agreements, non-deliverable forward contracts), it will do so only in accordance with Rule 4.5 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Krane, on behalf of each Fund, except KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF, KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF, KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF and KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF, has filed or will file a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 so that it is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") with respect to such Funds.

Each of KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF, KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF is or will be registered as a commodity pool and Krane is registered as a "commodity pool operator" under the CEA and CFTC rules with respect to each such Fund.

Swap Agreements. The Funds may enter into swap agreements to manage or gain exposure to particular types of investments (including commodities, equity securities, interest rates or indices of equity securities in which a Fund otherwise could not invest efficiently), to help enhance the value of its portfolio or to help achieve its investment objective. The Funds may also enter into other types of swap agreements, including total return swaps, asset swaps, currency swaps and credit default swaps, and may write (sell) and purchase options thereon for hedging and non-hedging purposes.

Swap agreements historically have been individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors. Swap agreements can vary in term like other fixed-income investments. Most swap agreements are currently traded over-the-counter. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange one or more payments based, for example, on the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments (such as securities, indices, or other financial or economic interests). The gross payments to be exchanged (or "swapped") between the parties are calculated with respect to a notional amount, which is the predetermined dollar principal of the trade representing the hypothetical underlying quantity upon which payment obligations are computed. If a swap agreement provides for payment in different currencies, the parties may agree to exchange the principal amount. A swap also includes an instrument that is dependent on the occurrence, nonoccurrence or the extent of the occurrence of an event or contingency associated with a potential financial, economic or commercial consequence, such as a credit default swap.

Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price and yield. Swap agreements are subject to liquidity risk, meaning that a Fund may be unable to sell a swap agreement to a third party at a favorable price. Swap agreements may involve leverage and may be highly volatile; depending on how they are used, they may have a considerable impact on a Fund's performance. The risks of swap agreements depend upon a Fund's ability to terminate its swap agreements or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions. Swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments.

Some swaps currently are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared. Swaps that are centrally cleared are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organization involved in the transaction. For example, an investor could lose margin payments it has deposited with its futures commission merchant as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization if the clearing organization becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of the clearing organization, the investor may be entitled to the net amount of gains the investor is entitled to receive plus the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the clearing organization's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the investor.

To the extent a swap is not centrally cleared, the use of a swap involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the agreement. If a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap might decline, potentially resulting in losses to a Fund. Changing conditions in a particular market area, whether or not directly related to the referenced assets that underlie the swap agreement, may have an adverse impact on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. If a default occurs by the counterparty to such a transaction, a Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Following the passage of the Dodd-Frank Act and promulgation of related CFTC regulations, U.S. swap markets have undergone substantial change in recent years. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements are now required for all swap transactions in the U.S., and certain swaps may also be subject to margin, clearing and trade execution mandates, among other regulatory obligations. Regulations adopted by the CFTC, SEC and prudential regulators may require certain Fund counterparties to post and collect margin on OTC swaps, and exchanges also have minimum margin requirements for exchange-traded and cleared swaps. The prudential regulators issued final rules that require banks subject to their supervision to exchange variation and initial margin in respect of their obligations arising under OTC swap agreements with certain of their counterparties. The CFTC adopted similar rules that apply to CFTC-registered swap dealers that are not banks. Such rules will generally require a Fund to set aside additional eligible assets in order to meet the new variation and initial margin requirements when they enter into OTC swap agreements. The European Supervisory Authorities ("ESA"), various national regulators in Europe, the Australian Securities & Investment Commission, the Japanese Financial Services Agency and the Canadian Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions adopted rules and regulations that are similar to that of the U.S. prudential regulators. All such variation and initial margin requirements are now effective. Due to these regulations, a Fund may be required by its swap dealer counterparties to enter into additional documentation (including ISDA Credit Support Annexes), and post and collect margin related to its swap agreements.

CFTC regulations now also allow for the minimum transfer amount ("MTA") of initial and variation margin to apply separately to each separately managed investment account or sleeve ("SMA") that an asset manager is responsible for, rather than having to calculate the MTA across all accounts of a Fund or other counterparty. An SMA's MTA may be calculated separately from other SMAs of the same legal entity so long as it meets the following conditions: (1) the SMA is managed by an asset manager and is governed by an investment management agreement, pursuant to which the SMA owner has granted the asset manager authority with respect to certain of the owner's assets; (2) swaps are entered into by the asset manager on behalf of the SMA pursuant to the investment management agreement, and (3) the swaps of such SMA are subject to a master netting agreement that does not permit netting of initial or variation margin obligations across SMAs of the legal entity that have swaps outstanding with the applicable swap dealer counterparty; and (4) the MTA is no greater than $50,000 for each applicable SMA. As of the date of this SAI, the prudential regulators have not provided similar relief, although swaps dealers subject to a prudential regulator are expected to act in a manner consistent with the relief provided by the CFTC.

Regulations adopted by the prudential regulators require certain banks to include in a range of financial contracts, including swap agreements, terms delaying or restricting default, termination and other rights in the event that the bank and/or its affiliates become subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The regulations could limit a Fund's ability to exercise a range of cross-default rights if its counterparty, or an affiliate of the counterparty, is subject to bankruptcy or similar proceedings. Such regulations could further negatively impact a Fund's use of swaps.

Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names including, but not limited to, interest rate swaps, mortgage swaps, total return swaps, inflation swaps, asset swaps (where parties exchange assets, typically a debt security), currency swaps, equity swaps, credit default swaps, commodity-linked swaps, and contracts for differences. The Funds may also write (sell) and purchase options on swaps (swaptions).

Interest Rate Swaps, Mortgage Swaps, and Interest Rate "Caps," "Floors," and "Collars." In a typical interest rate swap agreement, one party agrees to make regular payments equal to a floating rate on a specified amount in exchange for payments equal to a fixed rate, or a different floating rate, on the same amount for a specified period. Mortgage swap agreements are similar to interest rate swap agreements, except the notional principal amount is tied to a reference pool of mortgages or index of mortgages. In an interest rate cap or floor, one party agrees, usually in return for a fee, to make payments under particular circumstances. For example, the purchaser of an interest rate cap has the right to receive payments to the extent a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed level; the purchaser of an interest rate floor has the right to receive payments to the extent a specified interest rate falls below an agreed level. An interest rate collar entitles the purchaser to receive payments to the extent a specified interest rate falls outside an agreed range.

Among other techniques, a Fund may use interest rate swaps to offset declines in the value of fixed income securities held by the Fund. In such an instance, a Fund may agree with a counterparty to pay a fixed rate (multiplied by a notional amount) and the counterparty to pay a floating rate multiplied by the same notional amount. If long-term interest rates rise, resulting in a diminution in the value of a Fund's portfolio, the Fund would receive payments under the swap that would offset, in whole or in part, such diminution in value; if interest rates fall, a Fund would likely lose money on the swap transaction. The Funds may also enter into constant maturity swaps, which are a variation of the typical interest rate swap. Constant maturity swaps are exposed to changes in long-term interest rate movements.

Total Return Swaps. The Funds may enter into total return swaps ("TRS") to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or market. The Funds may be either a total return receiver or a total return payer. Generally, the total return payer sells to the total return receiver an amount equal to all cash flows and price appreciation on a defined security or asset payable at periodic times during the swap term (*i.e.*, credit risk) in return for a periodic payment from the total return receiver based on a designated index (*e.g.*, the London Interbank Offered Rate, known as LIBOR or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, known as SOFR) and spread, plus the amount of any price depreciation on the reference security or asset. The total return payer does not need to own the underlying security or asset to enter into a total return swap. The final payment at the end of the swap term includes final settlement of the current market price of the underlying reference security or asset, and payment by the applicable party for any appreciation or depreciation in value. Usually, collateral must be posted by the total return receiver to secure the periodic interest-based and market price depreciation payments depending on the credit quality of the underlying reference security and creditworthiness of the total return receiver, and the collateral amount is marked-to-market daily equal to the market price of the underlying reference security or asset between periodic payment dates.

TRS may effectively add leverage to a Fund's portfolio because, in addition to its net assets, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If a Fund is the total return receiver in a TRS, then the credit risk for an underlying asset is transferred to the Fund in exchange for its receipt of the return (appreciation) on that asset. If a Fund is the total return payer, it is hedging the downside risk of an underlying asset but it is obligated to pay the amount of any appreciation on that asset.

Inflation Swaps. In an inflation swap, one party agrees to pay the cumulative percentage increase in a price index, such as the Consumer Price Index, over the term of the swap (with some lag on the referenced inflation index) and the other party agrees to pay a compounded fixed rate. Inflation swaps may be used to protect a Fund's NAV against an unexpected change in the rate of inflation measured by an inflation index.

Credit Default Swaps. In a credit default swap, the credit default protection buyer makes periodic payments, known as premiums, to the credit default protection seller. In return, the credit default protection seller will make a payment to the credit default protection buyer upon the occurrence of a specified credit event. A credit default swap can refer to a single issuer or asset, a basket of issuers or assets or index of assets, each known as the reference entity or underlying asset. The Funds may act as either the buyer or the seller of a credit default swap. A Fund may buy or sell credit default protection on a basket of issuers or assets, even if a number of the underlying assets referenced in the basket are lower-quality debt securities. In an unhedged credit default swap, a Fund buys credit default protection on a single issuer or asset, a basket of issuers or assets or index of assets without owning the underlying asset or debt issued by the reference entity. Credit default swaps involve greater and different risks than investing directly in the referenced asset, because, in addition to market risk, credit default swaps include liquidity, counterparty and operational risk.

Credit default swaps allow a Fund to acquire or reduce credit exposure to a particular issuer, asset or basket of assets. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. If a Fund is the credit default protection seller, the Fund will experience a loss if a credit event occurs and the credit of the reference entity or underlying asset has deteriorated. If a Fund is the credit default protection buyer, the Fund will be required to pay premiums to the credit default protection seller. In the case of a physically settled credit default swap in which a Fund is the protection seller, the Fund must be prepared to pay par for and take possession of debt of a defaulted issuer delivered to the Fund by the credit default protection buyer. Any loss would be offset by the premium payments a Fund receives as the seller of credit default protection.

Commodity-Linked Swaps. Commodity-linked swaps are two party contracts in which the parties agree to exchange the return or interest rate on one instrument for the return of a particular commodity, commodity index or commodity futures or options contract. The payment streams are calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional amount. A one-period swap contract operates in a manner similar to a forward or futures contract because there is an agreement to swap a commodity for cash at only one forward date. The Funds may engage in swap transactions that have more than one period and therefore more than one exchange of payments. A Fund may invest in total return commodity swaps to gain exposure to the overall commodity markets. In a total return commodity swap, a Fund will receive the price appreciation of a commodity index, a portion of the index, or a single commodity in exchange for paying an agreed-upon fee. If a commodity swap is for one period, a Fund will pay a fixed fee, established at the outset of the swap. However, if the term of a commodity swap is more than one period, with interim swap payments, a Fund will pay an adjustable or floating fee. With “floating” rate, the fee is pegged to a base rate such as LIBOR or SOFR, and is adjusted each period. Therefore, if interest rates increase over the term of the swap contract, a Fund may be required to pay a higher fee at each swap reset date.

Currency Swaps. A currency swap involves the exchange by a Fund and another party of the cash flows on a notional amount of two or more currencies based on the relative value differential among them, such as exchanging a right to receive a payment in foreign currency for the right to receive U.S. dollars. The Funds may enter into currency swaps (where the parties exchange their respective rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies). Currency swap agreements may be entered into on a net basis or may involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the entire principal value of another designated currency. In such cases, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Equity Swaps. Equity swaps are contracts that allow one party to exchange the returns, including any dividend income, on an equity security or group of equity securities for another payment stream. Under an equity swap, payments may be made at the conclusion of the equity swap or periodically during its term. The Funds may enter into equity swaps. An equity swap may be used to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in circumstances in which direct investment may be restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise deemed impractical or disadvantageous. Furthermore, equity swaps may be illiquid and a Fund may be unable to terminate its obligations when desired. In addition, the value of some components of an equity swap (such as the dividends on a common stock) may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Options on Swaps (Swaptions). A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. The purchaser of a swaption pays a premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, a Fund generally will incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swaption than when it purchases a swaption. When a Fund purchases a swaption, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised.

Contracts for Differences. The Funds may purchase contracts for differences ("CFDs"). A CFD is a form of equity swap in which its value is based on the fluctuating value of some underlying instrument (e.g., a single security, stock basket or index). A CFD is a privately negotiated contract between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to or receive from the buyer the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the opening of the contract and that instrument's value at the end of the contract. The buyer and seller are both required to post margin, which is adjusted daily, and adverse market movements against the underlying instrument may require the buyer to make additional margin payments. The buyer will also pay to the seller a financing rate on the notional amount of the capital employed by the seller less the margin deposit. A CFD is usually terminated at the buyer's initiative.

A CFD can be set up to take either a short or long position on the underlying instrument and enables a Fund to potentially capture movements in the share prices of the underlying instrument without the need to own the underlying instrument. By entering into a CFD transaction, a Fund could incur losses because it would face many of the same types of risks as owning the underlying instrument directly.

As with other types of swap transactions, CFDs also carry counterparty risk, which is the risk that the counterparty to the CFD transaction may be unable or unwilling to make payments or to otherwise honor its financial obligations under the terms of the contract, that the parties to the transaction may disagree as to the meaning or application of contractual terms, or that the instrument may not perform as expected. If the counterparty were to do so, the value of the contract, and of a Fund's shares, may be reduced.

Futures, Options and Options on Futures Contracts. The Funds may enter into U.S. or foreign futures contracts, options and options on futures contracts. When a Fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When a Fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when a Fund enters into the contract. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (*e.g.*, selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. The KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF intends to utilize futures and options contracts in a manner designed to limit its risk exposure to levels comparable to direct investment in securities.

Utilization of futures and options on futures by a Fund involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to the underlying index if the index underlying the futures contract differs from the underlying index. There is also the risk of loss by a Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option. The purchase of put or call options will be based upon predictions by a Fund as to anticipated trends, which predictions could prove to be incorrect.

The potential for loss related to the purchase of an option on a futures contract is limited to the premium paid for the option plus transaction costs. Because the value of the option is fixed at the point of sale, there are no daily cash payments by the purchaser to reflect changes in the value of the underlying contract; however, the value of the option changes daily and that change would be reflected in the NAV of a Fund. The potential for loss related to writing options is unlimited.

Although the KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF intends to enter into futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, there is no assurance that an active market will exist for the contracts at any particular time.

When the Fund writes a call option, it is obligated to sell a security to a purchaser at a specified price at any time until a certain date if the purchaser decides to exercise the option. The Fund will receive a premium for writing a call option. So long as the obligation of the call option continues, the Fund may be assigned an exercise notice, requiring it to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price. The Fund may be obligated to deliver securities underlying an option at less than the market price.

A call option is "covered" if the Fund simultaneously holds an equivalent position in the security underlying the option. When writing a covered call option, the Fund, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the security decline.

If a call option that the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium; however, that gain may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If a call option that the Fund has written is exercised, the Fund will realize a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying security.

When the Fund purchases a call option, it pays a premium to the writer for the right to purchase a security from the writer for a specified amount at any time until a certain date. The Fund generally would purchase a call option to offset a previously written call option or to protect itself against an increase in the price of a security it intends to purchase.

When the Fund writes a put option, it is obligated to acquire a security at a certain price at any time until a certain date if the purchaser decides to exercise the option. The Fund will receive a premium for writing a put option. When writing a put option, the Fund, in return for the premium, takes the risk that it must purchase the underlying security at a price that may be higher than the current market price of the security. If a put option that the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium.

When the Fund purchases a put option, it pays a premium to the writer for the right to sell a security to the writer for a specified amount at any time until a certain date. The Fund generally would purchase a put option to protect itself against a decrease in the market value of a security it owns.

General Information About Options on Securities. The exercise price of an option may be below, equal to, or above the market value of the underlying security at the time the option is written. Options normally have expiration dates between three and nine months from the date written. American-style options are exercisable at any time prior to their expiration date. European-style options are exercisable only immediately prior to their expiration date. The obligation under any option written by the Fund terminates upon expiration of the option or, at an earlier time, when the Fund offsets the option by entering into a "closing purchase transaction" to purchase an option of the same series. If an option is purchased by the Fund and is never exercised or closed out, the Fund will lose the entire amount of the premium paid.

Options are traded both on U.S. national securities exchanges and in the OTC market. Options also are traded on non-U.S. exchanges. Exchange-traded options are issued by a clearing organization affiliated with the exchange on which the option is listed; the clearing organization in effect guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option. In contrast, OTC options are contracts between the Fund and a counterparty, with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when the Fund sells (or purchases) an OTC option, it generally will be able to "close out" the option prior to its expiration only by entering into a closing transaction with the dealer to whom (or from whom) the Fund originally sold (or purchased) the option. There can be no assurance that the Fund would be able to liquidate an OTC option at any time prior to expiration. Unless the Fund is able to effect a closing purchase transaction in a covered OTC call option it has written, it will not be able to liquidate securities used as cover until the option expires or is exercised or until different cover is substituted. In the event of the counterparty's insolvency, the Fund may be unable to liquidate its options position and the associated cover.

The premium the Fund receives (or pays) when it writes (or purchases) an option is the amount at which the option is currently traded on the applicable market. The premium may reflect, among other things, the current market price of the underlying security, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security, the length of the option period, the general supply of and demand for credit, and the interest rate environment.

Closing transactions are effected in order to realize a profit (or minimize a loss) on an outstanding option, to prevent an underlying security from being called, or to permit the sale or the put of the underlying security. Furthermore, effecting a closing transaction permits the Fund to write another call option on the underlying security with a different exercise price or expiration date or both. There is, of course, no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at favorable prices. If the Fund cannot enter into such a transaction, it may be required to hold a security that it might otherwise have sold (or purchase a security that it might otherwise not have bought), in which case it would continue to be at market risk on the security.

The Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the transaction is less or more than the premium received from writing the call or put option. Because increases in the market price of a call option generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset, in whole or in part, by appreciation of the underlying security owned by the Fund; however, the Fund could be in a less advantageous position than if it had not written the call option.

The Fund pays brokerage commissions or spreads in connection with purchasing or writing options, including those used to close out existing positions. From time to time, the Fund may purchase an underlying security for delivery in accordance with an exercise notice of a call option assigned to it, rather than deliver the security from its inventory. In those cases, additional brokerage commissions are incurred.

The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities close, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets.

Additionally, volatility in the market for equity securities, which can impact a single stock or certain segments of stocks and can happen suddenly, can meaningfully increase the risk of loss associated with options.

FLEX Options. FLexible EXchange® Options ("FLEX Options") are customized option contracts available through national securities exchanges that are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"). FLEX Options are listed on a U.S. national securities exchange. FLEX Options provide investors with the ability to customize assets referenced by the options, exercise prices, exercise styles (*i.e.*, American-style, exercisable any time prior to the expiration date, or European-style, exercisable only on the option expiration date) and expiration dates, while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of over-the-counter ("OTC") options positions. Each option contract entitles the holder thereof to purchase (for the call options) or sell (for the put options) shares of the reference asset at the strike price.

The OCC guarantees performance by each of the counterparties to the FLEX Options, becoming the "buyer for every seller and the seller for every buyer," with the goal of protecting clearing members and options traders from counterparty risk.

The FLEX Options in which the Fund may invest will be options on an exchange-traded fund ("ETF" or "Reference Asset"). As such, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options will fluctuate with changes in the value of the securities included in, or held by, the Reference Asset, and thus the Reference Asset's price return. In addition to the value of the Reference Asset, the value of an option contract, in general, will reflect, among other things, the time remaining until its expiration date, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment, and general market conditions. Option contracts that expire unexercised have no value.

Each of the options exchanges has established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same asset that may be bought or written by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written on one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). Under these limitations, option positions of all investment companies advised by Krane are combined for purposes of these limits. Pursuant to these limitations, an exchange may order the liquidation of positions and may impose other sanctions or restrictions. These positions limits may restrict the number of listed options that the Fund may buy or sell.

The Fund may utilize FLEX Options that are cash-settled. Cash-settled option contracts give the holder the right to receive an amount (or owe an amount) of cash upon the exercise of the option contract. Gain or loss depends on changes in the value of the Reference Asset's price return relative to the strike price for a given option contract. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the Reference Asset's price return and the exercise price of the option contract times a specified multiple ("multiplier"), which determines the total value for each point of such difference.

If the Fund has purchased an option and exercises it before the closing value for that day is available, it runs the risk that the Reference Asset's price return may subsequently change. If such a change causes the exercised option to fall out of the money, the Fund will be required to pay the difference between the closing value of the Reference Asset's value and the exercise price of the option (times the applicable multiplier) to the assigned writer.

Structured Notes and Securities. The Funds may invest in structured instruments, including, without limitation, participation notes, certificates and warrants and other types of notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular stock or stock index. Structured instruments may be derived from or based on a single security or securities, an index, a commodity, debt issuance or a foreign currency (a "reference"), and their interest rate or principal may be determined by an unrelated indicator. Structured securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the reference may produce an increase or a decrease in the value of the structured security at maturity, or in the interest rate of the structured security. Structured securities may entail a greater degree of risk than other types of securities because a Fund bears the risk of the reference in addition to the risk that the counterparty to the structured security will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its obligations under the structured security to a Fund when due. A Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received in connection with a structured security in the event of the default or bankruptcy of the counterparty to the structured security. Structured securities may also be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities or more traditional debt securities.

Exchange-Traded Notes

A Fund may invest in exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"). ETNs are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities whose returns are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy, minus applicable fees. ETNs are traded on an exchange (e.g., the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE")) during normal trading hours; however, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to the day's market benchmark or strategy factor. ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments or provide principal protection. ETNs are subject to credit risk, including the credit risk of the issuer, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When a Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. A decision by a Fund to sell ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. In addition, although an ETN may be listed on an exchange, the issuer may not be required to maintain the listing, and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will exist for an ETN.

ETNs are also subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or a court will uphold, how a Fund characterizes and treats ETNs for tax purposes.

An ETN that is tied to a specific market benchmark or strategy may not be able to replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weighting of securities, commodities or other components in the applicable market benchmark or strategy. Some ETNs that use leverage can, at times, be relatively illiquid, and thus they may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price. Leveraged ETNs are subject to the same risk as other instruments that use leverage in any form.

The market value of ETNs may differ from their market benchmark or strategy. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETNs at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the securities, commodities or other components underlying the market benchmark or strategy that the ETN seeks to track. As a result, there may be times when an ETN trades at a premium or discount to its market benchmark or strategy.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

The Funds may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, or any rule, regulation or order of the SEC or interpretation thereof. Generally, a Fund may invest in the securities of another investment company (the "acquired company") provided that a Fund, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, does not own: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company; (ii) securities issued by the acquired company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of a Fund; or (iii) securities issued by the acquired company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of a Fund. Section 12(d)(1)(B) prohibits another investment company from selling its shares to a Fund if, after the sale (i) a Fund owns more than 3% of the other investment company's voting stock or (ii) a Fund and other investment companies, and companies controlled by them, own more than 10% of the voting stock of such other investment company. In addition, a Fund will not purchase a security issued by a closed-end fund if after such purchase a 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.

A Fund, however, may be permitted to invest in shares of certain investment companies beyond the limits contained in the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, if the Fund complies with the adopted framework for fund of funds arrangements under Rule 12d1-4. Pursuant to Rule 12d1-4, a Fund may be permitted to exceed the limits of Section 12 of the 1940 Act if the Fund complies with Rule 12d1-4's conditions, which contain elements from the SEC prior exemptive orders permitting fund of funds arrangements, including (i) limits on control and voting; (ii) required evaluations and findings; (iii) required fund of funds investment agreements; and (iv) limits on complex structures.

If a Fund invests in, and thus, is a shareholder of, another investment company, a Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by such other investment company, including advisory fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by a Fund to a Fund's own investment adviser and the other expenses that a Fund bears directly in connection with a Fund's own operations.

Consistent with the restrictions discussed above, a Fund may invest in several different types of investment companies from time to time, including mutual funds, ETFs, closed-end funds, foreign investment companies and business development companies ("BDCs"). For example, a Fund may elect to invest in another investment company when such an investment presents a more efficient investment option than buying securities individually. A Fund also may invest in investment companies that are included as components of an index, such as BDCs, to seek to track the performance of that index. A BDC is a less common type of closed-end investment company that more closely resembles an operating company than a typical investment company. BDCs generally focus on investing in, and providing managerial assistance to, small, developing, financially troubled, private companies or other companies that may have value that can be realized over time and with management assistance. Similar to an operating company, a BDC's total annual operating expense ratio typically reflects all of the operating expenses incurred by the BDC, and is generally greater than the total annual operating expense ratio of a mutual fund that does not bear the same types of operating expenses.

The main risk of investing in other investment companies is that a Fund will be exposed to the risks of the investments held by the other investment companies. The market prices of ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their NAVs). Index-based investment companies may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs, and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index, or strategy used to track the index.

Krane and a sub-adviser are subject to a conflict of interest in allocating a Fund's assets to investment companies from which they or their affiliates receive compensation or other benefits.

Sustainable Investing (KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF)

The Fund gives consideration to sustainability criteria when evaluating investment opportunities for the portfolio, consistent with the portfolio's investment objective and principal investment strategies. The application of sustainability criteria may result in the portfolio forgoing opportunities to buy certain investments when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling investments for sustainability reasons when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so. The application of sustainability criteria may result in the portfolio (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the portfolio's benchmark and (ii) performing differently than the portfolio's benchmark or other funds and strategies in the portfolio's peer group that do not take into account sustainability criteria or use different sustainability criteria or sustainable investment strategies. In addition, sectors and securities of companies that meet the sustainability criteria may shift into and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions. The consideration of sustainability criteria may adversely affect the portfolio's performance. The portfolio's sustainability criteria may be changed without shareholder approval. Furthermore, sustainability information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and third-party sustainability scores and other data may only take into account one or a few of many sustainability-related components of portfolio companies, which could cause the Fund to incorrectly assess a company's sustainable characteristics. Sustainable characteristic information, whether from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and subjective assessment. Moreover, the third-party data providers may differ in the data they provide for a given security or between industries, or may only take into account one of many sustainability-related components of a company.

Investing in Compliance with Islamic Principles (Shariah Investing) (KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF)

The consideration of Islamic principles restricts the Fund's ability to invest in certain types of issuers and securities, such as financial companies and conventional fixed income securities (bonds and other structured securities that give a fixed return based on an obligation or promise), and reduces the size of the universe of eligible securities in which the Fund can invest. As a result, the successful implementation of the Fund's investment strategy may limit its investment opportunities and adversely affect its performance, especially in comparison to a more diversified fund. Because Islamic principles preclude investment in interest-paying instruments, any cash or cash equivalents the Fund holds will not earn interest income.

Model and Data Risk (KraneShares Man Buyout Beta ETF)

Numeric will rely heavily on quantitative models (both proprietary models developed by it, and those supplied by third parties, collectively, "Models") and information and data both developed by it and those supplied by third parties (collectively, "Data"). In combination, Models and Data are used to value both current and potential investments and to provide risk management insights. Models and Data are known to have errors, omissions, imperfections and malfunctions (collectively, "System Events"). System Events in third-party Models are generally entirely outside of the control of Numeric.

Numeric seeks to reduce the incidence and impact of System Events, to the extent feasible, through a combination of internal testing, simulation, real-time monitoring, use of independent safeguards in the overall portfolio management process and often in the software code itself. Despite such testing, monitoring and independent safeguards, System Events will result in, among other things, the failure to properly gather and organize available data, the failure to take certain hedging or risk reducing actions and/or the taking of actions which increase certain risk(s)—all of which may have materially negative effects on the Fund and/or its returns. System Events in third-party provided Data are generally entirely outside the control of Numeric.

The research and modelling processes engaged in by Numeric are extremely complex and involve the use of financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, research and modelling; the results of this investment approach must then be translated into computer code. Although Numeric seeks to hire individuals skilled in each of these functions and to provide appropriate levels of oversight and employ other mitigating measures and processes, the complexity of the individual tasks, the difficulty of integrating such tasks, and the limited ability to perform "real world" testing of the end product, even with simulations and similar methodologies, raise the chances that Model code may contain one or more coding errors, thus potentially resulting in a System Event and further, one or more of such coding errors could adversely affect the Fund's investment performance.

The Underlying Index is highly reliant on the gathering, cleaning, culling and performing of analysis of large amounts of Data. Accordingly, Models rely heavily on appropriate Data inputs. However, it is impossible and impracticable to factor all relevant, available Data into forecasts, investment decisions and other parameters of the Models. Numeric will use its discretion to determine what Data to gather with respect to the Underlying Index and what subset of that Data the Models take into account to produce forecasts which may have an impact on ultimate constituents of the Underlying Index. In addition, due to the automated nature of Data gathering, the volume and depth of Data available, the complexity and often manual nature of Data cleaning, and the fact that the substantial majority of Data comes from third-party sources, it is inevitable that not all desired and/or relevant Data will be available to, or processed by, Numeric at all times. Irrespective of the merit, value and/or strength of a particular Model, it will not perform as designed if incorrect Data is fed into it which may lead to a System Event potentially subjecting the Fund to a loss. Further, even if Data is input correctly, "model prices" anticipated by the Data through the Models may differ substantially from market prices, especially for financial instruments with complex characteristics, such as derivatives.

Where incorrect or incomplete Data are available, Numeric may, and often will, continue to provide the Underlying Index based on the Data available to it. Additionally, Numeric may determine that certain available Data, while potentially useful in generating forecasts and/or making investment decisions, is not cost effective to gather due to, among other factors, the technology costs or third-party vendor costs and, in such cases, Numeric will not utilize such Data. Numeric has full discretion to select the Data it utilizes. Numeric may elect to use or may refrain from using any specific Data or type of Data in generating forecasts or making trading decisions with respect to the Models. The Data utilized in providing the Underlying Index or the underlying Models may not be (i) the most accurate data available or (ii) free of errors. The Data set used in connection with the Models is limited. The foregoing risks associated with gathering, cleaning, culling and analysis of large amounts of Data are an inherent part of investing with a quantitative, process-driven, systematic adviser such as Numeric.

When Models and Data prove to be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential losses and such losses may be compounded over time. For example, by relying on Models and Data, the Underlying Index may be induced to buy certain investments at prices that are too high, to sell certain other investments at prices that are too low, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. In addition, Models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses on a cash flow and/or a mark-to-market basis. Furthermore, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market event or disruption of some kind), Models may produce unexpected results which may or may not be System Events.

Errors in Models and Data are often extremely difficult to detect, and, in the case of Models, the difficulty of detecting System Events may be exacerbated by the lack of design documents or specifications. Regardless of how difficult their detection appears in retrospect, some System Events may go undetected for long periods of time and some may never be detected. Finally, when a System Event is detected, Numeric, in its sole discretion, may choose not to address or fix such System Event. When a System Event is detected, Numeric generally will not, as part of the review of circumstances leading to the System Event, perform a materiality analysis on the potential impact of a System Event. Numeric believes that the testing and monitoring performed on Models will enable Numeric to identify and address those System Events that a prudent person managing a quantitative, systematic and computerized investment program would identify and address by correcting the underlying issue(s) giving rise to the System Events, however there is no guarantee of the success of such processes. Shareholders should assume that System Events and their ensuing risks and impact are an inherent part of investing in the Fund. Accordingly, Numeric does not expect to disclose discovered System Events to the Fund or to shareholders. Other than in relation to losses arising from Numeric's breach of its applicable standard of care in accordance with the investment subadvisory agreement, the Fund will bear the risks associated with the reliance on Models and Data including bearing all losses related to System Events.

Cap-and-Invest (KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF)

Cap-and-invest programs and related markets are new and based on scientific principles that are subject to debate. Cap-and-invest programs have arisen primarily due to relative international consensus with respect to scientific evidence indicating a correlative relationship between the rise in global temperatures and extreme weather events, on the one hand, and the rise in Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions in the atmosphere, on the other hand. If this consensus were to break down, cap-and-invest programs and the value of the Fund may be negatively affected.

Scientists are still debating whether the rise in atmospheric GHGs is caused by human activity such as GHG emissions generated through the burning of fossil fuels, as well as the acceptable level of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere. If the science supporting the relationship or the acceptable level of GHG concentrations is discredited or proved to be incorrect or inaccurate, it may negatively affect cap-and-invest programs and the value of the Fund.

There is no assurance that cap-and-invest programs will continue to exist. Cap-and-invest may not prove to be an effective method of reduction in GHG emissions. As a result or due to other factors, cap-and-invest programs may be terminated or may not be renewed upon their expiration. The EU ETS is organized into a number of phases, each with a predetermined duration. Currently, the EU ETS is in Phase III. There can be no assurance that the EU ETS will enter into a new phase as scheduled.

New technologies may arise that may diminish or eliminate the need for cap-and-invest markets. Ultimately, the cost of emissions credits is determined by the cost of actually reducing emissions levels. If the price of credits becomes too high, it will be more economical for companies to develop or invest in green technologies, thereby suppressing the demand for credits and adversely affecting the price of the Fund.

Cap-and-invest programs set emission limits (i.e., the right to emit a certain quantity of GHG emissions), which can be allocated or auctioned to the parties in the mechanism up to the total emissions cap. This allocation may be larger or smaller than is needed for a stable price of credits and can lead to large price volatility, which could affect the value of the Fund. Depending upon the industries covered under each cap-and-invest mechanism represented in the Index, unpredictable demand for their products and services can affect the value of GHG emissions credits. For example, very mild winters or very cool summers can decrease demand for electric utilities and therefore require fewer carbon credits to offset reduced production and GHG emissions.

The ability of the GHG emitting companies to pass on the cost of emissions credits to consumers can affect the price of the carbon credit futures. If the price of emissions can be passed on to the end customer with little impact upon consumer demand, it is likely that industries may continue emitting and purchase any shortfall in the market at the prevailing price. If, however, the producer is unable to pass on the cost, it may be incentivized to reduce production in order to decrease its need for offsetting emissions credits, which could adversely affect the price of carbon credit futures and the Fund.

Regulatory risk related to changes in regulation and enforcement of cap-and-invest programs could also adversely affect market behavior. If fines or other penalties for non-compliance are not enforced, incentives to purchase GHG credits will deteriorate, which could result in a decline in the price of emissions credits and a drop in the value of the Fund. In addition, as cap-and-invest markets develop, new regulation with respect to these markets may arise, which could have a negative effect on the value and liquidity of the cap-and-invest markets and the Fund.

Representative Sampling and Index Replication

"Representative sampling" is a strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to a Fund's Underlying Index to the extent a Fund has an Underlying Index in its Principal Investment Strategies. Such securities are expected to have, in the aggregate, characteristics similar to those of the Underlying Index. A Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index when using a representative sampling strategy. Holding all of the securities in approximately the same weights as they appear in the Underlying Index would be considered a replication strategy. In all cases, a Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index. There also may be instances in which a Fund is underweight or overweight a security in the Underlying Index and each Fund may choose to sell, or not buy, a component of its Underlying Index, including to the extent it would not be legally permissible for the Fund to hold such securities, in anticipation of liquidity needs, to prevent adverse tax consequences and/or events or as otherwise may be necessary to comply with applicable laws or regulations, the Fund's investment policies and restrictions or the rules promulgated by the Fund's listing exchange.

Tracking Error

Funds that seek to track an Underlying Index (or "Index") with respect to all or a portion of their portfolio may experience tracking error, which is a performance difference relative to the Underlying Index. A number of factors may contribute to a Fund's tracking error. For example, the following factors may affect the ability of a Fund to achieve correlation with the performance of the Underlying Index: (1) Fund expenses, including brokerage (which may be increased by high portfolio turnover); (2) fluctuations in currency exchange rates; (3) a Fund holding less than all of the securities in the Underlying Index and/or securities not included in the Underlying Index; (4) an imperfect correlation between the performance of instruments held by a Fund, such as swaps, futures contracts and options, and the performance of the underlying securities in the market; (5) bid-ask spreads (the effect of which may be increased by portfolio turnover); (6) a Fund holding instruments traded in a market that has become illiquid or disrupted; (7) Fund share prices being rounded to the nearest cent; (8) changes to the Underlying Index that are not disseminated in advance; (9) the need to conform a Fund's portfolio holdings to comply with investment restrictions or policies or regulatory or tax law requirements; (10) the time difference between the close of the foreign market on which foreign securities are traded and the time a Fund prices its shares; or (11) early or unanticipated closings of the markets on which the holdings of a Fund trade, resulting in the inability of a Fund to execute intended portfolio transactions. To the extent a Fund engages in fair value pricing, the day-to-day correlation of a Fund's performance may tend to vary from the closing performance of the Underlying Index.

Borrowing

The Funds may borrow money to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Borrowing for investment purposes is a form of leverage. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk. Because substantially all of a Fund's assets will fluctuate in value, whereas the interest obligations on borrowings may be fixed, the NAV of a Fund will increase more when a Fund's portfolio assets increase in value and decrease more when a Fund's portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case. Moreover, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the returns on the borrowed funds. A Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit, which would further increase the cost of borrowing. Under adverse conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Although it has not entered into a credit facility (other than any overdrafts permitted by the Funds' custodian), a Fund may borrow money to facilitate management of a Fund's portfolio by enabling a Fund to meet redemption requests when the liquidation of portfolio instruments would be inconvenient or disadvantageous, and for temporary or emergency purposes, such as trade settlements and as necessary to distribute to shareholders any income required to maintain the Fund's status as a RIC. In this regard, a Fund may enter into a credit facility to borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes, including the funding of shareholder redemption requests, trade settlements, and as necessary to distribute to shareholders any income required to maintain a Fund's status as a RIC. Such borrowing is not for investment purposes and will be repaid by a Fund promptly. As required by the 1940 Act, a Fund must maintain continuous asset coverage (total assets, including assets acquired with borrowed funds, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of all amounts borrowed. If, at any time, the value of a Fund's assets should fail to meet this 300% coverage test, a Fund, within three days (not including Sundays and holidays), will reduce the amount of a Fund's borrowings to the extent necessary to meet this 300% coverage requirement. Maintenance of this percentage limitation may result in the sale of portfolio securities at a time when investment considerations otherwise indicate that it would be disadvantageous to do so.

While the Funds do not anticipate doing so, each Fund is authorized to pledge (*i.e.*, transfer a security interest in) portfolio securities in an amount up to one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets in connection with any borrowing.

Bank Deposits and Obligations

The Funds may invest in deposits and other obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. banks and financial institutions. Deposits and obligations of banks and financial institutions include certificates of deposit, time deposits, and bankers' acceptances. Certificates of deposit and time deposits represent an institution's obligation to repay funds deposited with it that earn a specified interest rate. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates, while time deposits are non-negotiable deposits. A banker's acceptance is a time draft drawn on and accepted by a bank that becomes a primary and unconditional liability of the bank upon acceptance. Investments in obligations of non-U.S. banks and financial institutions may involve risks that are different from investments in obligations of U.S. banks. These risks include future unfavorable political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, currency controls, interest limitations or other governmental restrictions that might affect the payment of principal or interest on the securities held in a Fund. All investments in deposits and other obligations are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that a Fund may lose its investments in these instruments if, for example, the issuing financial institution collapses and is unable to meet its obligations. This risk is more acute for investments in deposits and other obligations that are not insured by a government or private entity. For a discussion of the risks of a Fund holding cash in mainland China, please see the "PRC Custodian and Dealer/Settlement Agent" section above.

Portfolio Turnover

In general, Krane or a sub-adviser manages each Fund without regard to restrictions on portfolio turnover. The Funds' investment strategies may produce high portfolio turnover rates. To the extent a Fund invests in derivative or other instruments with short maturities, the instruments generally will have short-term maturities and, thus, be excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover. The value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of a Fund's shares also is excluded from the calculation of the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. As a result, a Fund's reported portfolio turnover may be low despite relatively high portfolio activity which would, in turn, produce correspondingly greater expenses for a Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities. Generally, the higher the rate of portfolio turnover of a fund, the higher these transaction costs borne by a fund and its long-term shareholders. Such sales may result in the realization of taxable capital gains (including short-term capital gains, which, when distributed, are generally taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates) for certain taxable shareholders.

"Portfolio Turnover Rate" is defined under the rules of the SEC as the lesser of the value of the securities purchased or of the securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one-year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, derivatives and instruments with a remaining maturity of less than one-year are excluded from the calculation of the portfolio turnover rate. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover may include commercial paper, futures contracts and option contracts because they generally have a remaining maturity of less than one-year.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which a Fund purchases securities or other obligations from a bank or securities dealer (or its affiliate) and simultaneously commits to resell them to a counterparty at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased obligations. A Fund maintains custody of the underlying obligations prior to their repurchase, either through its regular custodian or through a special "triparty" custodian or sub-custodian that maintains separate accounts for both a Fund and its counterparty. Thus, the obligation of the counterparty to pay the repurchase price on the date agreed to or upon demand is, in effect, secured by such obligations.

Repurchase agreements carry certain risks not associated with direct investments in securities, including a possible decline in the market value of the underlying obligations. If their value becomes less than the repurchase price, plus any agreed-upon additional amount, the counterparty must provide additional collateral so that at all times the collateral is at least equal to the repurchase price plus any agreed-upon additional amount. The difference between the total amount to be received upon repurchase of the obligations and the price that was paid by a Fund upon acquisition is accrued as interest and included in its net investment income. Repurchase agreements collateralized by instruments other than U.S. government securities (such as commercial paper and corporate bonds) are subject to special risks as they may not have the benefit of certain protections in the event of the counterparty's insolvency. If the seller or guarantor becomes insolvent, a Fund may suffer delays, costs and possible losses in connection with the disposition of collateral.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to its agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to a Fund's limitation on borrowings and may be entered into only with banks or securities dealers or their affiliates.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold by a Fund might be unable to deliver them when a Fund seeks to repurchase. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the buyer or trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

Each Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, a Fund remains the beneficial owner of the loaned securities and continues to be entitled to payments in amounts approximately equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities. A Fund also has the right to terminate a loan at any time. A Fund does not have the right to vote on securities while they are on loan. Loans of portfolio securities will not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of a Fund's total assets (including the value of all assets received as collateral for the loan). A Fund will receive collateral in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. If the collateral consists of cash, a Fund will reinvest the cash and pay the borrower a pre-negotiated fee or "rebate" from any return earned on the investment. Should the borrower of the securities fail financially, a Fund may experience delays or trouble in recovering the loaned securities or exercising its rights in the collateral. In a loan transaction, a Fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral. Krane and a sub-adviser are subject to potential conflicts of interest because the compensation paid to them increases in connection with any net income received by a Fund from a securities lending program.

Cyber-Security Risk

Each Fund, and its service providers, may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund or its advisors, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact a Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject a Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. A Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. While a Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, a Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect a Fund or its shareholders. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issues or securities in which a Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, whenever a fundamental or non-fundamental investment policy or limitation states that a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of a Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, other than with respect to a Fund's limitations on borrowings, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with a Fund's investment policies and limitations.

Fundamental Policies

The investment limitations below are fundamental policies of each Fund, and cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of each Fund's outstanding shares. The term "majority of the outstanding shares" means the vote of (i) 67% or more of each Fund's shares present at a meeting, if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of each Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of each Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less. For these purposes, each Fund may not –

1. Issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive relief, except as follows:

    - KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF and KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

2. Borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive relief, except as follows:

    - KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF and KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

3. Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in the disposition of portfolio securities.

4. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate, real estate investment trusts or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).

5. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and other financial instruments or from investing in issuers engaged in the commodities business or securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities), except as follows:

    - KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF, KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF, KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF and KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF (formerly KraneShares Emerging Markets Consumer Technology Index ETF) may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in issuers engaged in the commodities business or securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities); and

    - KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF and KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).

6. Lend any security or make any other loan except as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive relief. This limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments permissible under the Fund's investment policies, except as follows:

    - KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF and KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF may not lend any security or make any other loan except as permitted under the 1940 Act. This means that no more than 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets would be lent to other parties. This limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments permissible under the Fund's investment policies.

7. Purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or any non-U.S. government, or their respective agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry (excluding investment companies) or groups of industries, except that the Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of the same industry to approximately the same extent that the Fund's (Underlying) Index concentrates in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, except as follows:

    - KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF, KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF, KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF, KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF, KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF, KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF, KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF (formerly KraneShares Emerging Markets Consumer Technology Index ETF), may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or any non-U.S. government, or their respective agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry, except that the Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of the same industry to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries.

- KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or any non-U.S. government, or their respective agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry (excluding investment companies) or groups of industries, except that the Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of companies whose principal business are in industries in the technology sector.

For purposes of the Funds' fundamental policies with respect to concentration:

- While the KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF is actively managed, the KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF invests 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the component securities of the Index or in instruments that have economic characteristics similar to those in the Index and writes (sells) covered call options on the Index or in instruments that have economic characteristics similar to writing covered call options on the Index. The Index is currently the CSI Overseas China Internet Index; and

- To the extent a Fund's fundamental policy with respect to concentration references an Index or Underlying Index, the reference is to the Index or Underlying Index in the Principal Investment Strategies, except for KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF, each Fund's Index is the Fund's benchmark index or the Index that the Fund seeks to track.

Each Fund's fundamental policies will be interpreted broadly. For example, the policies will be interpreted to refer to the 1940 Act and the related rules as they are in effect from time to time, and to interpretations of or relating to the 1940 Act by the SEC and others as they are given from time to time. When a policy provides that an investment practice may be conducted as permitted by the 1940 Act, the policy will be interpreted to mean either that the 1940 Act expressly permits the practice or that the 1940 Act does not prohibit the practice.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

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

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

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities

The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing the management and affairs of each Fund and the Trust. The Board considers and approves contracts, as described herein, under which certain companies provide essential management and administrative services to the Trust. Like most ETFs, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the day-to-day management of risk, is performed by third-party service providers, such as Krane, a sub-adviser where applicable, the Distributor and the Administrator (as defined below). The Board oversees the Trust's service providers and overall risk management. Risk management seeks to identify and eliminate or mitigate the potential effects of risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust or a Fund. Under the overall supervision of the Board and the Audit Committee (discussed in more detail below), the service providers to the Funds employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks relevant to the operations of the Trust and a Fund to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (*e.g.*, Krane is responsible for the oversight of a sub-adviser) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that activity.

Consistent with its responsibility for oversight of the Trust and the Funds, the Board oversees the management of risks relating to the administration and operations of the Trust and the Funds. Krane, as part of its responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of the Funds, is responsible for day-to-day risk management for the Funds. The Board performs its risk management oversight directly and, as to certain matters, through its committees. The following provides an overview of the principal, but not all, aspects of the Board's oversight of risk management for the Trust and the Funds.

In general, each Fund's risks include, among others, investment risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk and operational risk. The Funds' service providers, including Krane and sub-adviser, as applicable, are responsible for adopting policies, procedures and controls designed to address various risks within their purview. Further, Krane is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the investments and operations of each sub-adviser. The Board also oversees risk management for the Trust and the Funds through review of regular reports, presentations and other information from officers of the Trust and other persons. In addition to reports from Krane, the Board also receives reports regarding other service providers to the Trust on a periodic or regular basis.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of a Fund services provided to the Funds by Krane and any sub-adviser and receives information from them on a periodic basis. In connection with its consideration of whether to approve and/or renew the advisory agreements with Krane and any sub-adviser, the Board will request information allowing the Board to review such services. The Board also receives reports related to Krane's and any sub-adviser's adherence to each Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with the stated policies of a Fund. In addition, the Board regularly receives information about each Fund's performance and investments.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer meets regularly with the Board to review and discuss compliance and other issues. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser and any sub-adviser. The report generally seeks to address: the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board normally also receives reports from the Trust's service providers regarding Fund operations, portfolio valuation and other matters. Annually, an independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Trust's financial statements, focusing on certain areas of risk to the Trust and the Trust's internal controls.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect a Fund can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve a Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, despite the periodic reports the Board receives and the Board's discussions with the service providers to a Fund, it may not be made aware of all relevant information about certain risks. Most of the Trust's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through Krane and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Trust's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

Members of the Board and Officers of the Trust

Set forth below are the names, years of birth, position with the Trust, term of office, the principal occupations for a minimum of the last five years, number of portfolios overseen by, and other directorships of each of the persons currently serving as members of the Board and as Executive Officers of the Trust. Also included below is the term of office for each of the Executive Officers of the Trust. The members of the Board serve as Trustees for the life of the Trust or until retirement, removal, or their office is terminated pursuant to the Trust's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust.

The Chairman of the Board, Jonathan Krane, is an interested person of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act. No single Independent Trustee serves as a lead Independent Trustee. The Board has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics the Trust and its operations. The Board made this determination in consideration of, among other things, Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust (*i.e.*, "Independent Trustees") constitute at least fifty percent (50%) of the Board, the Audit Committee is composed of the Independent Trustees, and the Board oversees only a certain number of funds (and classes of shares).

Name, Address and Year of Birth of Trustee/Officer	Position(s) Held with the Trust, Term of Office and Length of Time Served (or Year Service Began)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/ Officer	Other Directorships Held by Trustee/Officer During Past 5 Years
Interested Trustee				
Jonathan Krane* (1968) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Trustee and Chairman of the Board, No set term; served since 2012	Chief Executive Officer of Krane Funds Advisors, LLC from 2011 to present.	37	Director of Krane California Carbon Allowance Fund, Ltd. from 2024 to present. Director of KraneShares ETC plc from 2024 to present. Director of KraneShares ICAV from 2021 to present.

Name, Address and Year of Birth of Trustee/Officer	Position(s) Held with the Trust, Term of Office and Length of Time Served (or Year Service Began)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/ Officer	Other Directorships Held by Trustee/Officer During Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees				
Luis Berruga (1977) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Trustee, No set term; served since 2024	Founder and Managing Partner of LBS Capital (family office and advisory business) from 2024 to present. Chief Executive Officer of Global X ETFs from 2018 to 2023. Chief Executive Officer of Global X Management Company LLC ("Global X") from 2014 to 2023; Chief Operating Officer of Global X in 2018; Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of Global X from 2014 to 2018.	37	Independent Director of Sol Strategies from 2025 to present. Independent Director of VistaOne Fund from 2025 to present. Independent Director of Tidal Trust IV from 2025 to present. Interested Trustee of Global X Funds from 2018 to 2023.
John Ferguson (1966) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Trustee, No set term; served since 2012	President and CCO of Three Fifty Eight Investment Group, LLC from 2024 to present. Advisor to CEO and CCO of Covey Advisors LLC from 2023 to 2024. Chief Operating Officer of Shrewsbury River Capital from 2017 to 2020. Chief Operating Officer of Kang Global Investors LP (hedge fund adviser) from 2014 to 2016. President of Alden Global Capital, LLC (hedge fund adviser) from 2012 to 2014 (formerly, Chief Operating Officer from 2011 to 2012). Senior Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of K2 Advisors, LLC from 2005 to 2011.	37	Independent Director of Pula Capital Offshore Fund Ltd. (Cayman) from 2024 to present. Independent Director of K2 Advisors Offshore Fund Complex from 2022 to present.
Matthew Stroyman (1968) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Trustee, No set term; served since 2012	Founder and President of BlackRidge Ventures from 2018 to present (principal investment activities and strategic advisory services in a variety of industries to clients and partners that include institutional investment firms, family offices and high net-worth individuals).	37	None

Name, Address and Year of Birth of Trustee/Officer	Position(s) Held with the Trust, Term of Office and Length of Time Served (or Year Service Began)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee/ Officer	Other Directorships Held by Trustee/Officer During Past 5 Years
Officers				
Jonathan Krane* (1968) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, No set term; served since 2012	Chief Executive Officer of Krane Funds Advisors, LLC from 2011 to present.	37	None
Jennifer Tarleton (formerly Krane) (1966) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Vice President and Secretary, No set term; served since 2012	Vice President of Krane Funds Advisors, LLC from 2011 to present.	37	None
Michael Quain (1957) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer, No set term; served since 2015	Principal/President of Quain Compliance Consulting, LLC from 2014 to present.	37	None
John Bourgeois (1973) SEI Investments Company One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456	Assistant Treasurer, No set term; served since 2024	Director of Accounting, SEI Investments Global Fund Services from May 2024 to present. Fund Accounting Manager, SEI Investments Global Fund Services from June 2001 to May 2024.	37	None
Odette Gafner (1983) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Vice President, No set term; served since 2026	Chief Compliance Officer, Krane Fund Advisors, LLC from 2019 to present. Compliance VP, BlackRock, from 2007 to 2019	37	None
Jonathan Shelon (1974) 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017	Vice President and Assistant Secretary, No set term; served since 2019	Chief Operating Officer, Krane Funds Advisors, LLC from 2015 to present. Chief Investment Officer of Specialized Strategies, J.P. Morgan from 2011 to 2015.	37	None

* Mr. Krane is an “interested” person of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, by virtue of his ownership and controlling interest in Krane.

Board Standing Committees

The Board has established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee. Messrs. Berruga, Ferguson and Stroyman are members of the Trust's Audit Committee (the "Audit Committee") and Mr. Ferguson is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to oversee the financial reporting process and internal controls of the Trust, including recommending the appointment and compensation of the Trust's independent auditors, and reviewing any significant disputes regarding financial reporting between Trust management and such independent auditors. Under the terms of the Audit Committee charter adopted by the Board, the Audit Committee is authorized to, among other things, (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of a Fund's financial statements and the independent audits thereof; (iii) assist the Board with oversight of the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust's accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audits; (iv) approve, prior to appointment, the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors and, in connection therewith, review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent auditors; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Board of the Trust has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Audit Committee held four meetings.

The Audit Committee also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee ("QLCC") for the Trust. The function of the QLCC is to receive, review and recommend resolution with respect to any report made or referred to the QLCC by an attorney of evidence of a material violation of applicable U.S. federal or state securities law, material breach of a fiduciary duty under U.S. federal or state law or a similar material violation by the Trust or by any officer, trustee, employee, or agent of the Trust. The QLCC meets as needed and during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, did not meet.

Nominating Committee. Messrs. Berruga, Ferguson and Stroyman are members of the Trust's Nominating Committee and Mr. Stroyman is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Nominating Committee are to (i) identify, select and nominate the appropriate number of candidates for election or appointment as members of the Board and (ii) recommend to the Board for its consideration any appropriate changes to the number or qualification of Board members. The Nominating Committee is solely responsible for the selection and nomination of the Trust's Independent Trustees and does not consider nominations for the office of Trustee made by Trust shareholders. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Nominating Committee held two meetings.

Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of his ability to review and understand information about the Trust and each Fund provided by management, to identify and request other information he may deem relevant to the performance of the Trustees' duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of a Fund, and to exercise his business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of a Fund's shareholders. The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on his experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Krane should serve as Trustee because of his knowledge of, and the executive positions he holds, or has held, in the financial services industry. Specifically, Mr. Krane currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. Mr. Krane contributes expertise and institutional knowledge relating to both the Adviser and the Trust. Prior to founding the Adviser, Mr. Krane also served as Chief Executive Officer of the China division of a multinational company, where he gained valuable experience in managing a business and critical knowledge of business and investment opportunities in China. In addition, he has served on the boards of different corporations and, in doing so, has first-hand knowledge of the fiduciary duties and responsibilities bestowed upon trustees and directors. The Board believes that Mr. Krane's experience serving as Chief Executive Officer for multiple businesses in the financial services industry, his familiarity with the KraneShares complex, and his experience in serving on the boards of various companies qualify him to serve as a Trustee of the Trust.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Ferguson should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained working in the financial services and legal industries over the years. In particular, Mr. Ferguson has extensive experience in managing global investment adviser firms, including the management, creation and operation of hedge funds. Mr. Ferguson has also served as a corporate securities and tax attorney assisting and counseling clients with the organization and creation of both domestic and offshore funds. In addition, Mr. Ferguson has served as an officer for two registered investment companies and, in doing so, has gained experience and knowledge regarding the mutual fund industry. The Board believes that Mr. Ferguson's experience in the financial services, fund and legal industries and his day-to-day work in managing investment advisory firms, qualify him to serve as a Trustee of the Trust.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Stroyman should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained working in the financial services and real estate industries. Working as an investment banker early in his career, Mr. Stroyman developed a strong base of knowledge regarding corporate finance, structuring, public and private securities, and company valuations. Through his work in the real estate industry and relationships with large investment management firms, Mr. Stroyman has gained an understanding of sophisticated financial products. He has advised institutional clients including pension funds, endowments and other qualified investors in asset management, risk assessment, and repositioning and disposition of underperforming assets. The Board believes that the knowledge Mr. Stroyman has gained over the years working in the financial services and real estate industries and his value and understanding of fiduciary duties and responsibilities assigned to board members qualify him to serve as Trustee of the Trust.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Berruga should serve as Trustee because of his extensive knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry. In particular, Mr. Berruga has extensive experience managing a global investment advisory firm and exchange-traded fund sponsor, giving him a strong understanding of product development related to and operation of exchange-traded funds. In addition, Mr. Berruga serves or has served as a board member of various operating companies, exchange-traded funds and private funds, and thus has first-hand knowledge of the fiduciary duties and responsibilities bestowed upon trustees and directors. The Board believes that the knowledge Mr. Berruga has gained over the years working in the exchange-traded fund industry and his value and understanding of fiduciary duties and responsibilities assigned to board members qualify him to serve as Trustee of the Trust.

As of March 31, 2026, none of the Independent Trustees or members of their immediate family, beneficially owned or owned of record securities representing interests in Krane, any sub-adviser or distributor of the Trust, or any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with such persons. For this purpose, "immediate family member" includes an Independent Trustee's spouse, children residing in the same household and dependents of the Independent Trustee.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members

As of December 31, 2025, the Trustees beneficially owned the amounts of Fund shares and shares of other series of the Trust. "Beneficial ownership" is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act").

Trustee	Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership of Funds
Luis Berruga	None	None
John Ferguson	KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$50,001-$100,000
Jonathan Krane	KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares Asia Pacfic High Income USD Bond ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$1-$10,000
Matthew Stroyman	None	None

Because KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Trustees did not own such Funds' shares.

Board Compensation

Trustees who are "interested persons" of Krane are not compensated by the Trust for their service as a Trustee. Effective September 1, 2023, the Trustees receive compensation from the Trust in the amount of $190,000 per year. Each Fund bears a proportionate share of Trustee compensation and expenses based on its relative net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, each of Messrs. Berruga, Ferguson and Stroyman received aggregate compensation from the Trust in the amount of $190,000. None of the Trustees accrued or received any retirement or pension benefits.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Krane" or "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and Krane (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"). Krane is a Delaware limited liability company registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). Krane's offices are located at 280 Park Ave, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Krane is responsible for reviewing, supervising and administering each Fund's investment program and the general management and administration of the Trust. Krane may engage a subadviser to assist it in managing a Fund's investments, but will be responsible for overseeing any subadvisers. Krane arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for each Fund to operate. Krane manages each Fund's business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and permits its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the Trust. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Krane bears all of its own costs associated with providing advisory services to the Funds. As part of the Investment Advisory Agreement, Krane has contractually agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund, except (i) interest and taxes (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transaction, transfer and withholding taxes); (ii) expenses of a Fund incurred with respect to the acquisition and disposition of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions, including brokerage commissions and short sale dividend or interest expense; (iii) expenses incurred in connection with any distribution plan adopted by the Trust in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, including distribution fees; (iv) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses; (v) litigation expenses; (vi) the compensation payable to the Adviser under the Investment Advisory Agreement; (vii) compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees (including any Trustees' counsel fees); and (viii) any expenses determined to be extraordinary expenses by the Board. Nevertheless, there exists a risk that a Trust service provider will seek recourse against the Trust if is not timely paid by Krane for the fees and expenses for which it is responsible, which could materially adversely affect a Fund.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays Krane the fee shown in middle column of the table below (labeled "Advisory Fee"), which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Any contractual waiver applicable to the advisory fee of a Fund is shown in the third column of the table below (labeled "Fee Waiver"). These Fee Waivers will continue until August 1, 2028, and may only be terminated prior thereto by the Board.

Fund	**Advisory Fee**	**Fee Waiver***
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	0.25%	N/A
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	0.25%	N/A
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	0.68%	N/A
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	0.78%	0.23%
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	0.88%	N/A
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	0.68%	N/A
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	0.68%	N/A
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	0.78%	0.10%
KraneShares Hang Seng Tech Index ETF	0.68%	N/A
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF	0.68%	N/A

Fund	Advisory Fee	Fee Waiver*
KraneShares Insperex Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	0.25%	N/A
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	0.88%	N/A
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	0.89%	N/A
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	0.78%	0.14%
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	0.58%	0.35%
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	0.78%	N/A
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	0.99%	N/A
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	0.78%	0.30%
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	0.29%	0.10%
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	0.55%	N/A
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	0.50%	N/A

* These contractual fee waivers for each Fund will continue until August 1, 2028, and may only be terminated prior thereto by the Board. The fee waivers will terminate if the Investment Advisory Agreement for a Fund is terminated.

With respect to KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF, Krane has voluntarily agreed to waive its advisory fee by 0.24% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Krane may modify or terminate this voluntary waiver with notice to the Fund.

In addition to the advisory fee rate paid to Krane, as shown in the table above, under the Investment Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays Krane 10% of the monthly investment income received from the investment of cash collateral and loan fees received from borrowers in respect of securities loans (net of any amounts paid to the custodian and/or securities lending agent or rebated to borrowers) as compensation for the services provided by Krane in connection with any securities lending-related activities.

To the extent a Fund engages in securities lending, Krane will: (i) determine which securities are available for loan and notify the securities lending agent for a Fund (the "Agent"), (ii) monitor the Agent's activities to ensure that securities loans are effected in accordance with Krane's instructions and in accordance with applicable procedures and guidelines adopted by the Board, (iii) make recommendations to the Board regarding the Fund's participation in securities lending, (iv) prepare appropriate periodic reports for, and seek appropriate periodic approvals from, the Board with respect to securities lending activities, (v) respond to Agent inquiries concerning Agent's activities, and (vi) such other related duties as Krane deems necessary or appropriate. In addition, Krane may provide additional securities lending-related services as requested by the Trustees from time to time.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, while the fees and expenses related to a Fund's securities lending-related activities reduce the revenues and income of the Fund from such activities, they are not fees and expenses for which Krane is responsible.

For the three prior fiscal years or periods, as applicable, during which a Fund was operational, Krane received the following compensation under the Investment Advisory Agreement:

	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26		Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25		Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24	
	Advisory Fees	**Fees from Securities Lending**	**Advisory Fees**	**Fees from Securities Lending**	**Advisory Fees**	**Fees from Securities Lending**
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$9,495	$0	$7,168	$0	$898	$0
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$7,253	$0	$6,650	$0	$888	$0
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$148,775	$0	$121,225	$0	$115,722	$0
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$1,588,927	$0	$1,424,739	$0	$2,649,742	$0
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$885,540	$0	$1,500,624	$0	$2,002,710	$0
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	$78,132	$0	$44,215	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$464,461	$0	$264,084	$0	$309,221	$0
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$52,896,988	$373,393	$40,786,079	$857,278	$36,687,356	$600,758
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	$22,993	$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$495,924	$4,725	$544,206	$22,696	$1,042,807	$42,152
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$1,268,620	$0	$2,032,003	$0	$3,811,917	$0
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	$470,300	$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF	$356,460	$0	$84,353	$0	$42,501	$0

	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26		Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25		Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24	
	Advisory Fees	**Fees from Securities Lending**	**Advisory Fees**	**Fees from Securities Lending**	**Advisory Fees**	**Fees from Securities Lending**
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$304,591	$0	$46,813	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Insperex Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	$4,285	$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$275,962	$0	$366,857	$0	$201,743	N/A
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	$103,737	$0	$46,688	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$1,685,059	$0	$2,875,942	$0	$2,430,126	$0
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$716,536	$210	$367,293	$941	$530,747	$541
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	$460,282	$0	$404,836	$0	$591,363	$0
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$418,508	$0	$428,825	$0	$233,816	$0
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	$29,570	$0	$27,280	$0	$33,101	$0
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	$848,639	$0	$72,002	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$272,619	$775	$129,542	$336	$117,322	$927
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$566,696	$0	$450,323	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	$144,818	$0	$172,898	$0	$172,454	$0
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index	$74,562	$0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Because KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, Krane did not receive any advisory fees or fees from securities lending activities from those Funds during the prior three fiscal years.

During the fiscal year or period ending March 31, 2026, Krane waived the following amount of fees for each Fund listed below pursuant to that Fund's fee waiver agreement:

	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26	**Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25**	**Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24**
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$468,531	$420,117	$781,337
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	$60,294	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$25,241	$6,002	N/A
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$128,608	$65,924	$95,262
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$252,547	$258,772	$141,095
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$104,854	$40,439	$30,083
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$195,411	$155,282	N/A

The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund will continue in effect for two years from its initial effective date, and thereafter is subject to annual approval by (i) the Board of Trustees of the Trust or (ii) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, provided that in either event such continuance also is approved by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund. If the shareholders of a Fund fail to approve the Investment Advisory Agreement, Krane may continue to serve in the manner and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and regulations thereunder.

The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to a Fund is terminable without any penalty, by vote of the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of a Fund, or by Krane, in each case on not less than sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the other party; provided that a shorter notice period shall be permitted for a Fund in the event its shares are no longer listed on a national securities exchange or in such other circumstances where a Fund waives such notice period. The Investment Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically and immediately in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

KFA One Holdings, LLC ("KFA One"), through its wholly owned subsidiary KFA Two Holdings, LLC, each located at 280 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10017, holds all outstanding equity interests in Krane. Officers and certain employees of Krane, including Jonathan Krane, among others, own the outstanding equity interests in KFA One. Jonathan Krane, through his equity interests in KFA One, may be deemed to control Krane. Jonathan Krane, being a Trustee, the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Trust, is also an affiliated person of the Trust.

Krane has received "manager of managers" exemptive relief from the SEC that permits Krane, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to appoint a "wholly-owned" or unaffiliated sub-adviser, as defined in the exemptive relief, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement with a "wholly-owned" or unaffiliated sub-adviser without first obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order further permits Krane to add or to change a "wholly-owned" or unaffiliated sub-adviser or to change the fees paid to such parties from time to time without the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of the change and to disclose sub-advisers' fees only in the aggregate in its registration statement. Any increase in the aggregate advisory fee paid by any Fund remains subject to shareholder approval. Krane continues to have ultimate responsibility (subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees) to oversee the sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. Krane relies on this exemptive relief to manage all Funds, except KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF. Each Fund will notify shareholders of any change of its sub-adviser.

SUB-ADVISERS

Amova Asset Management Americas Inc.

Amova Asset Management Americas Inc. ("Amova") serves as the investment sub-adviser to KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF. Amova is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Fund, subject to the supervision of Krane and the Board of Trustees. Amova delegates to its affiliate Amova Asset Management Asia, Ltd. ("Amova Asia"), a registered investment adviser with the SEC, certain of its responsibilities for the management of the Fund.

Amova, a registered investment adviser with the SEC, was established in the State of Delaware, and is principally engaged in the provision of investment advisory services to corporations, pooled investment vehicles, institutions and individual investors. As of March 31, 2026, Amova had approximately $7.8 billion in assets under management. Both Amova and Amova Asia are wholly owned subsidiaries of Amova Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Krane has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Amova pursuant to which Krane has agreed to pay Amova 36.77% of the sum of: (i) the total gross advisory fee due to the Adviser from the Fund under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement minus (ii) any applicable fee waivers from time to time entered into between the Fund and the Adviser.

For the prior fiscal years, Krane paid Amova the following sub-advisory fees:

Fund	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$31,267	$42,936	$43,719

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to Amova; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to Amova; (3) by Amova upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or Amova if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or Amova which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or Amova commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or Amova; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or Amova by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or Amova to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party or by the vote of shareholders.

Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Ltd.

Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Ltd. ("Bosera") serves as the sub-adviser to the KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF and KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF. Bosera is a Hong Kong limited liability company. Bosera's offices are located at Suite 4109, Jardine House, One Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong.

Bosera, a registered investment adviser with the SEC, is being directly held by Bosera Asset Management Co., Limited and China Merchants Fund Management Co., Limited as to 55% and 45% ordinary shares of Bosera. Bosera's majority shareholder, Bosera Asset Management Company Limited, is one of the largest fund management companies in China. Headquartered in Shenzhen, Bosera Asset Management Company Limited was established in 1998, among the first fund houses in China. As of March 31, 2026, the Bosera group managed more than $236 billion (including Bosera Asset Management Co., Ltd. and Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Ltd.) in assets for clients in Asia, Europe and North America. With more than 200 investment professionals in China, the Bosera group seeks to offer expertise and on-the-ground insight into China, servicing and advising institutional and retail investors globally, including sovereign wealth funds, central banks and national pensions. The Bosera group also has strong experience in managing several index funds and ETFs in China.

Krane has entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement with Bosera. The Investment Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by Krane upon (60) days' written notice to Bosera; (2) by Bosera upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or Bosera if: (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or Bosera which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Investment Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or Bosera commits a material breach of the Investment Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days from the date of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or Bosera; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or Bosera by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under this Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or Bosera to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Investment Advisory Agreement. The Investment Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Investment Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party or by the vote of shareholders.

Krane pays Bosera fifteen (15%) percent of the net revenue received by Krane from KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF under the Investment Advisory Agreement. Net revenue is defined for these purposes as gross revenue minus the gross fund-related expenses incurred by Krane (including any waiver by Krane of its compensation under the Investment Advisory Agreement and any reimbursements by Krane of the Fund's expenses). Krane pays Bosera a twelve basis points (0.12%) sub-advisory fee based upon the monthly average assets under management of KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF. The sub-advisory fees are payable on a monthly basis in arrears.

For the prior fiscal years, Krane paid Bosera the following sub-advisory fees:

Fund	**Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26**	**Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25**	**Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24**
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$131,750	$222,031	$825,954
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$28,338	$29,484	$46,404

Climate Finance Partners LLC

The Adviser has retained Climate Finance Partners LLC ("CFP"), 1000 North W. St., Suite 1200, Wilmington, DE, 19808, to provide non-discretionary sub-advisory services to the KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF, KraneShares European Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF, and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF which includes advice, research and subject matter expertise related to each Fund's investments. CFP was established in December 2018 and is controlled by its Managing Members.

Krane has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with CFP pursuant to which Krane pays CFP thirty-two percent (32%) of the Net Revenue received by Krane from each Fund. Net Revenue is defined for these purposes as gross revenue under Schedule A of the Advisory Agreement minus gross fund-related expenses (including any waiver by Krane of its compensation under the Advisory Agreement and any reimbursements by Krane of a Fund's expenses).

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to CFP; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund upon (60) days' written notice to CFP; (3) by CFP upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or CFP if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or CFP which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or CFP commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or CFP; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or CFP by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or CFP to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

For the prior fiscal years, Krane paid CFP the following sub-advisory fees:

Fund	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$218,000	$389,000	$760,000
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$119,000	$190,000	$295,000

Dragon Capital Management (HK) Ltd

The Adviser has retained Dragon Capital Management (HK) Limited ("Dragon Capital"), located at Unit 2406, 24/F., 9 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong to serve as the investment sub-adviser of KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF. Dragon Capital is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Fund, subject to the supervision of Krane and the Board of Trustees.

Dragon Capital is a Hong Kong private limited company which is registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. It is a subsidiary of the Dragon Capital Group, which was founded in 1994 and is now the longest established, independent fund manager focused on the capital markets of Vietnam. The Dragon Capital Group seeks to offer expertise and on-the-ground insight into Vietnam, servicing and advising a variety of client types in Europe, Asia and the U.S., including sovereign wealth funds, and national pensions. The Dragon Capital Group also has experience in managing several ETFs in Vietnam.

Krane has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Dragon Capital pursuant to which the Adviser will pay the Dragon Capital thirty (30%) percent of the advisory fee due to the Adviser from the Fund pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to the first $250 million in assets and thirty-five (35%) percent on any amounts thereafter. To the extent that the Fund invests any assets in an underlying fund managed by Dragon Capital or an affiliate of Dragon Capital (which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes but is not limited to foreign underlying ETFs managed by Dragon Capital or an affiliate of Dragon Capital), the assets on which the sub-advisory fee is calculated will not include any assets invested in such underlying fund.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to Dragon Capital; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to Dragon Capital; (3) by Dragon Capital upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or Dragon Capital if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or Dragon Capital which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or Dragon Capital commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or Dragon Capital; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or Dragon Capital by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or Dragon Capital to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, Krane paid Dragon Capital $37,300 in sub-advisory fees.

Etna Capital Management Company Ltd.

The Trust, on behalf of the KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF, and the Adviser has retained Etna Capital Management Company Ltd. ("Etna" or "Sub-Adviser"), 1532 Nexxus Building, Connaught Road, Central, Hong Kong, to serve as investment sub-adviser for the Fund. Etna, a private Hong Kong company, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser and is a research and advisory team specializing in disruptive innovations.

For the services it will provide, Krane will pay Etna a fee equal to thirty percent (30%) of the total gross advisory fee paid to Krane by the Fund under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Sub-Advisory Fee").

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to Etna; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to Etna; (3) by Etna upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or Etna if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or Etna which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or Etna commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or Etna; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or Etna by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or Etna to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2026, Krane paid Etna, respectively, $0 and $227,000 in sub-advisory fees.

Hedgeye Asset Management, LLC

The Adviser has retained Hedgeye Asset Management, LLC ("HAM"), located at 1 High Ridge Park, Third Floor, Stamford, CT 06905, to serve as the index provider and investment sub-adviser of the KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF. HAM selects investments for the Underlying Index using a process that is set forth in the index methodology of the Underlying Index. HAM is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and is a subsidiary of Hedgeye Risk Management, LLC. HAM is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Krane has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with HAM pursuant to which Krane will pay HAM a ten basis points (0.10%) of the Fund's average daily net assets. The sub-advisory fee is payable on a monthly basis in arrears.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to HAM; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to HAM; (3) by HAM upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or HAM if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or HAM which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or HAM commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or HAM; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or HAM by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or HAM to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, Krane paid HAM $107,500 in sub-advisory fees.

Mount Lucas Index Advisers LLC

The Adviser has retained Mount Lucas Index Advisers LLC ("MLIA"), 405 South State Street, Newtown, Pennsylvania, 18940, to serve as investment sub-adviser for KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF. MLIA was established in 2020 by Mount Lucas Management LP. Mount Lucas Management LP has been around since 1986 and manages $1.7 billion as March 31, 2026, across a range of investment products that include actively managed strategies and proprietary passive indices.

Mount Lucas Index Advisers LLC ("MLIA") serves as the Sub-Adviser of the KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF. For the services MLIA provides to the Fund, the Adviser pays MLIA a fee equal to 32% of the total gross advisory paid to Krane by the Fund under the terms of the Advisory Agreement minus any applicable fee waivers entered into between the Fund and Krane.

For the prior fiscal years, Krane paid MLIA the following sub-advisory fees:

Fund	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/26	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/25	Fiscal Year/Period Ended 3/31/24
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$630,200	$913,835	$783,165

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to MLIA; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to MLIA; (3) by MLIA upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or MLIA if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or MLIA which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or MLIA commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or MLIA; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or MLIA by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or MLIA to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

Numeric Investors LLC

The Adviser has retained Numeric Investors LLC ("Numeric"), located at 200 Pier 4 Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 to serve as the index provider and investment sub adviser of the KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF and Numeric selects investments for the Underlying Index using a systematic process as defined in the index methodology. Numeric is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Man Group plc. Numeric is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Numeric is also registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") as a commodity pool operator and is a member of the National Futures Association.

Krane has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Numeric pursuant to which Krane will pay Numeric forty-five (45%) percent of the Net Revenue received by Krane from the Fund on the first $1 billion in Assets and fifty (50%) percent on any amounts thereafter. Net Revenue is defined for these purposes as gross revenue under Schedule A of the Sub-Advisory Agreement – (minus) gross fund-related expenses (including any waiver by Krane of its compensation under the Investment Advisory Agreement and any reimbursements by Krane of the Fund's expenses).

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to Numeric; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to Numeric; (3) by Numeric upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or Numeric if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or Numeric which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or Numeric commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or Numeric; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or Numeric by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or Numeric to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, Krane paid Numeric $0 in sub-advisory fees.

Wahed Invest LLC

The Adviser has retained Wahed Invest LLC ("Wahed"), located at 27 East 28th Street, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10016, to serve as the investment sub-adviser of the Fund. Krane retains sole responsibility for submitting investment orders and executing trades on behalf of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser that offers advisory services based on a Shariah-compliant digital investment platform to assist individuals with creating ethically responsible investment portfolios, in addition to providing investment advisory services to the Fund and other investment company clients.

Krane has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Wahed pursuant to which Krane will pay Wahed fifty (50%) percent of the Net Revenue received by the Adviser from the Fund. Net Revenue is defined for these purposes as gross revenue under Schedule A of the Sub-Advisory Agreement – (minus) gross fund-related expenses (including any waiver by Krane of its compensation under the Investment Advisory Agreement and any reimbursements by Krane of the Fund's expenses).

The Sub-Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time: (1) by Krane upon sixty (60) days' written notice to Wahed; (2) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund upon (60) days' written notice to Wahed; (3) by Wahed upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Board and Krane; or immediately upon written notice by Krane or Wahed if (A) the license, approval, authorization or consent held by Krane or Wahed which is required for the performance of its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement and which has been granted or given by any relevant regulatory authority, is terminated or suspended; (B) Krane or Wahed commits a material breach of the Sub-Advisory Agreement that is uncured within thirty (30) days of notice; (C) any step is taken with a view to the winding up, bankruptcy or administration of Krane or Wahed; (D) any adverse finding is made in respect of, or official sanction imposed on, Krane or Wahed by any relevant regulatory authority which would be likely to affect its ability to perform its obligations under the Sub-Advisory Agreement; or (E) a relevant regulatory authority has held, or is likely to hold, Krane or Wahed to be in breach of any regulatory or other duties in relation to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. After an initial period of two years, the Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect provided that annually such continuance is specifically approved by a vote of the Trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or by the vote of shareholders.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, Krane paid Wahed $0 in sub-advisory fees.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Portfolio Manager Fund Ownership. The Funds are required to show the dollar range of each portfolio manager's "beneficial ownership" of shares of a Fund as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year (except as otherwise noted below). Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC.

Krane's Portfolio Managers		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
James Maund	KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$1-$10,000
Jonathan Shelon	KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	Over $100,000
	KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$50,001-$100,000
	KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$1-$10,000
	KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	$10,001-$50,000
	Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	$50,001-$100,000
Luke Oliver	None	None

The KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not yet commenced operations as of March 31, 2026. Therefore, Messrs. Maund, Shelon and Oliver did not beneficially own any shares of these Funds as of that date.

Amova's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
Wai Hoong Leong	KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	None
Jian Wei Loh	KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	None

Bosera's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
Qiong Wan	KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	None
	KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	None

Dragon Capital's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
Sui Yang Phang	KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	None

Etna's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
Max Chen	KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF	None

HAM's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
John S. McNamara III	KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	None

MLIA's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
Timothy J. Rudderow Sr.	KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	None
Gerald L. Prior, III	KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$50,001-$100,000
David Aspell	KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	None

Numeric's Portfolio Manager		
Name	**Funds Covered by this SAI**	**Dollar Range of Fund Ownership (dollars)**
John Lidington	KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	None

Other Accounts. The portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. Information on the number of accounts and total assets under management in each type of investment vehicle is provided below. All information provided is as of March 31, 2026, and unless otherwise noted none of the other accounts identified paid advisory fees based on the performance of the account.

Krane's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		**Other Pooled Investment Vehicles**		**Other Accounts**	
Name	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**
James Maund	28	$7,503.2	11	$658.8	0	0
Jonathan Shelon	28	$7,503.2	11	$658.8	10	0
Luke Oliver	2	$237.2	4	$49.1	0	$0.1
Derek Yan	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

Amova's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		**Other Pooled Investment Vehicles**		**Other Accounts**	
Name	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**
Wai Hoong Leong	0	$0	5	$1032.9	0	0
Jian Wei Loh	0	$0	2	$261.6	2	$51.7

Bosera's Portfolio Manager						
	Registered Investment Companies		**Other Pooled Investment Vehicles**		**Other Accounts**	
Name	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets ($ millions)**
Qiong Wan	0	$0	15	$6,143	0	$0

Dragon Capital's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Name	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)
Sui Yang Phang	1	$0	1	$145.8	0	$0

Etna's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Name	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)
Max Chen	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0x

HAM's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Name	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)
John S. McNamara III	1	$44.87	0	$0	0	$0

MLIA's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Name	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)
Timothy J. Rudderow Sr.	2	$324.3	4	$332.3	10	$1,078.8
Gerald L. Prior III	2	$324.3	4	$332.3	10	$1,078.8
David Aspell	2	$324.2	4	$332.3	10	$1,078.8

Numeric's Portfolio Managers						
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Name	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets ($ millions)
John Lidington	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

Portfolio Manager Compensation

Krane

The portfolio managers receive a fixed base salary and incentive awards based on the profitability of Krane and the satisfaction of the account objectives. For Funds that track the performance of an underlying index, the potential conflicts of interest arising with respect to each portfolio manager's compensation are relatively limited because the Funds seek to track the performance of the underlying index, which makes it unlikely, but not impossible, that the portfolio manager would take undue risks in investing a Fund's assets to increase performance. Nevertheless, to the extent a portfolio manager would derive additional compensation from managing other accounts, the portfolio manager may be motivated to favor the other accounts. To address these and other conflicts of interest, Krane has adopted various policies and procedures designed so that all clients are treated equitably and that no client is systematically favored or disadvantaged over time.

Amova

The portfolio manager receives a fixed base salary and is eligible to receive a discretionary bonus based on the profitability of Amova as well as the job performance of the portfolio manager. The discretionary bonus is not directly based on the performance of the Fund and in this respect, potential conflicts of interest arising from to the portfolio manager's compensation are limited. The company has in place a conflict of interests policy to address such matters.

Bosera

Bosera has adopted a performance-oriented incentive mechanism with differentiated key performance indicators ("KPI"), which is set according to each staff member's position and responsibilities. Both the remuneration incentives and the non-remuneration incentives are arranged based on a performance evaluation. The recruitment, retention and elimination of the key posts are based primarily on the result of performance evaluations. To ensure the stability of staff in key posts, such as investment and research, Bosera has implemented the following measures:

- Externally competitive and internally fair remunerations with staff-friendly and fringe benefits;
- Continuous training; and
- Multiple paths of personal career development

The distribution of performance bonuses will be linked to personal performance. The KPI evaluation accounts for 70% of the performance evaluation, while the evaluation of comprehensive qualities accounts for 30% of the performance evaluation.

Dragon Capital

Dragon Capital offers its employees a compensation package which includes a base salary and other benefits (i.e., performance bonus, medical insurance, training and development, and transportation).

The portfolio manager receives a fixed base salary and is eligible to receive a discretionary bonus based on the profitability of Dragon Capital and the broad job performance of the portfolio manager.

The discretionary bonus is not directly based on the performance of the portfolios. Key performance indicators are set at the beginning of each year and include targets in connection with performance, risk, compliance, investors relations and other internal duties. Under this arrangement, the potential conflicts of interest arising from the portfolio manager's compensation are limited.

Etna

Etna's portfolio managers receive a fixed base salary and incentive awards based on the performance of their accounts and Etna's profitability.

HAM

The portfolio manager receives a fixed base salary and is eligible to receive a discretionary bonus based on the profitability of HAM as well as the job performance of the portfolio manager. The discretionary bonus is not directly based on the performance of the Fund and in this respect, potential conflicts of interest arising from the portfolio manager's compensation are limited. The company has in place a conflict of interest policy to address such matters.

MLIA

The portfolio managers receive a fixed base salary, are also indirect equity owners of MLIA, and receive a share of net profits. Compensation is not based on the performance or growth of any particular fund or client. The potential conflicts of interest arising with respect to each portfolio manager's compensation are relatively limited due to the Fund's investment strategy and types of investments. Nevertheless, to the extent a portfolio manager would derive additional compensation from managing other accounts, the portfolio manager may be motivated to favor the other accounts.

Numeric

The portfolio manager receives a fixed base salary and is eligible to receive a discretionary bonus based on the profitability of Numeric as well as the job performance of the portfolio manager. The discretionary bonus is not directly based on the performance of the Fund and in this respect, potential conflicts of interest arising from to the portfolio manager's compensation are limited. Numeric has in place a conflict of interests policy to address such matters.

Description of Material Conflicts of Interest

Krane

A portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as a Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similar investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of a Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of a Fund. However, Krane has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. Krane monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below. To the extent Krane or a Fund's sub-adviser provides the Fund's underlying index or material inputs to the Fund's underlying index, Krane or the sub-adviser may experience a conflict of interest. Under such circumstances, in recognition of the fiduciary duty it owes to the fund, Krane or the sub-adviser, as applicable, will act in the best interests of the fund.

Amova

From time to time various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall advisory, investment and other activities of Amova, its officers and affiliates. The following briefly summarizes some of these conflicts, but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of such conflicts. Like many investment managers, Amova may manage multiple accounts with the same or similar investment objective and may have financial incentives to favor certain accounts over others. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. However, Amova and its affiliates owe a fiduciary duty to each client as not to unfairly discriminate between clients. Amova and its affiliates may invest on behalf of themselves and clients in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund or held by or considered for investment for other Amova's clients. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, Amova, consistent with its fiduciary duty to each client, will endeavor to resolve conflicts in a manner which it deems equitable to the extent possible under the prevailing facts and circumstances as well as over time. Amova monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

Bosera

The portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with her management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. In addition, Bosera is subject to a potential conflict of interest because Bosera allocates its A-Share quota between clients. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, Bosera has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated, and Bosera monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

Dragon Capital

A portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similar investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, the Sub-Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. The Dragon Capital monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

Etna

A portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similar investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, Etna has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. Etna monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

HAM

A portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similar investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, HAM has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. HAM monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

MLIA

A portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similar investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, MLIA has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. MLIA monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

Numeric

A portfolio manager's management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similar investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio manager's knowledge of the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts, including personal trading, and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, Numeric has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. Numeric monitors and limits personal trading in accordance with its Code of Ethics, as described below.

CODES OF ETHICS

Each of the Trust, Krane and each sub-adviser has each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Codes of Ethics apply to the personal investing activities of trustees, directors, officers and certain employees ("access persons"). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes of Ethics are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by access persons. Under the Codes of Ethics, access persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions (including investments in securities that may be purchased and held by a Fund), but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. Each Code of Ethics is on file with the SEC and is available to the public.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Trust has adopted the proxy voting policies of Krane, a summary of which is set forth in Appendix A to this SAI. The Trust is required to disclose annually a Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next and to file Form N-PX with the SEC no later than August 31 of each year. The Form N-PX is available, or will be available, (1) without charge, upon request, by calling 1.855.857.2638 and contacting info@kraneshares.com; (2) on or through the Funds' website at www.kraneshares.com; and (3) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

ADMINISTRATOR

SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the "Administrator") serves as administrator for the Funds. SEI Investments Management Corporation ("SIMC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company ("SEI Investments"), is the owner of all beneficial interest in the Administrator. The principal address of the Administrator is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. Under an Amended and Restated Administration Agreement with the Trust dated July 9, 2014, as amended (the "Administration Agreement"), the Administrator provides necessary administrative and accounting services for the maintenance and operations of the Trust and the Funds. In addition, the Administrator makes available the office space, equipment, personnel and facilities required to provide such services.

For its services under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator is entitled to a fee, based on assets under management, subject to a minimum fee. The Administrator may be reimbursed by the Funds for its out-of-pocket expenses. The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that Krane will pay certain operating expenses of the Trust, including the fees due to the Administrator under the Administration Agreement.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH") serves as custodian and transfer agent for the Trust. The principal address of BBH is 50 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. Under the Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement with the Trust dated December 12, 2012, BBH, in its capacity as custodian, maintains in separate accounts cash, securities and other assets of the Funds, keeps all necessary accounts and records, and provides other services. BBH is required, upon the order of the Trust, to deliver securities held by it, in its capacity as custodian, and to make payments for securities purchased by the Trust for a Fund.

Under the Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement, foreign securities held by the Funds are generally held by sub-custodians in BBH's sub-custodian network. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. serves as the PRC custodian for the KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF, KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF, and KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF.

PRC debt securities (or "RMB Bonds") held by the Funds are held in mainland China through an account with Bond Connect scheme, or through the China Central Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CCDCC") and Shanghai Clearing House ("SCH").

PRC securities, including PRC debt securities and A Shares, purchased by Krane or a sub-adviser in their capacity as QFI may be received in a securities account maintained by the PRC Custodian in the joint names of the Funds and Krane or the sub-advisor. Pursuant to a sub-custodian agreement and a supplementary control agreement, the Funds should be recognized as the beneficial owner, and control the disposition, of assets in the account, even though, pursuant to Chinese law and regulations, the QFI holder (in addition to the Funds) is the legal owner of the account.

BBH further acts as a transfer agent for the Trust's authorized and issued shares of beneficial interest, and as dividend disbursing agent of the Trust, under the Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement. The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that Krane will pay certain operating expenses of the Trust, including the fees due to BBH under the Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement.

SECURITIES LENDING ARRANGEMENTS

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation ("MUTB"), acting through its New York branch ("MUTB – New York") serves as the securities lending agent for the Trust. The principal address of MUTB – New York is 1221 Avenue of the Americas, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10020. As the securities lending agent, MUTB – New York, among other matters, negotiates the specific loan terms for a Fund to loan their securities and receive compensation therefor, arranges for deliveries of securities and collateral under the securities lending program, and effects the investment of cash collateral received in connection with loaned securities, all as specified in the Securities Lending Agency Agreement and within the parameters established under the Trust's securities lending program. MUTB – New York is authorized to lend Fund securities only to such borrowers as have been approved by the Trust.

As of March 31, 2026, the dollar amounts of gross and net income from securities lending activities received and the related fees and/or compensation paid by each Fund were as follows:*

Fund	Gross Income from Securities Lending Activities	Fees Paid to Securities Lending Agent from the Revenue Split	Fees Paid to Krane for Securities Lending-Related Services	Fees Paid for Cash Collateral Management Services (Including Fees Deducted from the Cash Collateral Reinvestment Vehicle)	Borrower Rebates	Aggregate Fees/ Compensation for Securities Lending Activities	Net Income from Securities Lending Activities
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$8,444,000	$2,171,068	$0	$0	($6,029,827)	($3,858,759)	$12,302,760
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$438,636	$48,770	$0	$0	$113,496	$162,266	$276,370
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$37,162	$2,088	$0	$0	$23,245	$25,333	$11,829
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$37,449	$3,311	$0	$0	$15,376	$18,687	$18,762
KraneShares Emerging Markets Healthcare Index ETF	$0	$0	$0	$0	($2)	($1)	$1

* The information in this table may not align with the information in the Form N-CSR, prospectus and/or this statement of additional information due to differences in how such information is accounted for in the periods measured.

DISTRIBUTOR AND DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

SEI Investments Distribution Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments, and an affiliate of the Administrator, serves as Distributor for the Trust. The principal address of the Distributor is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. The Distributor has entered into an Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement with the Trust dated July 9, 2014, (the "Distribution Agreement") pursuant to which it distributes shares of the Funds. The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Funds through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described in the Prospectus and below in the "Creation and Redemption of Creation Units" section. Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Distributor is not affiliated with Krane, a sub-adviser, or any national securities exchange.

The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty: (i) by a vote of a majority of the independent Trustees; (ii) by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of a Fund; or (iii) on at least thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the other party. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Distributor also may enter into agreements with securities dealers ("Soliciting Dealers") who will solicit purchases of Creation Units of shares. Such Soliciting Dealers also may be Authorized Participants (as defined below) or DTC Participants (as defined below).

Distribution Plan. Each Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan applicable to the Fund's shares. Under the Distribution Plan, the Distributor, or designated service providers, may receive up to 0.25% of a Fund's assets attributable to shares as compensation for distribution services pursuant to Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act. Distribution services may include: (i) services in connection with distribution assistance, or (ii) payments to financial institutions and other financial intermediaries, such as broker-dealers, fund "supermarkets" and the Distributor's affiliates and subsidiaries, as compensation for services or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance. The Distributor may, at its discretion, retain a portion of such payments to compensate itself for distribution services and distribution related expenses such as the costs of preparation, printing, mailing or otherwise disseminating sales literature, advertising, and prospectuses (other than those furnished to current shareholders of a Fund), promotional and incentive programs, and such other marketing expenses that the Distributor may incur. The plan is a compensation plan, which means that the Distributor is compensated regardless of its expenses, as opposed to a reimbursement plan which reimburses only for expenses incurred.

No distribution fees are currently charged to the Funds and there are currently no plans to impose these fees. The Plan was adopted in order to permit the implementation of each Fund's method of distribution. In the event that 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because a Fund pays these fees out of assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees may cost you more than other types of sales charges and will increase the cost of your investment in a Fund.

The Plan will remain in effect for a period of one year and is renewable from year to year with respect to a Fund, so long as its continuance is approved at least annually (1) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees and (2) by a vote of the majority of those Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan ("Rule 12b-1 Trustees"). The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of fees that may be paid by a Fund under the Plan unless such amendment is approved by a 1940 Act majority vote of the outstanding shares and by a Fund's Trustees in the manner described above. The Plan is terminable with respect to a Fund at any time by a vote of a majority of the Rule 12b-1 Trustees or by a 1940 Act majority vote of the outstanding shares.

Intermediary Compensation. Krane, a sub-adviser and/or their affiliates, out of their own resources and not out of a Fund's assets (*i.e.*, without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders), may pay certain broker dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries ("Intermediaries"), to the extent permitted by applicable law, for certain activities related to a Fund, including marketing and education support and the sale of a Fund's shares. These arrangements are sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing" arrangements. Revenue sharing arrangements are not financed by a Fund and, thus, do not result in increased Fund expenses. They are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fees and expenses sections of a Fund's Prospectus and they do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of a Fund's shares or the amount received by a shareholder as proceeds from the redemption of shares of a Fund.

Such compensation may be paid to Intermediaries that provide services to a Fund, including marketing and education support (such as through conferences, webinars and printed communications). Such compensation may also be paid to Intermediaries for inclusion of a Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs. Krane periodically assesses the advisability of continuing to make these payments.

Payments to an Intermediary may be significant to the Intermediary, and amounts that Intermediaries pay to your adviser, broker or other investment professional, if any, may also be significant to such adviser, broker or investment professional. Because an Intermediary may make decisions about what investment options it will make available or recommend, and what services to provide in connection with various products, based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive, such payments create conflicts of interest between the Intermediary and its clients. For example, these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend a Fund over other investments. The same conflict of interest exists with respect to your financial adviser, broker or investment professionals if he or she receives similar payments from his or her Intermediary firm.

As of March 31, 2026, Interactive Brokers, LPL Financial, Morgan Stanley, National Financial Services, Raymond James & Associates are among U.S. intermediaries who have received or may receive payments in the future. Intermediary information is current only as of the date of this SAI. Please contact your adviser, broker or other investment professional for more information regarding any payments his or her Intermediary firm may receive. Any payments made by Krane and/or its affiliates to an Intermediary may create an incentive for the Intermediary to encourage customers to buy shares of a Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

All shares of a Fund that have commenced operations are held of record in the name of the DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co. Although the Funds do not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares held in the names of DTC participants, as of June 30, 2026, the name and percentage ownership of each DTC participant* that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund were as follows:

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	KBUF	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	51.05%
		Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	44.32%
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	KPRO	Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	66.76%
		Wells Fargo Advisors One North Jefferson Avenue St. Louis, MO 63103	11.11%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	10.84%
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	KHYB	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	35.11%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	19.36%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	10.83%
		Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 2000 Westchester Avenue Purchase, NY 10577	7.34%
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	KBA	National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	17.44%
		Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 2000 Westchester Avenue Purchase, NY 10577	15.43%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	15.35%
		Merrill Lynch One Bryant Park New York, NY 10036	8.29%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	8.26%
		Bank of New York Mellon 240 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10286	6.45%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	KCCA	National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	24.97%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	23.54%
		Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	15.53%
		Northern Trust 50 South La Salle Street Chicago, IL 60603	10.92%
		J.P. Morgan Securities LLC 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	5.94%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	5.87%
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	KCAI	Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	31.86%
		BNP Paribas 787 Seventh Avenue New York, NY 10019	17.10%
		J.P. Morgan Securities LLC 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	13.23%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	11.25%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	5.58%
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	KSTR	State Street Bank & Trust One Congress Street Boston, MA 02114	22.48%
		Northern Trust 50 South La Salle Street Chicago, IL 60603	18.14%
		Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	13.28%
		JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	8.47%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	6.91%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	6.90%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	KWEB	Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	12.59%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	9.41%
		Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC 200 West Street New York, NY 10282	7.58%
		Bank of New York Mellon 240 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10286	7.10%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	6.62%
		Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005	5.19%
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth of Vietnam Index ETF	KPHO	Bank of New York Mellon 240 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10286	71.46%
		J.P. Morgan Securities LLC 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	14.63%
KraneShares Electric Vehicles & Future Mobility Index ETF	KARS	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	24.74%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	12.81%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	11.03%
		Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	10.95%
		Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 2000 Westchester Avenue Purchase, NY 10577	7.75%
		UBS Financial Services Inc. 1285 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019	5.33%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	KRBN	Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	21.86%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	17.30%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	12.76%
		Bank of New York Mellon 240 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10286	6.84%
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF	KOID	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	21.82%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	15.17%
		Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	10.13%
		Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	6.80%
		LPL Financial LLC 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121	5.87%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	5.38%
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF	KTEC	Bank of New York Mellon 240 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10286	13.18%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	12.75%
		Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	12.20%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	11.74%
		Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	9.19%
		UBS Securities LLC 1285 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019	8.12%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	KSPY	LPL Financial LLC 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121	45.03%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	22.07%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	16.62%
		Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	6.39%
KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	KIQQ	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC 200 West Street New York, NY 10282	73.04%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	23.21%
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	KLIP	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	24.92%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	14.94%
		Raymond James & Associates 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, FL 33716	9.16%
		Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 2000 Westchester Avenue Purchase, NY 10577	8.78%
		LPL Financial LLC 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121	8.50%
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	BUYO	Bank of New York Mellon 240 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10286	78.96%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	10.14%
		Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	6.89%
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	KMLM	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	24.66%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	20.18%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	16.48%
		Vanguard 100 Vanguard Boulevard Malvern, PA 19355	5.12%
		Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	5.07%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	KURE	Northern Trust 50 South La Salle Street Chicago, IL 60603	33.73%
		JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	19.80%
		Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	8.34%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	6.87%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	6.55%
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	KGRN	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	16.91%
		JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	16.76%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	11.60%
		Phillip Capital 250 North Bridge Road, #06-00 Raffles City Tower Singapore 179101	8.34%
		Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	8.30%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	6.08%
		Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005	5.27%
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	KEMX	Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	46.79%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	15.27%
		UMB Bank, N.A. 1010 Grand Boulevard Kansas City, MO 64106	8.64%
		Fifth Third Bank 38 Fountain Square Plaza Cincinnati, OH 45263	5.77%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	OBOR	Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	31.03%
		J.P. Morgan Securities LLC 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	16.73%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	11.76%
		Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC 200 West Street New York, NY 10282	10.31%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	6.72%
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	AGIX	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	32.69%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	11.22%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	10.91%
		LPL Financial LLC 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121	8.95%
		Interactive Brokers LLC One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830	6.65%
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	KEMQ	Bank of America 100 North Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255	28.32%
		J.P. Morgan Securities LLC 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	13.85%
		Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 2000 Westchester Avenue Purchase, NY 10577	11.41%
		Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street New York, NY 10013	10.20%
		LPL Financial LLC 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121	9.64%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	5.22%

Fund	Ticker	Participant Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	KCSH	Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 140 Broadway New York, NY 10005	98.84%
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	KVLE	LPL Financial LLC 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121	74.42%
		National Financial Services 245 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	11.22%
		Charles Schwab & Co. 3000 Schwab Way Westlake, TX 76262	9.57%
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	KWIN	Apex Clearing Corporation 350 North St. Paul Street, Suite 1300 Dallas, TX 75201	75.92%
		Euroclear 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II 1210 Brussels, Belgium	8.07%

* DTC participants are listed according to their DTC number and may represent multiple companies under a single parent company, which have not been aggregated.

Because KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, those Funds did not, there were no public shareholders of those Funds as of that date. Krane will own the initial shares issued by each such Fund and thus approve any matter requiring shareholder approval.

A person owning 25% or more of the voting securities of a Fund is termed a “Control Person” of the Fund. Shareholders owning voting securities in excess of 25% may determine the outcome of any matter affecting and voted on by shareholders of a Fund. The actions of an entity or person that controls a Fund could have an effect on other shareholders. For instance, a Control Person may have effective voting control over a Fund, and large redemptions by a Control Person could cause a Fund’s other shareholders to pay a higher pro rata portion of the Fund’s expenses.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in a Fund is contained in the Prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Prospectus.

The shares of the Funds are listed and traded on the Exchange identified on the cover of this SAI at prices that may differ from a Fund's NAV. There can be no assurance that the Exchange requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the shares of the Fund will continue to be met. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the shares of the Fund from listing if, among other matters: (i) the Exchange becomes aware that the Fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 of the Investment Company Act; (ii) if the Fund no longer complies with the requirements set forth by the Exchange; (iii) following the initial 12-month period after commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than fifty (50) Beneficial Owners (as that term is defined below) of the shares of the Fund; or (iv) such other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the shares of the Fund from listing and trading upon termination of the Fund.

Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

As in the case of other stocks traded on the Exchange, broker's commissions on purchases or sales of shares in market transactions will be based on investors' negotiated commission rates.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the price levels of shares in the future to help maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of a Fund or the value of investors' individual positions in the Fund.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information below supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information."

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") acts as securities depository for the Funds' shares. Shares of the Funds are represented by securities registered in the name of the DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., and deposited with, or on behalf of, the DTC.

The DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants ("DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities' certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own the DTC. More specifically, the DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the Exchange, and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the "Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by the DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of shares. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and the DTC, the DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the shares of a Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to the DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares. The DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in shares of a Fund as shown on the records of the DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between the DTC and DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

The DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for the DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

Krane or, as applicable, a Fund sub-adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of a Fund for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

Although Krane or, as applicable, a Fund sub-adviser strives to obtain the best net price under prevailing circumstances surrounding each trade, the determinative factor is whether a transaction represents the best overall execution for a Fund and not whether the lowest possible transaction cost is obtained. Krane and any sub-adviser consider the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's servicing in selecting the broker to meet best execution obligations, and may not pay the lowest transaction cost available. Krane or the sub-adviser review trading to ensure best execution, operational performance, and reasonable commission rates. Order flow may go through traditional broker-dealers, but may also be executed on an Electronic Communication Network, Alternative Trading System or other execution system.

As discussed in the Prospectus and this SAI, Chinese regulations and market practice limit the PRC Dealers and/or Brokers that may be available to trade with a Fund. Where multiple broker-dealers are available to execute portfolio transactions, in selecting the brokers or dealers for any transaction in portfolio securities, Krane or a sub-adviser's policy is to make such selection based on factors deemed relevant, which may include the breadth of the market in the security; the price of the security; the reasonableness of the commission or mark-up or mark-down, if any; execution capability; settlement capability; back office efficiency; and the financial condition of the broker or dealer,

both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid or spreads is evaluated by Krane or a sub-adviser generally based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid or spreads by other institutional investors for comparable services. Brokers or dealers may also be selected because of their ability to handle special or difficult executions, such as may be involved in large block trades, less liquid securities, broad distributions, or other circumstances. Krane or a sub-adviser may also consider the provision or value of research, products or services a broker or dealer may provide, if any, as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer or the determination of the reasonableness of commissions paid in connection with portfolio transactions. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of a Fund's shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or a dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

When one or more broker-dealers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, a broker-dealer need not be selected based solely on the lowest commission rate available for a particular transaction. In such cases, Krane or a sub-adviser may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for brokerage research services provided to Krane or a sub-adviser consistent with Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act. Section 28(e) provides that Krane or a sub-adviser may cause a Fund to pay a broker-dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged as long as Krane or the sub-adviser makes a good faith determination that the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer. To the extent Krane or a sub-adviser obtains brokerage and research services that it otherwise would acquire at its own expense, Krane or a sub-adviser may have incentive to place a greater volume of transactions or pay higher commissions than would otherwise be the case.

The types of products and services that Krane or the sub-adviser may obtain from broker-dealers through such arrangements may include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance and other analysis. Krane or a sub-adviser may use products and services provided by brokers in servicing all of its client accounts and not all such products and services may necessarily be used in connection with the account that paid commissions to the broker-dealer providing such products and services. Any advisory or other fees paid to Krane or a sub-adviser are not reduced as a result of the receipt of brokerage and research services.

In some cases, Krane or a sub-adviser may receive a product or service from a broker that has both a "research" and a "non-research" use. When this occurs, Krane or the sub-adviser will make a good faith allocation between the research and non-research uses of the product or service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with brokerage commissions, while Krane or the sub-adviser will use its own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, Krane or the sub-adviser faces a potential conflict of interest, but Krane or the sub-adviser believes that its allocation procedures are reasonably designed to appropriately allocate the anticipated use of such products and services to research and non-research uses.

The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of a Fund's shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or a dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

Brokerage transactions may be conducted through "affiliated brokers or dealers," as defined in rules under the 1940 Act. An affiliated broker-dealer will receive compensation from a Fund in connection with the Fund's portfolio investment transactions conducted through them. This arrangement may present actual or perceived conflicts of interest, but the 1940 Act permits commissions to be paid by a fund to an "affiliated broker or dealer" if such commissions do not exceed the usual and customary broker's commission. Accordingly, the Funds have adopted compliance policies and procedures to permits such trades so long as, among other matters, the commissions paid to an affiliated broker-dealer are, in the judgment of the Krane or the subadviser (if applicable), reasonable and fair as compared to the commissions charged by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities.

An affiliated broker-dealer may engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and funds that have investment objectives similar to those of a Fund and/or that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities, currencies and other instruments as the Fund. Such activities could affect the prices and availability of the securities, currencies, and instruments in which a Fund invests, which could have an adverse impact on a Fund's performance. Such transactions by an affiliated broker-dealer, including for other client accounts, will be executed independently of a Fund's transactions and thus at prices or rates that may be more or less favorable than those obtained by the Fund.

Brokerage Commissions

Aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each of the following operational Funds on portfolio transactions for the fiscal periods shown are set forth in the table below:

Fund	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2026	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2024
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$578	$9,256	$6,120*
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$96	$7,776	$6,120**
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$180,844	$166,881	$274,871
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$59,461	$119,052	$28,020
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	$31,226	$28,067***	N/A
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$175,344	$28,485	$20,865
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$4,918,232	$4,337,118	$1,974,917
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	$22,055	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$82,919	$122,305	$139,300
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$53,569	$152,002	$121,340
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	$66,972	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF	$38,937	$20,841	$3,598
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$91,477	$18,598****	N/A
KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF	N/A	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Insperex Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	$305	N/A	N/A
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$1,263,801	$1,948,700	$1,337,283
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	$12,661	$4,380*****	N/A
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$81,657	$152,659	$119,177
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$86,489	$69,285	$29,319
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	$29,038	$43,605	$84,750

Fund	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2026	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2024
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$27,924	$7,808	$22,354
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	$1,640	$1,573	$1,770
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	$37,698	$2,525******	N/A
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$31,725	$8,908	$23,617
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$0	$0*******	N/A
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	$27,666	$18,453	$45,148
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	$17,220	N/A	N/A

* For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF's inception, February 7, 2024 to March 31, 2024.

** For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF's inception, February 7, 2024 to March 31, 2024.

*** For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF's inception, August 27, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

**** For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF's inception, July 15, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

***** For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF's inception, October 7, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

****** For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF's inception, July 17, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

******* For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF's inception, July 25, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Because KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, those Funds did not pay any brokerage commissions during the three prior fiscal years.

Directed Brokerage

For the fiscal year/period ended March 31, 2026, the Funds paid the following in commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research or other brokerage services to Krane or the sub-adviser:

Fund	Brokerage Commissions for Research Services	Transactions Involving Brokerage Commissions for Research Services
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$1,104,382	$1,226,696,978
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth of Vietnam Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	$0	$0
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	$0	$0

Because KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, those Funds did not pay any brokerage commissions pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research or other brokerage services to Krane or the sub-adviser during the prior fiscal year.

Affiliated Brokers

Of the aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each of the following operational Funds on portfolio transactions for the fiscal periods shown, below are the commissions paid by the Funds to a broker that is an affiliated person of the Fund:

Fund	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2026	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2024
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$0	$0	$0*
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$0	$0	$0**
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$0	$0	$71
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	$0	$0***	N/A
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$0	$0****	N/A
KraneShares Insperex Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	$0	N/A	N/A
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	$0	$0*****	N/A
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	$0	$0******	N/A
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$0	$0*******	N/A
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	$0	$0	$0
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	$0	N/A	N/A

*	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF's inception, February 7, 2024 to March 31, 2024.
**	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF's inception, February 7, 2024 to March 31, 2024.
***	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF's inception, August 27, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
****	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF's inception, July 15, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
*****	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF's inception, October 7, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
******	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF's inception, July 17, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
*******	For the fiscal period starting from the KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF's inception, July 25, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Because KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, those Funds did not pay any brokerage commissions to any affiliated brokers during the three prior fiscal years.

Regular Broker-Dealers

Each Fund is required to identify any securities of its "regular brokers and dealers" (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) which a Fund may hold at the close of its most recent fiscal year. "Regular brokers or dealers" of a Fund are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year: (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from a Fund's portfolio transactions; (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of a Fund; or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of a Fund's shares. Such information is set out in the table below:

Fund	Ownership as of March 31, 2026 ($ thousands)
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	None
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	None
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	None
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	None
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	None
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	None
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	None
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	None
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth of Vietnam Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares Dragon Capital Vietnam Growth Index ETF)	None
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	None
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	None

Fund	Ownership as of March 31, 2026 ($ thousands)
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics and Physical AI Index ETF (formerly, KraneShares Global Humanoid and Embodied Intelligence Index ETF)	None
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index ETF	None
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	None
KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	None
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	None
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	$43 – Marex Group PLC
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	None
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	None
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	None
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	None
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	None
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF (formerly, KraneShares Artificial Intelligence and Technology ETF)	None
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF (formerly, KraneShares Emerging Markets Consumer Technology Index ETF)	None
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	None
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	$828 – JPM*
	$722 – GS**
	$336 – MS***
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	None

* JPMorgan Chase & Co.
** Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
*** Morgan Stanley

Because each of the KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, those Funds did not own any securities of their "regular broker-dealers" as of that time.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year, and generally relates to changes in the underlying index. High turnover rates are likely to result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by Krane or the sub-adviser based upon their knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions and spreads paid or incurred by the other institutional investors for comparable services.

During the two prior fiscal years/periods, the Funds' portfolio turnover rates were as follows:

	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2026	Fiscal Period Ended March 31, 2025
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	1%	3%
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	0%	4%
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	198%	158%
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	55%	77%
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	42%	74%
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	174%	149%*
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	188%	57%
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	45%	54%
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	29%	N/A
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	69%	39%
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	50%	45%
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	44%	N/A
KraneShares Hang Seng TECH Index	71%	86%
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	30%	2%**
KraneShares Insperex Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	3%	N/A
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	397%	424%
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	76%	27%***
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	0%	0%
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	73%	77%
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	35%	36%
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	27%	3%
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	29%	19%
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	70%	49%****
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	72%	63%
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	0%	0%*****
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	112%	80%
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	1%	N/A

* For the fiscal period starting from Fund inception, August 27, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
** For the fiscal period starting from Fund inception, July 15, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
*** For the fiscal period starting from Fund inception, October 7, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
**** For the fiscal period starting from Fund inception, July 17, 2024 to March 31, 2025.
***** For the fiscal period starting from Fund inception, July 25, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Because each of the KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF had not commenced operations prior to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, those Funds do not have portfolio turnover information for the prior fiscal year to report.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Except as otherwise noted below, the following applies to any Fund covered by this SAI:

General

The Trust issues and redeems shares of each Fund only in large, specified aggregations of shares called "Creation Units" on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load but subject to the transaction fees described below, at the NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined below), of an order in proper form. A "Business Day", as used herein, is any day on which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Creation Units consist of 25,000 Shares, 50,000 Shares, 100,000 Shares, or multiples thereof. In its discretion, the Board reserves the right to increase or decrease the number of the Fund's shares that constitute a Creation Unit. The Board reserves the right to declare a split or a consolidation in the number of shares outstanding of the Fund, and to make changes in the number of shares constituting a Creation Unit, including in the event that the per share price in the secondary market rises (or declines) to an amount that falls outside the range deemed desirable by the Board.

Creation Units may be purchased and redeemed only by or through a DTC Participant that has entered into an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Distributor (an "Authorized Participant"). Such Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of such Authorized Participant Agreement and on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including those set forth below, the Authorized Participant Agreement and any handbook governing the Authorized Participants (collectively, the "AP Agreement"). Investors who are not Authorized Participants must make appropriate arrangements with an Authorized Participant to purchase or redeem Creation Units. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not be a DTC Participant or may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Distributor and that Creation Unit orders may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant. As a result, orders placed through an Authorized Participant may result in additional charges to such investor. A list of current Authorized Participants may be obtained from the Distributor.

Investors who are not Authorized Participants may purchase and sell shares of the Fund through an Authorized Participant or on the secondary market.

Because the portfolio securities of the Fund may trade on days that the Exchange is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for the Fund, shareholders may not be able to purchase or redeem their shares of the Fund, or purchase or sell shares of the Fund on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant non-U.S. markets.

The Basket of securities comprising a Fund Deposit and a Fund Redemption (each, as defined below) may be representative of the Fund's portfolio holdings; or the Fund may utilize "Custom Baskets" provided that certain conditions are met. A Custom Basket is (i) a Basket that is composed of a non-representative selection of the Fund's portfolio holdings, (ii) a representative Basket that is different from the initial Basket used in transactions on the same business day, or (iii) a Basket that contains bespoke cash and/or security substitutions, including for a single Authorized Participant. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that govern the construction and acceptance of Baskets, including heightened requirements for Custom Baskets. Such policies and procedures provide detailed parameters for the construction and acceptance of Custom Baskets, establish processes for revisions to, or deviations from, such parameters, and specify the titles and roles of the employees of the Adviser who are required to review each Custom Basket for compliance with those parameters. In connection with the construction and acceptance of Custom Baskets, the Adviser may consider various factors, including, but not limited to: (1) whether the securities,

assets and other positions comprising a Basket are consistent with the Fund's investment objective, policies and disclosure; (2) whether the securities, assets and other positions can legally and readily be acquired, transferred and held by the Fund and/or Authorized Participant(s), as applicable; (3) whether and to what extent to include cash in the Basket; (4) whether the Custom Basket increases the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio, noting that a Custom Basket may not be accepted which adversely affects the liquidity position of a Fund's portfolio when other Basket options exist; (5) whether the use of Custom Baskets may reduce costs, increase (tax) efficiency and improve trading in Fund shares; and (6) with respect to index-based strategies, whether the securities, assets and other positions aid the Fund to track its underlying index. The policies and procedures apply different criteria to different types of Custom Baskets in order to mitigate against potential overreaching by an Authorized Participant, although there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be effective.

Purchases of Creation Units

The consideration for the purchase of Creation Units of the Fund consists of an in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities ("Deposit Securities") or cash for all or any portion of such securities ("Deposit Cash") (collectively, the "Deposit Basket") and the Cash Component, which is an amount equal to the difference between the aggregate NAV of a Creation Unit and the Deposit Basket. Together, the Deposit Basket and the Cash Component constitute the "Fund Deposit."

The Custodian or the Administrator makes available through the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") on each Business Day, prior to the opening of regular trading on the Exchange, the list of names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security and Deposit Cash in the Deposit Basket, and the estimated amount of the Cash Component to be included in the current Fund Deposit. Such Fund Deposit will normally be applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, in order to effect purchases of Creation Units of the Fund until such time as the next-announced Fund Deposit is made available. The means by which the Deposit Basket and Cash Component are to be delivered by the Authorized Participant to the Fund are set forth in the AP Agreement, except to the extent the Distributor and the Authorized Participant otherwise agree. Fund shares will be settled through the DTC system.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities change pursuant to, among other matters, changes in the composition of the Fund's portfolio and as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time. The composition of the Deposit Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities constituting a Fund's Underlying Index, if applicable.

Cash purchases of Creation Units will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases. The Authorized Participant will pay the cash equivalent of the Deposit Securities as Deposit Cash plus or minus the same Cash Component.

Krane or the sub-adviser, as applicable, on behalf of the Fund, will convert subscriptions that are made in whole or in part in cash, including Deposit Cash, into the relevant foreign currency prior to investment at the applicable exchange rate and subject to the applicable spread. Those purchasing Creation Units of the Fund bear the risk associated with changes in the currency exchange rate between the time they place their order and the time that the Fund converts any cash received into foreign investments.

Placement of Purchase Orders

To initiate an order for a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit to the Distributor an irrevocable order in proper form to purchase shares of the Fund generally between 4:15 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Authorized Participants may also submit to the Distributor an irrevocable order in proper form to purchase shares of the Fund generally anytime on a Business Day, except from 4:00 p.m. to 4:15 Eastern Time, but orders submitted on a Business Day before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time will normally be charged the maximum transaction fees and Authorized Participants are encouraged to submit orders generally between 4:15 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time. For a purchase order to be processed based on the NAV calculated on a particular Business Day, the purchase order must be received in proper form and accepted by the Trust prior to the time as of which the NAV is calculated ("Cutoff Time"). Except for the following Funds:

KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF, KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF

To initiate an order for a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit to the Distributor an irrevocable order in proper form to purchase shares of the Fund before the earlier of (a) 2:00 p.m. Eastern Time or (b) two hours before the close of the trading session on the Exchange ("Cutoff Time"). For a purchase order to be processed based on the NAV calculated on a particular Business Day, the purchase order must be received in proper form and accepted by the Trust prior to the Cutoff Time.

KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF and KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF

For a purchase order to be processed based on the NAV calculated on a particular Business Day, the purchase order must be received in proper form and accepted by the Trust prior to the time as of which the NAV is calculated ("Cutoff Time").

KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF and KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF

To initiate an order for a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit to the Distributor an irrevocable order in proper form to purchase shares of the Fund before the earlier of (a) 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time or (b) two hours before the close of the trading session on the Exchange. For a purchase order to be processed based on the NAV calculated on a particular Business Day, the purchase order must be received in proper form and accepted by the Trust prior to the time as of which the NAV is calculated ("Cutoff Time").

KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF

To initiate an order for a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit to the Distributor an irrevocable order in proper form to purchase shares of the Fund before the earlier of (a) 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time or (b) three hours before the close of the trading session on the Exchange. For a purchase order to be processed based on the NAV calculated on a particular Business Day, the purchase order must be received in proper form and accepted by the Trust prior to the time as of which the NAV is calculated ("Cutoff Time").

All Funds

Investors who are not Authorized Participants and seek to place a purchase order for a Creation Unit through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order to the Distributor by the Cutoff Time on such Business Day. Custom Orders must normally be received in proper form and accepted by the Trust at least two hours prior to Cutoff Time.

The AP Agreement sets forth the different methods whereby Authorized Participants can submit purchase orders. A purchase order is considered to be in "proper form" if a request in a form satisfactory to the Fund is (1) received by the Distributor from an Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another person within the time period set above, and (2) all the procedures and other requirements applicable to the method used by the Authorized Participant to submit the purchase order, such as, in the case of purchase orders submitted through the Distributor's website, the completion of all required fields, including as set forth in the AP Agreement, are properly followed.

Creation Unit orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede transmissions between the Distributor and an Authorized Participant. Orders to create shares of the Fund that are submitted on the Business Day immediately preceding a holiday or a day (other than a weekend) when the securities markets in a foreign market in which the Fund may invest are closed may not be accepted or may be charged the maximum transaction fee. The Distributor, in its discretion, may permit the submission of orders and requests by or through an Authorized Participant via communication through the facilities of the Distributor's proprietary website maintained for this purpose. A purchase order, if accepted by the Trust, will be processed based on the NAV as of next time it is calculated.

Acceptance of Orders for, and Issuance of, Creation Units

All questions as to whether an order has been submitted in proper form and the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Fund and the Fund's determination shall be final and binding.

The Fund reserves the right to reject or revoke acceptance of a creation order, for any reason, provided that such action is not in contravention of Rule 6c-11. For example, the Fund may reject or revoke acceptance of a creation order including, but not limited to, when (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Fund; (iii) the Deposit Securities delivered do not conform to the identity and number of shares specified; (iv) acceptance of the Fund Deposit is not legally required or would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; or (v) circumstances outside the control of the Fund, the Distributor and Krane make it impracticable to process purchase orders. The Distributor shall notify a prospective purchaser of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such purchaser of the rejection or revocation of acceptance of such order. The Fund, the Custodian, the sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall any of them incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

Except as provided in the following paragraph, a Creation Unit will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Fund of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component, Deposit Cash and creation transaction fees have been completed. In this regard, the Custodian will require, prior to the issuance of a Creation Unit, that the sub-custodian confirm to the Custodian that the Deposit Securities have been delivered to the account of the Fund at the sub-custodian(s). If the Fund does not receive the foregoing by the time specified herein the Creation Unit may not be delivered or the purchase order may be rejected.

The Fund may issue Creation Units to an Authorized Participant, notwithstanding the fact that all Deposit Securities have not been received, in reliance on the undertaking of the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing Deposit Securities as soon as possible, which undertaking shall be secured by such Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral having a value of up to 115% of the value of the missing Deposit Securities. The only collateral that is acceptable is cash in U.S. dollars. Such cash collateral must be delivered no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time on the contractual settlement date of the Creation Unit(s). The Fund may buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time, and the Authorized Participant will be liable for any shortfall between the cost to the Fund of purchasing such securities and the cash collateral. In addition, the cash collateral may be invested at the risk of the Authorized Participant, and any income on invested cash collateral will be paid to that Authorized Participant. Information concerning the Fund's current procedures for collateralization of missing Deposit Securities is available from the Distributor.

In certain cases, an Authorized Participant may create and redeem Creation Units on the same trade date. In these instances, the Fund reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis or require a representation from the Authorized Participant that the creation and redemption transactions are for separate Beneficial Owners.

Once the Fund has accepted a purchase order, upon the next determination of the NAV of the shares, the Fund may confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit, against receipt of payment, at such NAV. The Distributor will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance to the Authorized Participant that placed the order. Creation Units typically are settled on a "T+1" basis (i.e., one Business Day after trade date), subject to certain exceptions. However, the Fund reserves the right to settle Creation Unit transactions on a basis other than T+1, including in order to accommodate non-U.S. market holiday schedules, closures and settlement cycles, and to account for different treatment among non-U.S. and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates.

Creation Transaction Fees

A standard creation transaction fee is imposed to offset transfer and other costs associated with the issuance of Creation Units. The standard creation transaction fee is charged to the Authorized Participant on the day such Authorized Participant creates a Creation Unit, and is the same, regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by the Authorized Participant on the applicable Business Day.

The Authorized Participant may also be required to pay a variable transaction fee (up to the maximum amount shown in the table below) to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses. Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the Deposit Securities, including any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses.

The standard creation transaction fee and maximum variable transaction fee for a Creation Unit are set forth below:

FUND	STANDARD TRANSACTION FEE	MAXIMUM VARIABLE TRANSACTION FEE*
KraneShares 90% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$25	2.00%
KraneShares 100% KWEB Defined Outcome January 2027 ETF	$25	2.00%
KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF	$600	2.00%
KraneShares Bosera MSCI China A 50 Connect Index ETF	$850	2.00%
KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF	$50	2.00%
KraneShares China Alpha Index ETF	$650	2.00%
KraneShares China Technology & Semiconductor STAR 50 Index ETF	$2,250	2.00%
KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	$500	2.00%
KraneShares Dragon Capital Growth Of Vietnam Index ETF	$4,700	2.00%
KraneShares Electric Vehicles and Future Mobility Index ETF	$800	2.00%
KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF	$50	2.00%
KraneShares Global Humanoid Robotics And Physical AI Index ETF	$750	2.00%
KraneShares Hang Seng Tech Index ETF	$550	2.00%
KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF	$25	2.00%
KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF	$350	2.00%
KraneShares Insperex Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF	$725	2.00%
KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF	$10	2.00%
KraneShares Man Buyout Beta Index ETF	$1,850	2.00%
KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF	$500	2.00%

FUND	STANDARD TRANSACTION FEE	MAXIMUM VARIABLE TRANSACTION FEE*
KraneShares MSCI All China Health Care Index ETF	$1,200	2.00%
KraneShares MSCI China Clean Technology Index ETF	$800	2.00%
KraneShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China Index ETF	$15,000	2.00%
KraneShares MSCI One Belt One Road Index ETF	$3,600	2.00%
KraneShares Public-Private AI & Technology ETF	$500	2.00%
KraneShares Public-Private Emerging Markets Internet and Technology ETF	$1,500	2.00%
KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF	$750	2.00%
KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF	$400	2.00%
KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF	$525	2.00%

* As a percentage of the Creation Unit(s) value.

The Adviser may adjust the transactions fees from time to time based on actual experience.

Redemptions of Creation Units

The consideration paid by the Fund for the redemption of Creation Units consists of an in-kind basket of designated securities ("Redemption Securities") or cash for all or any portion of such securities ("Redemption Cash") (collectively, the "Fund Securities") and the Cash Component, which is an amount equal to the difference between the aggregate NAV of a Creation Unit and the Fund Securities. Together, the Fund Securities and the Cash Component constitute the "Fund Redemption."

The Custodian or the Administrator normally makes available through NSCC on each Business Day, prior to the opening of regular trading on the Exchange, the list of names and the number of shares of each Redemption Security and Redemption Cash, as applicable, and the estimated amount of the Cash Component to be included in the current Fund Redemption. Such Fund Redemption is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, for redemptions of Creation Units of the Fund until such time as the next-announced Fund Redemption is made available. The delivery of Fund shares will be settled through the DTC system. The means by which the Fund Securities and Cash Component are to be delivered to the Authorized Participant by the Fund are set forth in the AP Agreement, except to the extent the Distributor and the Authorized Participant otherwise agree.

The identity and number of shares of the Redemption Securities change pursuant to, among other matters, changes in the composition of the Fund's portfolio and as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time. The composition of the Redemption Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities constituting a Fund's Underlying Index or investments and may not be the same as the Deposit Securities.

Cash redemptions of Creation Units will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind redemptions. The Authorized Participant will receive the cash equivalent of the Fund Securities as Redemption Cash plus or minus the same Cash Component.

Krane or the sub-adviser, as applicable, on behalf of the Fund, will sell investments denominated in foreign currencies and convert such proceeds into U.S. Dollars at the applicable exchange rate and subject to the applicable spread for redemptions that are made in whole or in part for cash, including Redemption Cash. Those redeeming Creation Units of the Fund bear the risk associated with changes in the currency exchange rate between the time they place their order and the time that the Fund converts any investments into U.S. Dollars.

Placement of Redemption Orders

For each Fund, the window for placing Redemption Orders is the same as for placing Purchase Orders, as described above under "Placement of Purchase Orders."

All Funds

Investors who are not Authorized Participants and seek to place a redemption order for a Creation Unit through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the redemption order to the Distributor by the Cutoff Time on such Business Day.

The AP Agreement sets forth the different methods whereby Authorized Participants can submit redemption requests. A redemption request is considered to be in "proper form" if a request in a form satisfactory to the Fund is (1) received by the Distributor from an Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another person within the time period set above, and (2) all the procedures and other requirements applicable to the method used by the Authorized Participant to submit the redemption order, such as, in the case of redemption orders submitted through the Distributor's website, the completion of all required fields, including as set forth in the AP Agreement, are properly followed.

Creation Unit orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede transmissions between the Distributor and an Authorized Participant. Orders to redeem shares of the Fund that are submitted on the Business Day immediately preceding a holiday or a day (other than a weekend) when the securities markets in a foreign market in which the Fund may invest are closed may not be accepted or may be charged the maximum transaction fee. The Distributor, in its discretion, may permit the submission of orders and requests by or through an Authorized Participant via communication through the facilities of the Distributor's proprietary website maintained for this purpose. A redemption order, if accepted by the Trust, will be processed based on the NAV as of next time it is calculated.

Acceptance of Orders for, and Redemption of, Creation Units

All questions as to whether an order has been submitted in proper form and the requisite number of Fund shares and transaction fees have been delivered shall be determined by the Fund, and the Fund's determination shall be final and binding.

The Fund reserves the right to reject a redemption order if the order is not in proper form. In addition, the right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to the Fund (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (ii) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted, (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the Fund's portfolio securities or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC. The Fund or Distributor will notify the Authorized Participant of such rejection, but the Fund, Custodian, sub-custodian and Distributor shall not be liable for any failure to give such notification.

The payment by the Fund of the Fund Securities, including Redemption Securities and Redemption Cash, and Cash Component will not be issued until the transfer of the Creation Unit(s) and the applicable redemption transaction fees has been completed. If the Transfer Agent does not receive the investor's shares through DTC's facilities and the applicable redemption transaction fees by the required time, the redemption request may be rejected.

To the extent contemplated by the AP Agreement, in the event the Authorized Participant has submitted a redemption request in proper form but is unable to transfer all or part of the Creation Unit to be redeemed to the Fund's Transfer Agent, the Transfer Agent will nonetheless accept the redemption request in reliance on the undertaking by the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing shares as soon as possible. Such undertaking may be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral consisting of cash having a value (marked to market daily) of up to 115% of the value of the missing shares, which the Trust may change from time to time. The current procedures for collateralization of missing shares require, among other things, that any cash collateral shall be in the form of U.S. dollars in immediately available funds and shall be held by the Custodian and marked to market daily, and that the fees of the Custodian and any sub-custodians in respect of the delivery, maintenance and redelivery of the cash collateral shall be payable by the Authorized Participant. The AP Agreement will permit the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, to purchase the missing shares at any time and will subject the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such shares, Fund Securities or Cash Component and the value of the collateral.

A redeeming Beneficial Owner or Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such Beneficial Owner must maintain appropriate security arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction where Redemption Securities are customarily traded and will be delivered. If neither the redeeming Beneficial Owner nor the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such redeeming Beneficial Owner has appropriate arrangements to take delivery of Redemption Securities in the applicable non-U.S. jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of Redemption Securities in such jurisdiction, the Trust may redeem shares in Redemption Cash, and the redeeming Beneficial Owner will be required to receive its redemption proceeds as Redemption Cash. In addition, because redemptions of shares for Redemption Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws, the Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Fund cannot lawfully deliver specific Redemption Securities or cannot do so without first registering a Fund Security under such laws.

Once the Fund has accepted a redemption order, upon the next determination of the NAV of the shares, the Fund may confirm the redemption of a Creation Unit, against receipt of payment, at such NAV. The Distributor will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance to the Authorized Participant that placed the order. Deliveries of redemption proceeds by the Fund typically are settled on a "T+1" basis (i.e., one Business Day after trade date), but may be made up to seven days later, particularly in stressed market conditions. The Fund reserves the right to settle redemption transactions up to 15 days later to accommodate non-U.S. market holiday schedules (see below for further information), closures and settlement cycles, to account for different treatment among non-U.S. and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and dividend ex-dates (i.e., the last date the holder of a security can sell the security and still receive dividends payable on the security sold), and in certain other circumstances.

In certain cases, an Authorized Participant may create and redeem Creation Units on the same trade date. In these instances, the Fund reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis or require a representation from the Authorized Participant that the creation and redemption transactions are for separate Beneficial Owners.

Redemption Transaction Fees

A standard redemption transaction fee is imposed to offset transfer and other costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units. The standard redemption transaction fee is charged to the Authorized Participant on the day such Authorized Participant redeems a Creation Unit, and is the same regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed by an Authorized Participant on the applicable Business Day.

The Authorized Participant may also be required to pay a variable transaction fee (up to the maximum amount shown in the table below) to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses. Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the Redemption Securities, including any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses. Investors who use the services of a broker or other financial intermediary may be charged a fee for such services.

The standard creation transaction fee and maximum variable transaction fee for a Creation Unit are set forth above, and the standard redemption transaction fee and maximum variable transaction fee for a Creation Unit are the same. The Adviser may adjust the transactions fees from time to time based on actual experience.

Taxation on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant generally will recognize either gain or loss upon the exchange of Deposit Securities for Creation Units. This gain or loss will generally equal the difference between (i) the sum of the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and any net amount of cash received by the Authorized Participant in the exchange and (ii) the sum of the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the Deposit Securities exchanged therefor and any net amount of cash paid for the Creation Units. However, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service may apply the wash sales rules to determine that any loss realized upon the exchange of Deposit Securities for Creation Units is not currently deductible. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisers.

Current U.S. federal tax laws dictate that capital gain or loss realized from the redemption of Creation Units will generally create long-term capital gain or loss if the Authorized Participant holds the Creation Units for more than one year, or short-term capital gain or loss if the Creation Units were held for one year or less, if the Creation Units are held as capital assets.

Postponement of Redemptions

For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable non-U.S. market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a non-U.S. market due to emergencies may also prevent the Trust from delivering securities within normal settlement period. The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring portfolio securities to redeeming investors, coupled with non-U.S. market holiday schedules, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days, in certain circumstances, but in no event longer than fifteen calendar days.

The right of redemption may also be suspended or the date of payment postponed (1) for any period during which the relevant Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the relevant Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of a Fund or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

TAXES

The following discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in a Fund is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, all as in effect as of the date of the filing of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in a Fund. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Qualification as a RIC

Each Fund has elected or intends to elect to be treated, and intends to qualify each year, as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, a Fund must, among other things:

(a) derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" (as defined below);

(b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of its taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of a Fund's total assets consists of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with investments in such other securities limited with respect to any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of a Fund's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of a Fund's total assets is invested in (1) the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other RICs) of any one issuer or two or more issuers that are controlled by a Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or (2) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and

(c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid – generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income.

In general, for purposes of the 90% of gross income requirement described in (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by a Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Code section 7704(d), and (iii) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in (a)(i) of the prior paragraph) will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

The U.S. Treasury Department has authority to issue regulations that would exclude foreign currency gains from the 90% test described in (a) above if such gains are not directly related to a Fund's business of investing in stock or securities. Accordingly, regulations may be issued in the future that could treat some or all of a Fund's non-U.S. currency gains as non-qualifying income, thereby potentially jeopardizing a Fund's status as a RIC for all years to which the regulations are applicable.

Taxation of a Fund

If a Fund qualifies as a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on income and gains that are distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the qualifying income test in any taxable year or the diversification requirements for any quarter, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. If these relief provisions are not available to a Fund for any year in which it fails to qualify as a RIC, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions (including capital gains distributions) generally will be taxable as ordinary income dividends to its shareholders, subject to the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders and lower tax rates on qualified dividend income for individual shareholders. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

Each Fund intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders substantially all of its taxable income and its net capital gains. Taxable income that is retained by a Fund will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, that gain will be subject to tax at corporate rates, but the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on a properly filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of a Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

Deferral of Late Year Losses

A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing the Fund's distributions for any calendar year. A "qualified late year loss" generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as "post-October losses") and certain other late-year losses.

Capital Loss Carryovers

If a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. Such capital loss carryover can be used to offset capital gains of the Fund in succeeding taxable years. The carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Excise Tax

If a Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount from the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amount. For these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid by a Fund on December 31 of the preceding year if the dividend was declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November, or December of that preceding year. Each Fund intends to declare and pay dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Fund Distributions

Distributions are taxable whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Moreover, distributions are generally subject to federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed a Fund's realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when a Fund's NAV reflects gains that are either unrealized, or realized but not distributed. Such realized gains may be required to be distributed even when a Fund's NAV also reflects unrealized losses.

Dividends and other distributions by a Fund are generally treated under the Code as received by the shareholders at the time the dividend or distribution is made. However, if any dividend or distribution is declared by a Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to its shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month but is actually paid during the following January, such dividend or distribution will be deemed to have been received by each shareholder on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

Distributions by a Fund of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated those gains, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for more than one year and that are properly designated by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryovers. Preferential long-term capital gain rates apply to individuals at a maximum rate of 20% for individuals with taxable income exceeding certain thresholds. Such preferential rates also apply to qualified dividend income if certain holding period requirements are met. Distributions of gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxable in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and the Fund level.

Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (*i.e.*, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, which includes China (but not Hong Kong which is treated as a separate jurisdiction), or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund's shareholders to be qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend paying stocks in its portfolio, and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund's shares.

Some portion of the dividends paid by a Fund investing in equity securities may be expected to be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment. A Fund investing in fixed income securities would not expect to distribute qualified dividend income.

For KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF, KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF, KraneShares Hedgeye Hedged Equity Index ETF, KraneShares InsepreX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF, and KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF, given each Fund's investment objective, it is not expected that Fund distributions will be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment or the corporate dividends received deduction on Fund distributions attributable to dividends received.

For U.S. individuals with income exceeding $200,000 ($250,000 if married and filing jointly), a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax will apply on all or a portion of their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and capital gains, which generally includes taxable distributions received from a Fund. This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

If a Fund makes distributions to a shareholder in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

Investors considering buying shares just prior to a dividend or capital gain distribution should be aware that, although the price of shares purchased at that time may reflect the amount of the forthcoming distribution, such dividend or distribution may nevertheless be taxable to them. If a Fund is the holder of record of any security on the record date for any dividends payable with respect to such security, such dividends will be included in the Fund's gross income not as of the date received but as of the later of (a) the date such security became ex-dividend with respect to such dividends (*i.e.*, the date on which a buyer of the security would not be entitled to receive the declared, but unpaid, dividends); or (b) the date the Fund acquired such security. Accordingly, in order to satisfy its income distribution requirements, a Fund may be required to pay dividends based on anticipated earnings, and shareholders may receive dividends in an earlier year than would otherwise be the case.

Sale or Exchange of Shares

A sale or exchange of shares in a Fund may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be disallowed if shares of the same Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

As noted above, for U.S. individuals with income exceeding $200,000 ($250,000 if married and filing jointly), a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax will apply on "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and capital gains, which generally includes taxable distributions received from a Fund and taxable gains on the disposition of shares of a Fund.

Backup Withholding

A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder holds Fund shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is currently 24%.

Federal Tax Treatment of Certain Fund Investments

Transactions of a Fund in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, swap contracts, straddles and foreign currencies may be subject to various special and complex tax rules, including mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules. These rules could affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund's ability to recognize losses. These rules may in turn affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to shareholders by a Fund.

A Fund is required, for federal income tax purposes, to mark to market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses as of the end of such year on certain regulated futures contracts, foreign currency contracts and options that qualify as Section 1256 contracts in addition to the gains and losses actually realized with respect to such contracts during the year. Except as described below under "Certain Foreign Currency Tax Issues," gain or loss from Section 1256 contracts that are required to be marked to market annually will generally be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Any broad-based index options written by a Fund will be 1256 contracts, and the application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

Some debt obligations that are acquired by a Fund may be treated as having original issue discount ("OID"). Generally, a Fund will be required to include OID in taxable income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of the OID is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. If a Fund holds such debt instruments, it may be required to pay out as distributions each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of a Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary. A Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event a Fund realizes net gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive larger distributions than they would have in the absence of such transactions.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gains on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

If a Fund has an "appreciated financial position" – generally, an interest (including an interest through an option, futures contract, forward contract or short sale) with respect to any stock, debt instrument (other than "straight debt") or partnership interest the fair market value of which exceeds its adjusted basis – and enters into a "constructive sale" of the position, it will be treated as having made an actual sale thereof, with the result that gain will be recognized at that time. A constructive sale generally consists of a short sale, an offsetting notional principal contract (swap), a futures contract or a forward contract entered into by the Fund with respect to the same property as the appreciated financial position or substantially identical property. In addition, if the appreciated financial position is itself such a short sale or such a contract, acquisition of the underlying property or substantially identical property will be deemed a constructive sale. In general, however, a transaction will not be considered a constructive sale if it is closed by the Fund within 30 days after the end of the taxable year in which it was originally entered into and the Fund holds the related appreciated financial position unhedged for 60 days after that closing (i.e., at no time during that 60-day period is the Fund's risk of loss regarding that position reduced by reason of certain specified transactions with respect to substantially identical or related property, such as having an option to sell, being contractually obligated to sell, making a short sale or granting an option to buy substantially identical stock or securities). A Fund may utilize total return swaps to gain exposure to the short call options and the short futures positions in an underlying index that provide a partial hedge to its holdings in the underlying index. If such swaps were deemed to be constructive sales of a Fund's holdings, the Fund might recognize gains based on the appreciation in such holdings.

Covered call options written by a Fund generally will be treated as equity options governed by Section 1234 of the Code, and not as Section 1256 contracts. Pursuant to Section 1234 of the Code, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If a Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the amount paid to close out its position and the premium received for writing the option is short-term capital gain or loss. If an option written by a Fund that is not a Section 1256 contract is cash settled, any resulting gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by a Fund is exercised and physically settled, the premium received is included in the sale proceeds, increasing the gain or decreasing the loss realized by the Fund at the time of option exercise.

The Code contains special rules that apply to "straddles," defined generally as the holding of "offsetting positions with respect to personal property." For example, the straddle rules normally apply when a taxpayer holds stock and an offsetting option with respect to such stock or substantially identical stock or securities. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. A Fund may enter into options transactions or certain other investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position must generally be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that is part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, "wash sale" rules apply to prevent the recognition of loss by a Fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period.

KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF

Although the covered call options written by the Fund will represent offsetting positions with respect to the Fund's shares in the Underlying Fund, the Fund expects that its options will be "qualified covered call options," as defined in Code section 1092, that are not subject to the straddle rules. A call option written by the Fund will be a qualified covered call option if the option is to purchase stock held by the taxpayer (or stock acquired by the taxpayer in connection with the granting of the option) but only if: (i) the option is traded on a national securities exchange, (ii) the option is granted more than 30 days before the day on which the option expires, (iii) the option is not a deep-in-the-money option, (iv) the option is not granted by an options dealer (within the meaning of section 1256(g)(8)) in connection with his activity of dealing in options, and (v) gain or loss with respect to such option is not ordinary income or loss. In the case of FLEX options, regulations impose the following additional requirements to qualify as "qualified covered call options": (i) the only payments permitted with respect to the option are a single fixed premium paid not later than five business days after the day on which the option is granted, and a single fixed strike price stated as a dollar amount that is payable entirely at (or within five business days of) exercise; (ii) an equity option with standardized terms is outstanding for the underlying equity; and (iii) the underlying security is stock in a single corporation.

KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF, KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF

A Fund may invest a portion of its assets in a Subsidiary, a Cayman Islands exempted company that is classified as a corporation for federal tax purposes. A foreign corporation, such as a Subsidiary, generally is not subject to federal income tax unless it is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. With respect to its investments in the United States, each Subsidiary intends to operate in a manner that is expected to meet the requirements of a safe harbor under section 864(b)(2) of the Code, under which it may trade in stocks or securities or certain commodities for its own account without being deemed to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business. If, however, certain of the Subsidiary's activities did not meet those safe harbor requirements, it might be considered as engaging in such a trade or business. Even if the Subsidiary is not so engaged, it may be subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 30% on some portion of its U.S.-source gross income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

A Subsidiary will be treated as a controlled foreign corporation (a "CFC"), and the Fund investing in the Subsidiary will be a "United States shareholder" thereof. As a result, the Fund will be required to include in its gross income each taxable year all of the Subsidiary's "subpart F income" and, for taxable years beginning in 2026 and later, its net CFC tested income (formerly referred to as "GILTI" for taxable years beginning before 2026). It is expected that most of a Subsidiary's income will be "subpart F income." If the Subsidiary realizes a net loss, that loss generally will not be available to offset the Fund's income. The Fund's inclusion of the Subsidiary's "subpart F income" in its gross income will increase the Fund's tax basis in its shares of the Subsidiary. Distributions by the Subsidiary to the Fund will not be taxable to the extent of its previously undistributed "subpart F income" and will reduce the Fund's tax basis in those shares.

Although income from certain commodity investments held by a Subsidiary would not be qualifying income if received directly by the Fund, the Code provides that a RIC's "subpart F income" inclusions will be treated as qualifying income if the CFC distributes such income to the RIC during the year of inclusion. Further, the Service has issued Regulations providing that the annual net profit, if any, realized by a Subsidiary and included in the Fund's income under the subpart F rules will constitute "qualifying income" for purposes of remaining qualified as a RIC whether or not the included income is distributed by the Subsidiary to the Fund if the Fund makes its investment in the Subsidiary as part of the Fund's business of investing in stocks and securities.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a Subsidiary is treated as a corporation. The Subsidiary would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, at the 21% rate currently applicable to U.S. corporations, on its net income that is treated as "effectively connected" with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States ("effectively connected income"). In addition, the Subsidiary would be subject to a 30% U.S. branch profits tax in respect of its "dividend equivalent amount," as defined in Section 884 of the Code, attributable to effectively connected income. Each Fund expects that, in general, the activities of its Subsidiary will be conducted in a manner such that the Subsidiary will not be treated as engaged in the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. There can be no assurance, however, that the Subsidiary will not recognize any effectively connected income. The imposition of U.S. federal tax on the Subsidiary's effectively connected income could significantly reduce the Fund's returns.

The federal income tax treatment of a Fund's income from a Subsidiary also may be adversely affected by future legislation, Regulations, and/or other guidance issued by the Service that could affect the character, timing of recognition, and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income and/or net capital gains and, therefore, the distributions it makes.

Index options written by the Fund will be 1256 contracts.

Some covered call options written by the Fund, such as options on shares of a single ETF, will be treated as equity options governed by Section 1234 of the Code, and not as Section 1256 contracts. Pursuant to Section 1234 of the Code, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the amount paid to close out its position and the premium received for writing the option is short-term capital gain or loss. If an option written by the Fund that is not a Section 1256 contract is cash settled, any resulting gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by the Fund is exercised and physically settled, the premium received is included in the sale proceeds, increasing the gain or decreasing the loss realized by the Fund at the time of option exercise.

The Code contains special rules that apply to "straddles," defined generally as the holding of "offsetting positions with respect to personal property." For example, the straddle rules normally apply when a taxpayer holds stock and an offsetting option with respect to such stock or substantially identical stock or securities. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. The Fund may enter into options transactions or certain other investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position must generally be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that is part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, "wash sale" rules apply to prevent the recognition of loss by the fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period.

Certain Foreign Currency Tax Issues

A Fund's gain or loss on foreign currency denominated debt securities and on certain other financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and currency swaps, that is attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates occurring between the date of acquisition and the date of settlement or disposition of such securities or instruments generally will be treated under Section 988 of the Code as ordinary income or loss. A Fund may elect out of the application of Section 988 of the Code with respect to the tax treatment of each of its foreign currency forward contracts to the extent that (i) such contract is a capital asset in the hands of the Fund and is not part of a straddle transaction and (ii) the Fund makes an election by the close of the day the contract is entered into to treat the gain or loss attributable to such contract as capital gain or loss.

A Fund's forward contracts may qualify as Section 1256 contracts if the underlying currencies are currencies for which there are futures contracts that are traded on and subject to the rules of a qualified board or exchange. However, a forward currency contract that is a Section 1256 contract would, absent an election out of Section 988 of the Code as described in the preceding paragraph, be subject to Section 988. Accordingly, although such a forward currency contract would be marked to market annually like other Section 1256 contracts, the resulting gain or loss would be ordinary. If a Fund were to elect out of Section 988 with respect to forward currency contracts that qualify as Section 1256 contracts, the tax treatment generally applicable to Section 1256 contracts would apply to those forward currency contracts: that is, the contracts would be marked to market annually and gains and losses with respect to the contracts would be treated as long-term capital gains or losses to the extent of 60% thereof and short-term capital gains or losses to the extent of 40% thereof. If a Fund were to elect out of Section 988 with respect to any of its forward currency contracts that do not qualify as Section 1256 contracts, such contracts will not be marked to market annually and the Fund will recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss depending on the Fund's holding period therein. A Fund may elect out of Section 988 with respect to some, all or none of its forward currency contracts.

Finally, regulated futures contracts and non-equity options that qualify as Section 1256 contracts and are entered into by a Fund with respect to foreign currencies or foreign currency denominated debt instruments will be subject to the tax treatment generally applicable to Section 1256 contracts unless the Fund elects to have Section 988 apply to determine the character of gains and losses from all such regulated futures contracts and non-equity options held or later acquired by the Fund.

Foreign Investments

Income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries (including, for example, interest on securities of non-U.S. issuers) may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between such countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the end of a Fund's taxable year more than 50% of the Fund's assets consist of foreign securities, the Fund is expected to make an election to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Fund during that taxable year to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. In such a case, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes. A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder not getting a full credit or deduction for the amount of such taxes. Because a foreign tax credit is only available for foreign taxes paid by a Fund, no such credit may be available for a reduction in a Fund's net asset value to reflect a reserve (if any) for Chinese withholding taxes. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit, but not a deduction, for such foreign taxes.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

If a Fund purchases shares in a PFIC, it may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on the Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. If a Fund were to invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" under the Code, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, the Fund would be required to include in income each year a portion of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the qualified electing fund, even if not distributed to the Fund, and such amounts would be subject to the 90% and excise tax distribution requirements described above. In order to make this election, a Fund would be required to obtain certain annual information from the PFICs in which it invests, which may be difficult or impossible to obtain. Alternatively, a Fund may make a mark-to-market election that would result in the Fund being treated as if it had sold and repurchased its PFIC stock at the end of each year. In such case, the Fund would report any such gains as ordinary income and would deduct any such losses as ordinary losses to the extent of previously recognized gains. The election must be made separately for each PFIC owned by a Fund and, once made, would be effective for all subsequent taxable years, unless revoked with the consent of the IRS. By making the election, a Fund could potentially ameliorate the adverse tax consequences with respect to its ownership of shares in a PFIC, but in any particular year may be required to recognize income in excess of the distributions it receives from the PFIC and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock. A Fund may have to distribute this "phantom" income and gain to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax. Each Fund will make the appropriate tax elections, if possible, and take any additional steps that are necessary to mitigate the effects of these rules.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Under current law, income of a RIC that would be treated as unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity generally will not be attributed as UBTI to a tax-exempt entity that is a shareholder in the RIC. Notwithstanding this "blocking" effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b).

Non-U.S. Shareholders

In general, dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends paid by a Fund to a shareholder that is not a "U.S. person" within the meaning of the Code (a "foreign person") are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a foreign person directly, would not be subject to withholding. If a Fund were to recognize short-term capital gains or U.S.-source portfolio interest, properly reported short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends paid by the Fund would not be subject to such withholding tax.

A beneficial holder of shares who is a non-U.S. person is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a U.S. income tax deduction for losses) realized on a sale of shares of a Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends or short-term capital gain dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States or (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend or short-term capital gains dividends and certain other conditions are met.

In order for a non-U.S. investor to qualify for an exemption from backup withholding, the foreign investor must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Foreign investors in a Fund should consult their tax advisers in this regard. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

A beneficial holder of shares who is a non-U.S. person may be subject to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal income tax consequences referred to above. If a shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any income or gain effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a 30% withholding tax will be imposed on dividends paid by a Fund to (i) foreign financial institutions including non-U.S. investment funds unless they agree to collect and disclose to the Internal Revenue Service information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain other foreign entities, unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement a similar reporting regime will be exempt from this withholding tax if the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement. A Shareholder subject to such withholding tax will not receive additional amounts from the Fund to compensate for such withholding. Proposed regulations (which are effective while pending) eliminate the application of the FATCA withholding tax to capital gain dividends and redemption proceeds that was scheduled to take effect in 2019.

Creation and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will be treated as short-term capital gains or losses.

Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

Section 351

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

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if an individual shareholder recognizes a loss of $2 million or more in any single tax year or, for a corporate shareholder, $10 million or more in any single tax year, the shareholder must file with the Internal Revenue Service a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Chinese Tax Considerations

Although Chinese law provides for a 10% withholding tax ("WHT") on capital gains realized by non-residents, significant uncertainties remain regarding the implementation of this law. Such uncertainties may result in capital gains taxes imposed upon a Fund relative to securities of companies headquartered, managed or listed in China. While the application and enforcement of this law with respect to a Fund remain subject to clarification, to the extent that such taxes are imposed on any capital gains of a Fund, a Fund's NAV or returns may be adversely impacted.

In addition, there is uncertainty as to the application of China's value added tax to a Fund's activities. The imposition of such taxes, as well as future changes in applicable PRC tax law, may adversely affect a Fund. In light of this uncertainty, each Fund reserves the right to establish a reserve for such tax, although none currently do so. If a 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 a Fund does not establish such a reserve but ultimately is subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares prior to the tax being withheld, reserved or paid will have effectively avoided the tax. Investors should note that such provision, if any, may be excessive or inadequate to meet actual Chinese tax liabilities (which could include interest and penalties) on a Fund's investments. As a result, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on the final rules of the relevant PRC tax authorities.

Per a circular (Caishui [2014] 79), each Fund is temporarily exempt from the Chinese tax on capital gains ("CGT") on trading in A-Shares as a QFI on the Shanghai Stock Exchange through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect as of November 17, 2014, and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect as of December 5, 2016. There is no indication as to how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect. Accordingly, a Fund may be subject to such taxes in the future. If Krane expects such CGT on trading in domestic Chinese equity securities to be re-imposed, the Fund reserves the right to establish a reserve for such tax. If a Fund establishes such a reserve but is not ultimately subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares while the reserve was in place will effectively bear the tax and may not benefit from the later release, if any, of the reserve. Conversely, if a Fund does not establish such a reserve but ultimately is subject to the tax, shareholders who redeemed or sold their shares prior to the tax being withheld, reserved or paid will have effectively avoided the tax, even if they benefited from the trading that precipitated the Fund's payment of it. On October 27, 2021, the Chinese government extended an exemption from the corporate income tax withholding tax and value added tax for China-sourced bond interest derived by overseas institutional investors until December 31, 2025, 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 December 31, 2025, remains unclear in certain respects.

The Funds reserve 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund's activities will be borne by the Fund. To the extent Krane or a sub-adviser, through the use of a QFI license, pays any taxes in connection with a Fund's transactions in PRC securities, the Fund will repay them for such tax expenses. As a result, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on the final rules of the relevant tax authorities.

As discussed above under "— Foreign Investments," even if a Fund qualifies and elects to pass through foreign taxes to its shareholders, your ability to claim a credit for such taxes may be limited.

General Considerations

The U.S. federal income tax discussion and the discussion of Chinese tax considerations set forth above are for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the specific federal income tax consequences of purchasing, holding and disposing of shares of a Fund, as well as the effect of state, local and foreign tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

DETERMINATION OF NAV

This information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Calculating NAV."

The NAV per share of each Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of a Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities and withholdings) by the total number of shares of a Fund outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. Expenses and fees, including without limitation, the management, administration and distribution fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV per share for each Fund normally is calculated by the Administrator and determined as of the regularly scheduled close of normal trading on each day that the NYSE is scheduled to be open for business (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources.

Securities listed on a securities exchange (i.e., exchange-traded equity securities), market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ), including securities traded over the counter, are valued by independent pricing agents at the last reported sale price on the primary exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded (or at the time as of which the Fund's NAV is calculated if a security's exchange is normally open at that time). If there is no such reported sale, such securities are valued at the most recently reported bid price. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price will be used. If a security price cannot be obtained from an independent, third-party pricing agent, the Fund seeks to obtain bid and ask prices from two broker-dealers who make a market in the portfolio instrument and determines the average of the two.

If available, debt securities are priced based upon valuations provided by independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities at an evaluated bid price by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations, or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Debt obligations with remaining maturities of sixty days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, which approximates market value.

The prices for foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates. The exchange rates used for valuation are captured as of the close of the London Stock Exchange each day normally at 4:00 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

The value of a swap contract is equal to the obligation (or rights) under the swap contract, which will generally be equal to the net amounts to be paid or received under the contract based upon the relative values of the positions held by each party to the contract as determined by the applicable independent, third party pricing agent.

Swaps cleared through a central clearing house ("centrally cleared swaps") are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of the exchange on which they are listed. The daily settlement prices for centrally cleared swaps are provided by an independent pricing agent. Swaps which are not centrally cleared are priced based on valuations provided by an independent pricing agent.

In a typical equity swap, one party agrees to pay another party the return on a stock, stock index, or basket of stocks (the "equity leg" of the swap) in return for interest payment(s) calculated based on the notional amount of the swap (the "financing leg" of the swap). Each leg of the swap is valued separately, and the net amount of the two legs is included in the Fund's net asset value. The value of the equity leg of the swap is provided by an independent pricing agent based on the value of the financial instrument underlying the swap. The value of the financing leg of the swap is systematically calculated by the Fund's accounting agent based on the details of the swap.

Exchange-traded options, except as discussed below for FLEX options, are valued at the mean of their most recent bid and asked price, if available, and otherwise, long positions will be valued at the most-recent bid price, and short positions will be valued at the most-recent ask price. Over-the-counter ("OTC") options are valued based upon prices determined by the applicable independent, third party pricing agent. FLEX (short for flexible) options are normally valued using a model-based price provided by a third-party pricing vendor. On days when a trade in a FLEX option occurs, the trade price will be used to value such FLEX options in lieu of the model price.

Futures are valued at the settlement price established by the board of trade on which they are traded. Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the current day's interpolated foreign exchange rate, as calculated using the current day's spot rate and the 30-, 60-, 90- and 180-day forward rates provided by an independent pricing agent.

Securities issued by a wholly owned subsidiary of a Fund will be valued at the subsidiary's net asset value, which will be determined using the same pricing policies and procedures applicable to the Fund.

Investments in open-end investment companies that do not trade on an exchange are valued at the end of day NAV per share. Investments in open-end investment companies that trade on an exchange are valued in the same manner as other exchange-traded equity securities (described above).

On certain days, the settlement price for futures may not be available at the time the Fund calculates its NAV. On such days, the best available price (which is typically the last trade price) may be used to value futures.

Investments for which market prices are not "readily available," or are not deemed to reflect current market values, or are debt securities where no evaluated price is available from third-party pricing agents pursuant to established methodologies, are fair valued in accordance with the Adviser's valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board. Some of the more common reasons that may necessitate that a security be valued using "fair value" pricing may include, but are not limited to: the security's trading has been halted or suspended; the security's primary trading market is temporarily closed; or the security has not been traded for an extended period of time.

In addition, a Fund may fair value its securities if an event that may materially affect the value of a Fund's securities that trade outside of the United States (a "Significant Event") has occurred between the time of the security's last close and the time that a Fund calculates its NAV. A Significant Event may relate to a single issuer or to an entire market sector, country or region. Events that may be Significant Events may include: government actions, natural disasters, armed conflict, acts of terrorism and significant market fluctuations.

If Krane becomes aware of a Significant Event that has occurred with respect to a portfolio instrument or group of portfolio instruments after the closing of the exchange or market on which the portfolio instrument or portfolio instruments principally trade, but before the time at which a Fund calculates its NAV, it will notify the Administrator and may request that an ad hoc meeting of the Fair Value Pricing Committee be called.

With respect to trade-halted securities, the Adviser typically will fair value a trade-halted security by adjusting the security's last market close price by the security's sector performance, as measured by a predetermined index, unless Krane's Fair Value Pricing Committee determines to make additional adjustments. Certain foreign securities exchanges have mechanisms in place that confine one day's price movement in an individual security to a pre-determined price range based on that day's opening price ("Collared Securities"). Fair value determinations for Collared Securities will generally be capped based on any applicable pre-determined "limit down" or "limit up" prices established by the relevant foreign securities exchange. As an example, China A-Shares can only be plus or minus ten percent in one day of trading in the relevant mainland China equity market. As a result, the fair value price determination on a given day will generally be capped plus or minus ten percent.

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

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

Fund shares are purchased or sold on a national securities exchange at market prices, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Transactions in Fund shares will be priced at NAV only if shares are purchased or redeemed directly from a Fund in Creation Units. No secondary sales will be made to brokers or dealers at concession by the Distributor or by a Fund. Purchases and sales of shares in the secondary market, which will not involve a Fund, will be subject to customary brokerage commissions and charges.

With respect to the securities of private companies, the Administrator will obtain the price of private company securities from the Valuation Designee, who will determine their fair value using various inputs, including observable data such as cost basis, primary financing rounds, tender offers, and secondary market activity. The Valuation Designee will also normally consider pricing from two independent pricing experts, comparables of public and private companies, and relevant market news. While primary financing rounds, tender offers, and cost basis are expected to be the main drivers of fair value, all factors will be considered. A daily dashboard will be stored to record data being considered. In addition to conducting a pricing and trend analysis on the data received from the independent pricing experts, the Valuation Designee will take business cycle, market depth, transaction size and other relevant factors into consideration when reviewing observable data and will periodically assess the pricing methodology used by the independent pricing experts.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The KraneShares Asia Pacific High Income USD Bond ETF and KraneShares Sustainable Ultra Short Duration Index ETF intend to pay out net investment income, if any, at least monthly. The KraneShares Value Line® Dynamic Dividend Equity Index ETF typically distributes any net investment income quarterly. The KraneShares Global Carbon Strategy ETF, KraneShares Mount Lucas Managed Futures Index Strategy ETF and KraneShares California Carbon Allowance Strategy ETF may pay out net investment income, if any, at least semi-annually in June and December, but may pay such income as frequently as quarterly. KraneShares InspereX Nasdaq Dynamic Buffered High Income Index ETF and KraneShares Wahed Alternative Income Index ETF intend to pay out dividends, if any, at least monthly, which may include return of capital. KraneShares KWEB Covered Call Strategy ETF intends to pay out dividends, if any, at least annually, and to distribute on a monthly basis its option premium income so that the Fund's monthly distribution percentage does not exceed 2% of net asset value; and the Fund's distribution in December may exceed this amount in order for the Fund to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company. All other Funds intend to pay out dividends, if any, at least annually. In addition, the Funds intend to pay out net realized capital gains, if any, once a year (usually in December). Each Fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis. Each Fund reserves the right to declare special distributions, including if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

OTHER INFORMATION

Portfolio Holdings

The Board has approved portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third parties of a Fund's portfolio holdings and the use of material non-public information about a Fund's holdings. These policies and procedures, as described below, are designed to ensure that disclosure of portfolio holdings is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and address conflicts of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of Krane, a sub-adviser, the Distributor, or any affiliated person of a Fund, Krane, a sub-adviser or the Distributor. The policies and procedures apply to all officers, employees, and agents of a Fund, including Krane and a sub-adviser.

Each Fund discloses on its website at the start of each Business Day the identities and quantities of the securities and other assets held by a Fund that will form the basis of a Fund's calculation of its NAV on that Business Day. The portfolio holdings so disclosed will be based on information as of the close of business on the prior Business Day. This information is generally used in connection with the creation and redemption process and is disseminated on a daily basis through the facilities of the Exchange, the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") and/or other fee-based subscription services to NSCC members and/or subscribers to those other fee-based subscription services, including Authorized Participants, and to entities that publish and/or analyze such information in connection with the process of purchasing or redeeming Creation Units or trading shares of a Fund in the secondary market.

Daily access to non-public information concerning a Fund's portfolio holdings also is permitted (i) to certain personnel of those service providers that are involved in portfolio management and providing administrative, operational, risk management, or other support to portfolio management, including affiliated broker-dealers and/or Authorized Participants, and (ii) to other personnel of Krane and other service providers, such as a sub-adviser, the administrator, the custodian and the fund accountant, who deal directly with, or assist in, functions related to investment management, administration, custody and fund accounting, as may be necessary to conduct business in the ordinary course in a manner consistent with agreements with a Fund and/or the terms of a Fund's current registration statement.

From time to time, non-public information concerning Fund portfolio holdings also may be provided to other entities that provide services to a Fund, including, among others, rating or ranking organizations, in the ordinary course of business, no earlier than one business day following the date of the information. Portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the creation and redemption process may be provided to other entities that provide services to a Fund in the ordinary course of business after it has been disseminated to the NSCC.

A Fund's chief compliance officer, or a compliance manager designated by the chief compliance officer, also may grant exceptions to permit additional disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings information at differing times and with different lag times (the period from the date of the information to the date the information is made available), if any, in instances where a Fund has legitimate business purposes for doing so, it is in the best interests of shareholders, and the recipients are subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the nonpublic information and are required to execute an agreement to that effect. The Board will be informed of any such disclosures at its next regularly scheduled meeting or as soon as is reasonably practicable thereafter. In no event will a Fund, Krane, a sub-adviser, or any other party receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about a Fund's portfolio holdings.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Trust's the portfolio holdings policies and procedures by a Fund's chief compliance officer and a Fund, (2) considering reports and recommendations by the chief compliance officer concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 206(4)-7 under the Advisers Act) that may arise in connection with any portfolio holdings policies and procedures, and (3) considering whether to approve or ratify any amendment to any of the portfolio holdings policies and procedures. The Board and a Fund reserve the right to amend the policies and procedures in their sole discretion at any time and from time to time without prior notice to shareholders. For purposes of the policies and procedures, the term "portfolio holdings" means investment positions held by a Fund that are not publicly disclosed.

In addition to the permitted disclosures described above, a Fund must publicly disclose its complete holdings quarterly in SEC filings. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

No person is authorized to disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings or other investment positions except in accordance with the Trust's policies and procedures.

Voting Rights

Each share of a Fund is entitled to one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shareholders receive one vote for every full Fund share owned. Shareholders of each Fund will vote separately on matters relating solely to that Fund. All shares of a Fund are freely transferable.

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual shareholder meetings unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act. However, for the purpose of considering removal of a Trustee as provided in Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act, a special meeting may be called by shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. Shareholder inquiries can be made by contacting the Trust at the number and website address provided under "Shareholder Inquiries" below.

Shareholder Inquiries

Shareholders may visit the Trust's web site at www.kraneshares.com or call 1.855.857.2638 or call to obtain information about account statements, procedures, and other related information.

COUNSEL

Willkie, Farr & Gallagher LLP, 1875 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006, serves as counsel to the Trust.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP, 1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, provides audit and tax services with respect to the Funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' audited financial statements, including the notes thereto and the report of KPMG LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated by reference into this SAI from the Funds' Form N-CSR for the year or period ending March 31, 2026.

Once available, the financial statements of the following Funds will also be incorporated by reference into this SAI: KraneShares High-Bandwidth Memory ETF.

APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING POLICY

Krane's proxy voting policy is incorporated by reference into this SAI from Exhibit (q)(1) of Part C to the Trust's registration statement. Form N-1A requires an investment company to describe the policies and procedures that it uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. In connection with this requirement, the Trust's Board has delegated voting of the Fund's proxies to Krane Funds Advisors, LLC ("Adviser" or "KFA"), subject to the Board's oversight. The Board has directed that proxies be voted consistent with the Fund and its shareholders' best interests and in compliance with all applicable proxy voting rules and regulations. Below is a summary of the proxy voting policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser. The Board may delegate proxy voting responsibility to a Fund sub-adviser.

Investment advisers are fiduciaries that owe a duty of care and loyalty to each of their clients with respect to services undertaken on the client's behalf, including monitoring corporate events and exercising proxy authority. In the context of voting, the specific obligations that flow from the investment adviser's fiduciary duty depend upon the scope of voting authority assumed by the adviser. To satisfy its fiduciary duty in making any voting determination, an investment adviser must make the determination in the best interest of the client and must not place its own interests ahead of the interest of the client.

Proxy Voting Requirements

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act") requires each registered investment adviser that exercises proxy voting authority with respect to client securities to:

- Adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes client securities in the best interest of clients, including sufficient ongoing oversight of any third party retained to assist with voting responsibilities;
- Disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser about how the adviser voted proxies for their securities; and
- Describe the adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures to clients and furnish them with a copy of such policies and procedures on request.

The Adviser acknowledges also that the fiduciary duties described in Section 404(a)(1)(A) and (B) of ERISA require that, in voting proxies, the responsible fiduciary consider those factors that may affect the value of a plan's investment and not subordinate the interests of the plan's participants and beneficiaries in their retirement income to unrelated objectives. As such, to the extent that the Adviser becomes an ERISA fiduciary, they will consider whether a plan's vote is expected to have an effect on the value of the plan's investment that warrants the additional cost of voting before making any proxy vote.

Policy

The Adviser complies with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act and all other applicable laws and regulations to the extent the Adviser votes proxies on behalf of Clients. KFA votes proxies for the securities in the KraneShares Trust, on behalf of each series of the Trust (the "Funds") for which it has been granted investment authority. KFA licenses the ProxyEdge system of Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge") to track the Funds' proxy votes, the subsequent action taken by the Funds upon receipt of the vote, and where applicable, the recommendations of management and shareholders. KFA provides ongoing oversight of Broadridge with respect to the ProxyEdge system.

Where KFA has responsibility for voting proxies, KFA will take reasonable steps under the circumstances so that proxies are received and voted in the best interest of its Clients, including the Funds, which generally means voting proxies in accordance with this policy. KFA may abstain from voting to the extent that KFA determines that such abstention is in the Client's best interest (based on a quantitative/qualitative materiality assessment). KFA generally does not vote proxies on behalf of separate account clients (if any). Separate account clients either vote their own proxies or designate an independent third party to vote proxies at the client's discretion.

Proxy Advisory Firm - General Guidelines and Oversight

Where KFA has proxy voting authority, KFA generally votes in accordance with pre-determined proxy voting guidelines prepared by Glass Lewis & Co. ("GL Guidelines"), where Glass Lewis serves as an independent, unaffiliated third-party proxy advisory service firm.2 As of August 1, 2026, KFA relies on the 2026 Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Thematic Voting Policy ("GL ESG Policy Guidelines"); and to the extent the GL ESG Policy Guidelines do not provide a specific approach to a ballot, or an ESG rule does not trigger for a particular ballot, the default vote will come from the 2026 Glass Lewis Benchmark Guidelines ("GL Benchmark Guidelines"). Each of the GL ESG Policy Guidelines and the GL Benchmark Guidelines is incorporated into this Appendix A by reference to Exhibit (q)(1) of the Trust's registration statement.

KFA believes that utilizing an independent third party's framework and analysis to support KFA's assessments of proxy proposals assists KFA in making sure that all proxy voting decisions are made in the best interests of KFA's Clients. However, KFA may diverge from the GL Guidelines to the extent that KFA believes it is in the best interest of a Fund or Client account to vote differently. In determining whether to vote in accordance with the GL Guidelines, KFA will take into account all information received with respect to the particular proxy vote, including any information provided by the issuer. KFA will provide ongoing oversight of any proxy advisory firm engaged to ensure the proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues.

Conflicts of Interests

These policies and procedures are designed to identify conflicts (or potential conflicts) that could arise between its own interests and those of its Clients, including the Funds. For example, conflicts of interest may arise when:

- proxy votes where the issuer is an affiliate, or the subject of the proxy measure involved a material economic or business interest of the Adviser or an affiliate;
- proxy votes regarding non-routine matters are solicited by an issuer that has an institutional separate account relationship with KFA, and for this purpose, KFA generally will consider as "non-routine" any matter listed in New York Stock Exchange Rule 452.11, relating to when a member adviser may not vote a proxy without instructions from its customer (for example, contested matters are deemed non-routine);
- a proponent of a proxy proposal has a business relationship with KFA; or
- KFA has business relationships with participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or director candidates.

It is KFA's expectation that voting in accordance with the GL Guidelines will, in most cases, adequately address any possible conflicts of interest.

Special Issues with Voting Foreign Proxies

Although KFA has arrangements with BBH (custodian) and Broadridge to vote foreign proxies, voting proxies with respect to shares of foreign stocks may involve significantly greater effort and corresponding cost due to the variety of regulatory schemes and corporate practices in foreign countries with respect to proxy voting. Logistical problems in voting foreign proxies include the following:

- Each country has its own rules and practices regarding shareholder notification, voting restrictions, registration conditions and "share blocking" (as described in the following bullet point).

- To vote shares in some countries, the shares may be "blocked" by the custodian or depository (or bearer shares deposited with a specified financial institution) for a specified number of days (usually five or fewer but sometimes longer) before or after the shareholder meeting. When blocked, shares typically may not be traded until the day after the blocking period. KFA may refrain from voting shares of foreign stocks subject to blocking restrictions where, in KFA's judgment, the benefit from voting the shares is outweighed by the interest of maintaining liquidity in the shares. This decision generally is made on a case-by-case basis based on relevant factors, including the length of the blocking period, the significance of the holding, and whether the stock is considered a long-term holding.

- Often it is difficult to ascertain the date of a shareholder meeting because certain countries, such as France, do not require companies to publish announcements in any official stock exchange publication.

- Timeframes between shareholder notification, distribution of proxy materials, book closure and the actual meeting date may be too short to allow timely action.

- Language barriers will generally mean that an English translation of proxy information must be obtained or commissioned before the relevant shareholder meeting, if possible.

- Some companies and/or jurisdictions require that, in order to be eligible to vote, the shares of the beneficial holders be registered in the company's share registry.

- Lack of a "proxy voting service" by custodians in certain countries, which in certain cases may require KFA to have a power of attorney in place with the local custodian for voting.

- Lack of proxy statement information (where KFA is limited to what is available on Proxy Ballot and Issuer's website).

- Proxy votes for the issuer are suppressed or restricted due to operational constraints, including sanctions.

- Meetings are informational only and/or have to be attended in person.

Because the cost of voting on a particular proxy proposal, including lengthy operational processing, could exceed the expected benefit to a Fund or Client account, KFA may, after weighing the costs and benefits of voting on proxy proposals relating to foreign securities, make the decision not to vote a proxy proposal. At times, KFA may abstain from voting proxies of companies for the reasons stated above.

Affiliated Entities

For the avoidance of doubt, when required by contract or requested in writing, it is KFA's policy to generally abstain from voting proxies as they relate to affiliated entities of subadvisors who co-manage the portfolios of the Funds.

Voting Contrary to Guidelines

To the extent a proxy is voted contrary to the GL Guidelines for the reasons stated above (i.e. conflicts of interest, foreign proxies with special issues, affiliated entities), or otherwise (for example, proxy is a "case by case" under which the third-party proxy advisory service firm does not provide a recommendation or due to a sanction or operational restriction), such override must be made in the Client account's or Fund's best interest. In such cases, the reason for such decision must be agreed on by both the Compliance Team and the Investment Team and recorded. To the extent the contrary vote is determined during monthly reviews, Krane Compliance will communicate that to the Investment Team, if not previously identified.

Proxy Voting Reporting

Information regarding how KFA voted proxies on behalf of the Funds is available on the SEC's website at http://sec.gov. Information regarding how KFA voted proxies on behalf of other Client accounts is available upon request.

KFA must provide the Funds' Board with a report that describes any significant issues that arose during the year as they relate to voting proxies, including any votes that were made inconsistent with this policy. Additionally, on at least an annual basis, any changes to this policy with respect to the Funds must be reported to the Board, which shall review and, in its discretion, approve the use of such amended policy.

KFA's CCO will meet with the Stewardship Committee periodically, but no less frequently than annually, to review compliance with this policy.

Securities Subject to Lending Arrangements

The investment policies of a Fund may permit the Fund to engage in securities lending transactions from time to time. Securities lending will be conducted in accordance with each Fund's investment policies, policies adopted by the Board, and the terms and conditions of various SEC interpretive positions. Under the Trust's Securities Lending Policy, in the event that KFA determines that a loaned security would otherwise remain on loan on the proxy record date and the matters involved would have a material effect on the applicable Fund's investment in the loaned securities, KFA will exercise its best efforts to vote proxies on the securities loaned, either by terminating the loan or by entering into an alternative arrangement with the borrower of the securities in time to be able to cast such vote or to exercise such consent. This assessment would be based on a quantitative and qualitative materiality assessment conducted by the Compliance Team and reviewed by the Investment Team.

Class Actions

KFA does not commit to participate in all class actions that may arise with regard to Client account or Fund portfolio securities. Upon receipt of class action information, the Compliance Team and/or Investment Team will evaluate the costs versus the benefits of participation in the suit for each pertinent Client. Unless it is determined that it would be in the best interest of the Client or Fund, KFA will not participate in the class action on behalf of the Client or Fund. The Compliance Team or Investment Team will either return to the sender any documents inadvertently received by KFA regarding the class action, or forward the documents to the pertinent Client(s). If a determination is made that the benefits of participating in a class action outweigh the cost of participation, KFA will distribute any compensation received pro rata to the investors in the Funds(s) and/or to the Client based on the current percentage holdings in the Fund or Client account, or as otherwise appropriately arranged and disclosed to Clients.

Class Action Notices should be forwarded to the CCO upon receipt.

Recordkeeping

To the extent that KFA exercises proxy voting authority with respect to its Clients, it shall make and retain the following:

- a copy of this policy;
- a copy of each proxy statement that KFA receives regarding Client securities;
- a record of each vote cast by KFA on behalf of a Client;
- a copy of any document created by KFA that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies on behalf of a Client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
- a copy of each written Client request for information on how KFA voted proxies on behalf of the Client, and a copy of any written response by KFA to any written or oral Client request for information on how KFA voted proxies on behalf of the requesting Client.

KFA shall retain these records in an easily accessible place for five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record, the first two years in KFA's principal office. The CCO will confirm that KFA complies with all applicable recordkeeping requirements associated with proxy voting.

APPENDIX B – DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

The description of securities ratings is incorporated by reference into this SAI from Exhibit (q)(2) of Part C to the Trust's registration statement.