

Opportunities from China's Environmental Renaissance

Overview of the KraneShares
MSCI China Environment ETF
(Ticker: KGRN)

Introduction to KraneShares

About KraneShares

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC is the investment manager for KraneShares ETFs. Our suite of China focused ETFs provides investors with solutions to capture China's importance as an essential element of a well-designed investment portfolio. We strive to provide innovative, first to market strategies that have been developed based on our strong partnerships and our deep knowledge of investing. We help investors stay current on global market trends and aim to provide meaningful diversification. Krane Funds Advisors, LLC is majority owned by China International Capital Corporation (CICC).





KraneShares MSCI China Environment ETF

Investment Strategy:

The KraneShares MSCI China Environment ETF (KGRN) seeks to track the performance of the MSCI China IMI Environment 10/40 Index. The Index is comprised of securities that derive at least 50% of their revenues from environmentally beneficial products and services. The Index is based on five key Clean Technology environmental themes: Alternative Energy, Sustainable Water, Green Building, Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency. The Index aims to serve as a benchmark for investors seeking exposure to Chinese companies that focus on contributing to a more environmentally sustainable economy by making efficient use of scarce natural resources or by mitigating the impact of environmental degradation. Constituent selection is based on data from MSCI Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG).

China's Environmental Protection Highlights:

- China is the world leader in total renewable energy capacity, at approximately 31% of total global capacity¹.
- China's goal is to spend \$360 billion on renewable energy² by 2020 and have renewable energy account for 35% of its electricity consumption by 2030³.
- Meeting these standards would create as much new renewable energy capacity as the entire US electricity system⁴, and China would represent half of the world's green building floor space⁵.
- China has a proven track record of achieving ambitious long term renewable energy goals set forth within The Five Year Plan.

KGRN Features:

- Access to China's fast-growing environmental protection industry that has rapidly become the largest renewable energy market in the world¹.
- Exposure to companies that stand to benefit from China's increased focus and spending on clean energy technologies.
- Benchmarked to an MSCI ESG Index: MSCI is the #1 Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) and corporate governance research firm for the last four years, as determined by the Extel & SRI Connect Independent Research in Responsible Investment (IRRI) Survey.

1. REN21's Renewables 2019 Global Status Report (GSR)

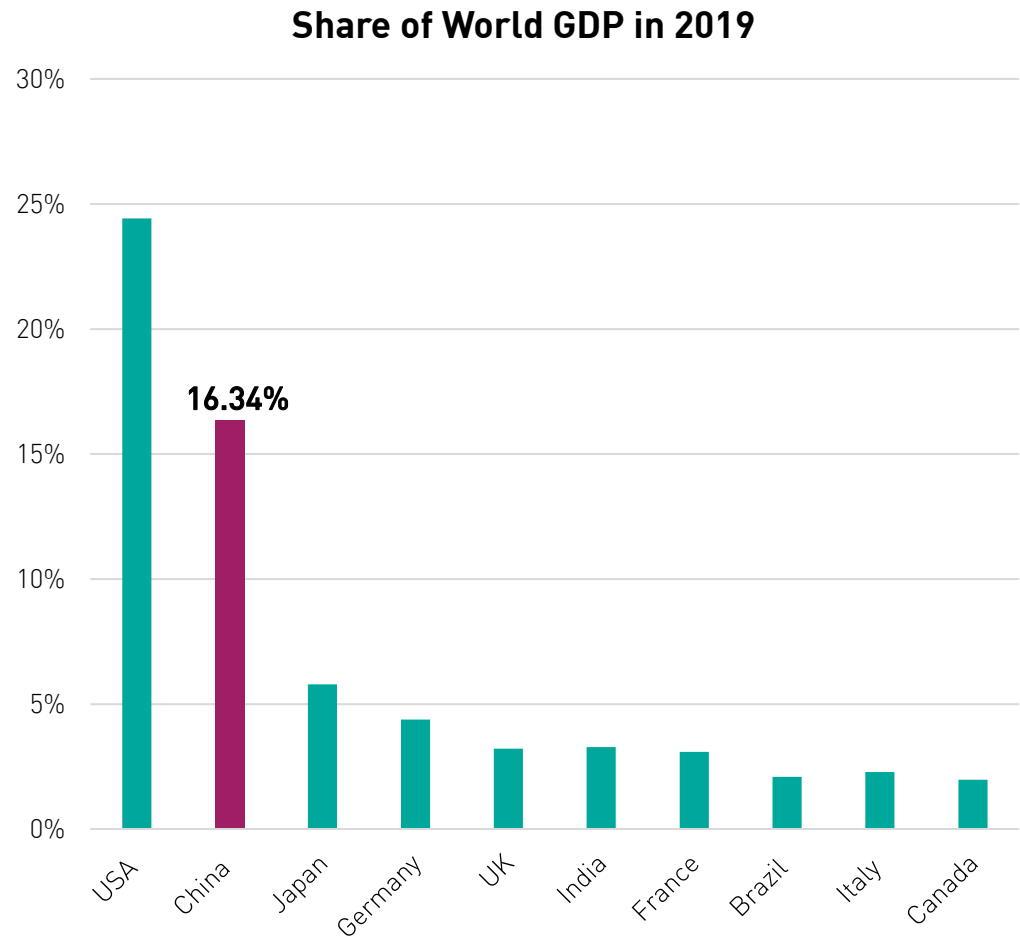
2. Michael Forsythe, "China Aims to Spend at Least \$360 Billion on Renewable Energy by 2020", The New York Times, 1/5/2017, retrieved on 6/30/2020.

3. Bloomberg, "China Steps Up Its Push Into Clean Energy", 9/26/2018, retrieved 6/30/2020.

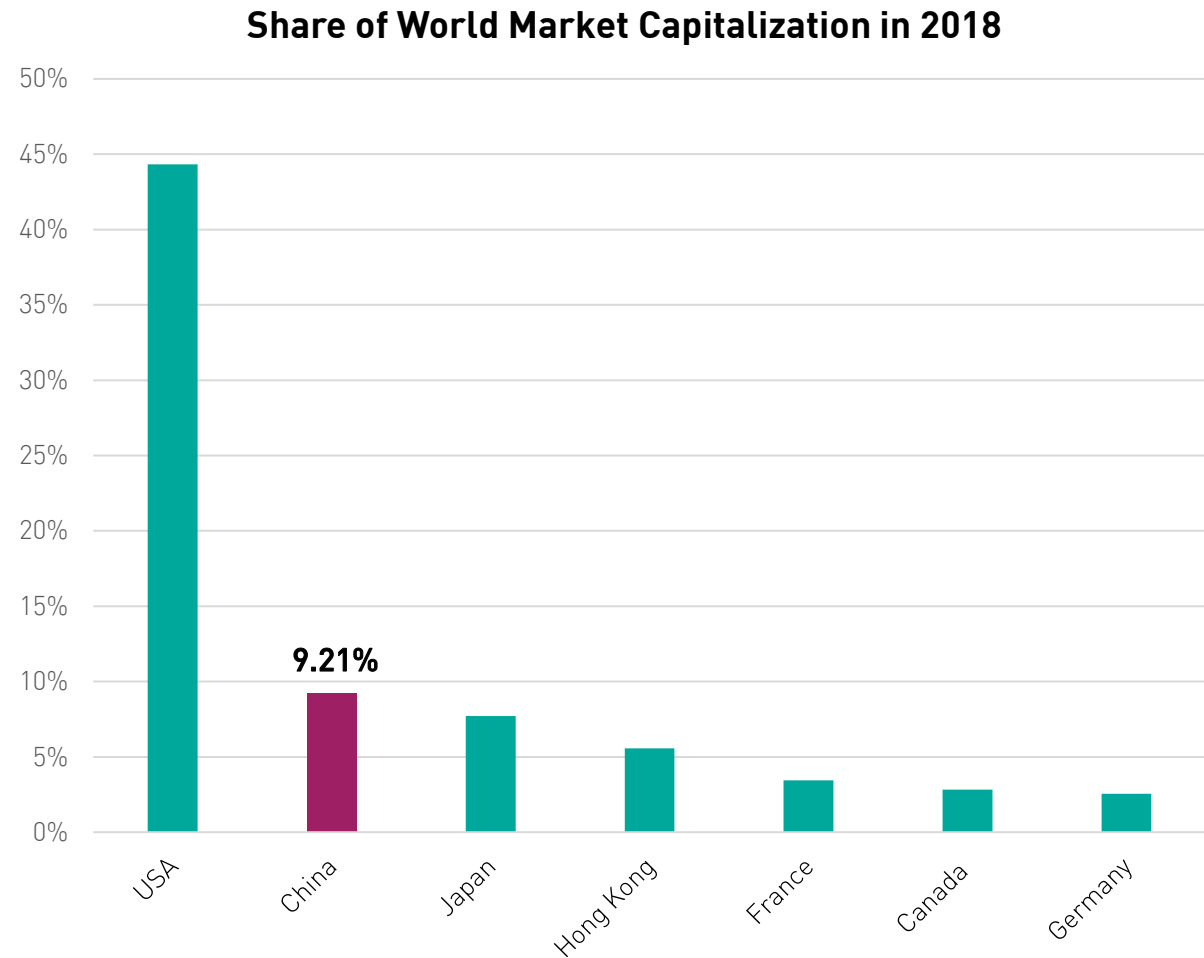
4. US Energy Information Administration, "What is U.S. electricity generation by energy source?," 3/1/2019.

5. UTC, Accelerating the World's Largest Green Building Market: China. Oct. 4, 2016.

China has grown to become the second largest economy and second largest stock market in the world.

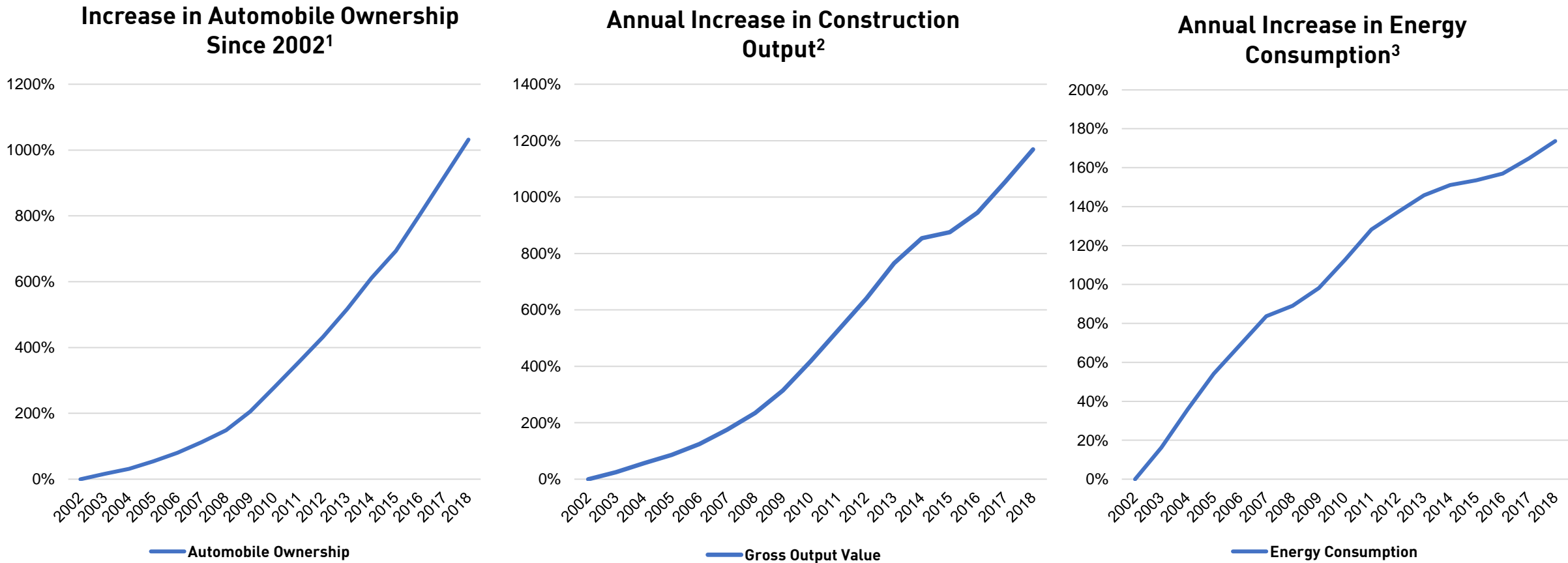


Data from the World Bank as of 12/31/2019, retrieved on 6/30/2020.



Data from the World Bank as of 12/31/2018, retrieved on 6/30/2020.

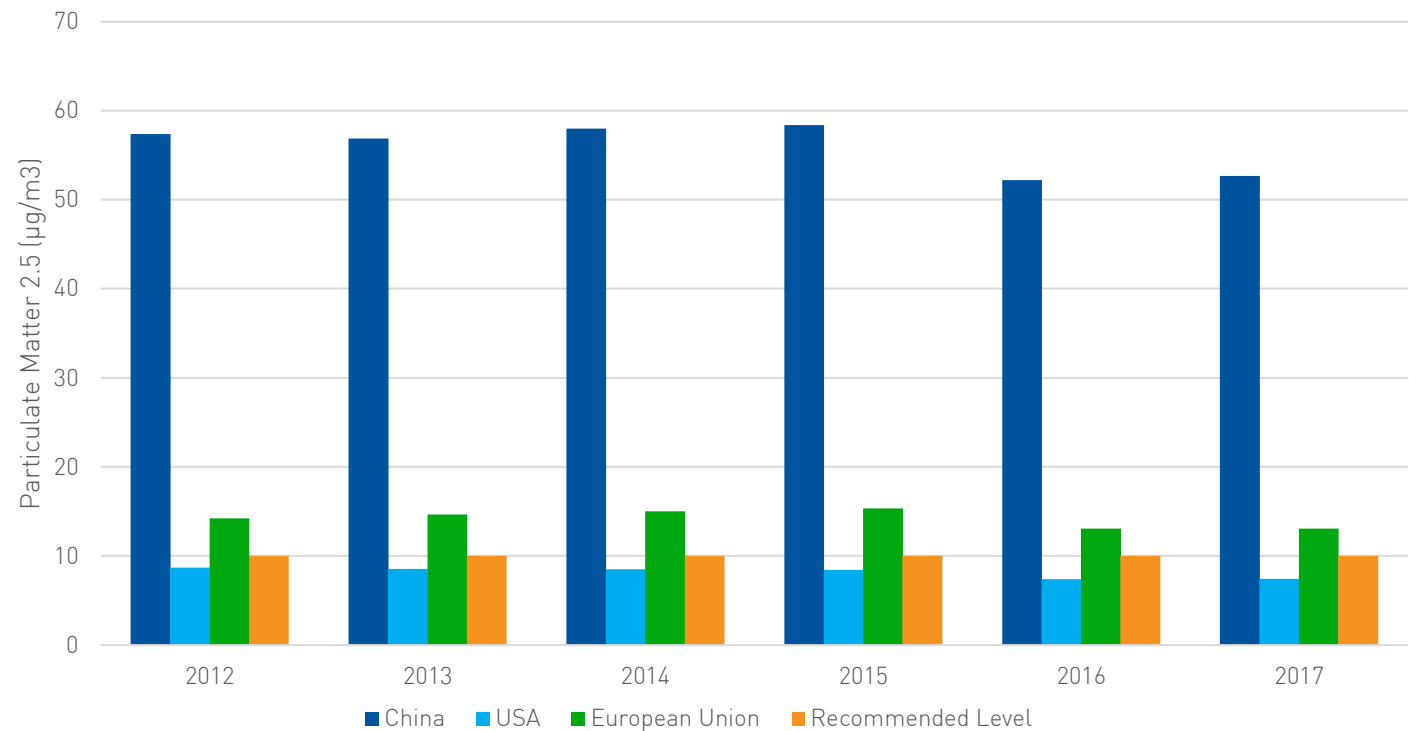
China's economic growth has come with a corresponding increase in automobile ownership, construction projects and energy consumption, all of which are currently at their decade highs.



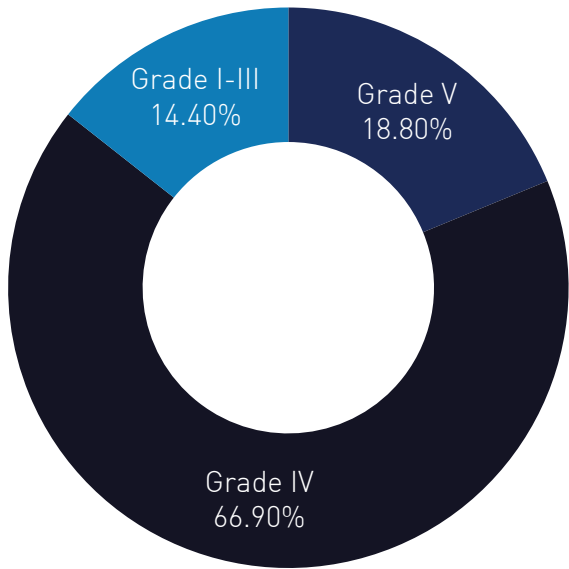
1. Data from China's National Bureau of Statistics 2019, Possession of Civil Vehicles, retrieved on 6/30/2020.
 2. Data from China's National Bureau of Statistics 2019, Main Indicators on Construction Enterprises, retrieved on 6/30/2020.
 3. Data from China's National Bureau of Statistics 2019, Total Consumption of Energy and Its Composition, retrieved on 6/30/2020.

China’s rapid economic development has impacted the environment. Levels of air and water pollution in China are much higher than those recommended by the World Health Organization.

Average Annual Exposure to PM2.5 Air Pollution¹



2019 Overall Groundwater Quality²



Grade I: suitable for source water and national natural reserve
 Grade II: suitable for domestic use (first rate), rare aquatic lives (and some other uses)
 Grade III: suitable for domestic use (second rate) (and some other uses)
 Grade IV: suitable for industrial use and entertainment use (without contact with human)
 Grade V: suitable for agricultural use
 Grade V+: not suitable for any use

¹Data from the World Bank and from the World Health Organization’s “Air Quality Guidelines”. Retrieved on 6/30/2020.
²Data from China Water Risk State of Ecology & Environment Report Review 2019, as of 6/18/2020. Retrieved on 6/30/2020.

China has a model for how to successfully address environmental concerns.

Many cities have encountered pollution during their development and have subsequently taken action to reduce it

1952 Great Smog of London



- Due to the burning of coal, smog was common in London during this time. However, in December 1952, an anticyclone created an inversion – trapping the pollution and blanketing the capital for the next five days.
- May have killed as many as 12,000 people in London due to sickness¹.
- Four years later, the Clean Air Act banned the burning of polluting fuels and was considered an environmental turning point across the UK.

1966 New York City's "Killer Smog"



- A large mass of stagnant air trapped pollutants in NYC for three days.
- This was the third harmful smog incident in NYC within 15 years.
- The smog served as a catalyst for greater national awareness of air pollution, and the 1967 Air Quality Act and 1970 Clean Air Act were issued as a result.

Experts Believe China Is Not So Different:

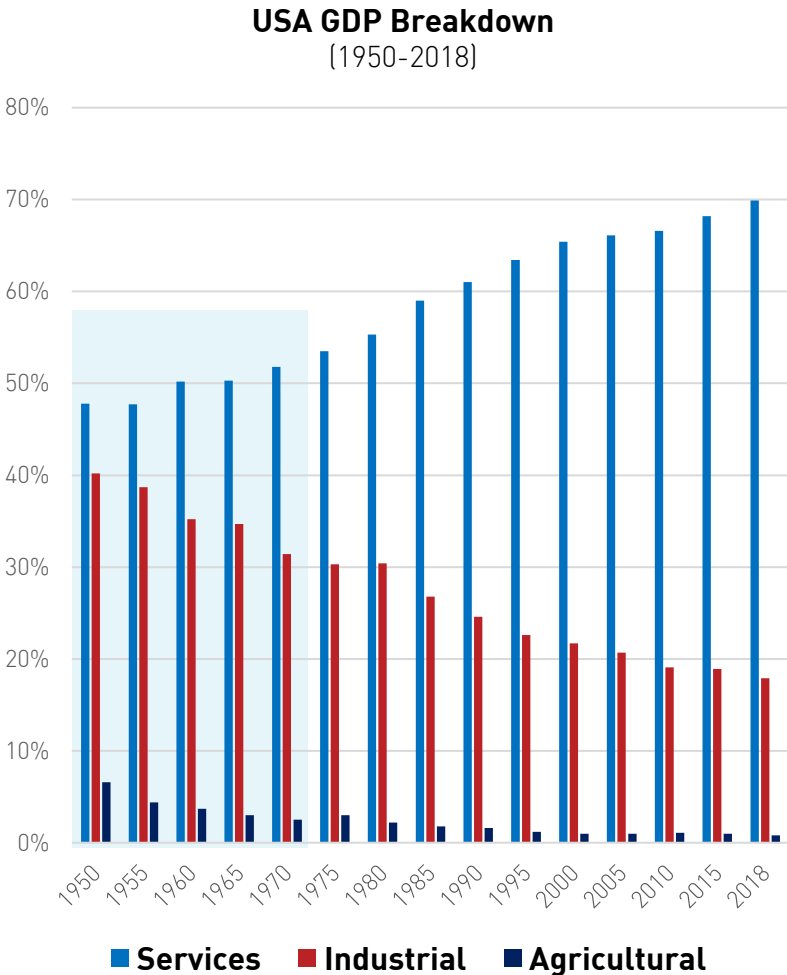
Elizabeth M. Lynch, a legal scholar and founder of *China Law and Policy*, said that images of visible air pollution in Beijing from 2012, “aren’t that much different from pictures of New York City in the 1950s and 1960s, or London during the same time.”²

¹Bell, M.; Davis, D & Fletcher, T. (2004). A Retrospective Assessment of Mortality from the London Smog Episode of 1952: The Role of Influenza and Pollution. *Environ Health Perspect.* 112: 6–8.

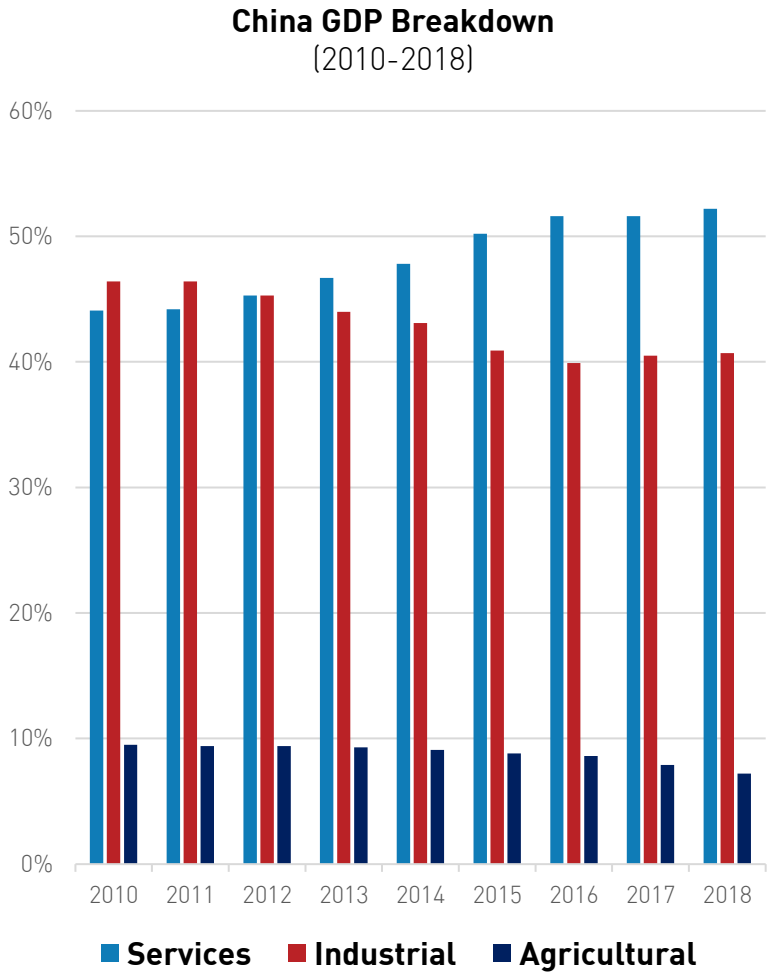
²China Law and Policy, Beijing Air Pollution- A Silver Lining on the Smog Cloud. Jan. 13, 2013

As China's economy has shifted away from its dependency on manufacturing, it is now better equipped to deal with environmental concerns.

- China's economy has become more balanced in recent years as services surpassed industrials as the largest contributor to GDP.
- The US underwent a similar shift from the 1950's to the 1970's, and today the percent of US GDP generated from services far exceeds that of industrials.
- With a more balanced economy, China is now better equipped to tackle pollution issues generated from its industrial sector.

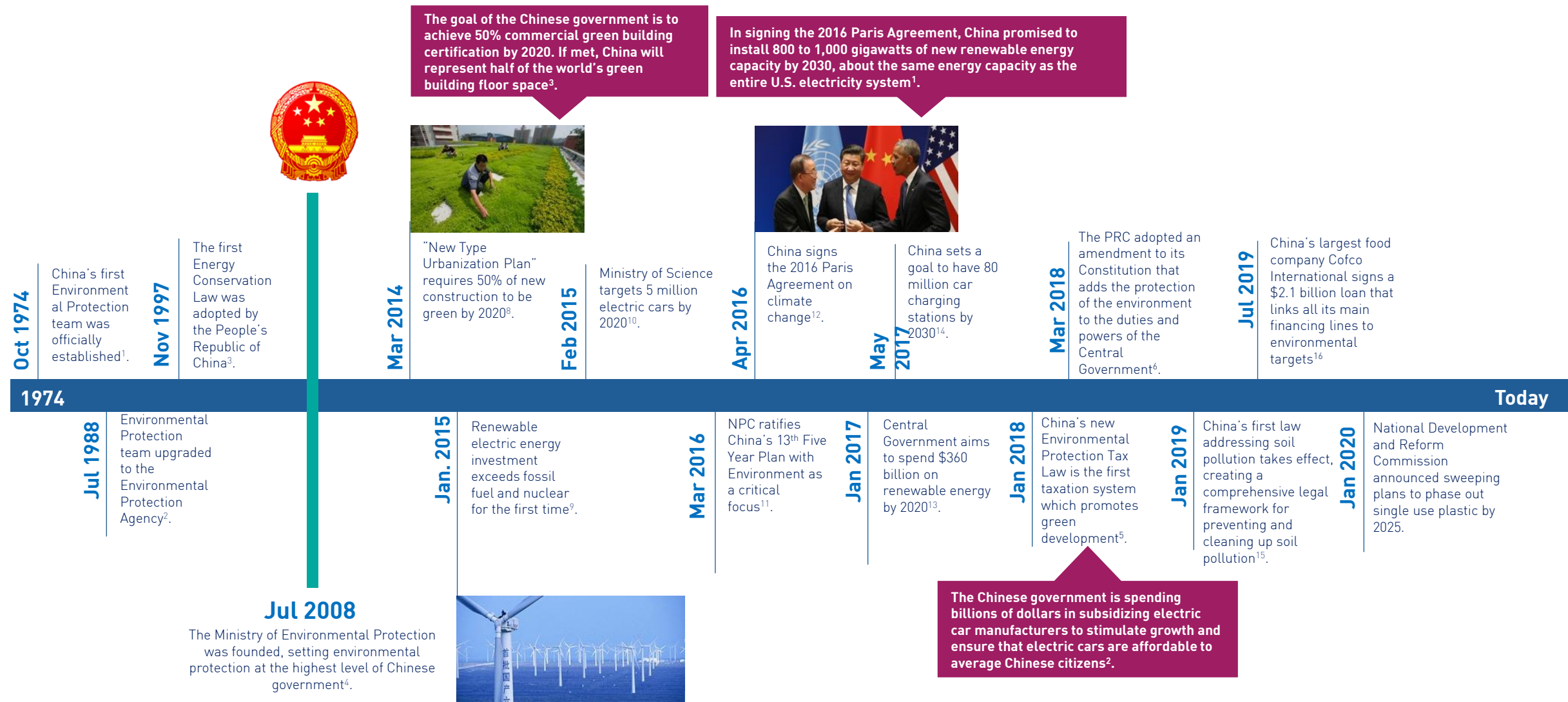


Data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (excludes government sector) as of 11/01/2018. Retrieved 6/30/2020.



Data from Bloomberg as of 12/31/2018. Retrieved 6/30/2020.

China's focus on environmental protection has strengthened following the formation of the Ministry of Environmental Protection in July 2008.



China has been a global leader in electric vehicle adoption.

- China is the world's largest electric vehicle (EV) market with nearly 1.1 million EV sold in 2018.²
- China has already built 401,000 public charging stations⁴ compared to only 20,000 in the US.⁵
- In 2019, China installed more than 1,000 EV charging stations per day.⁵
- The Chinese government already offers subsidies of \$3,500 per EV with a range of over 400 km to buyers.⁶
- In 2018, China was home to around 421,000 of the 425,000 e-buses worldwide, capturing approximately 99% of the global e-bus market.⁷

China Electric Vehicle Company Highlights

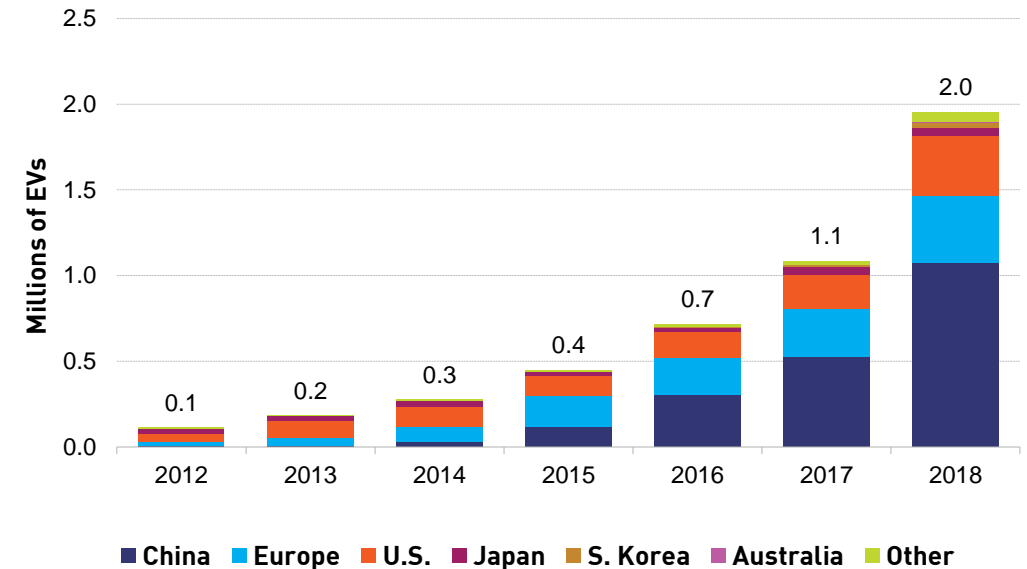


Nio Inc. is a Chinese automobile company that designs and manufactures premium electric vehicles. Unlike other major EV manufacturers, Nio has successfully established a network of 135 battery swap stations and offers a lifetime of free power swap service to its users.⁸



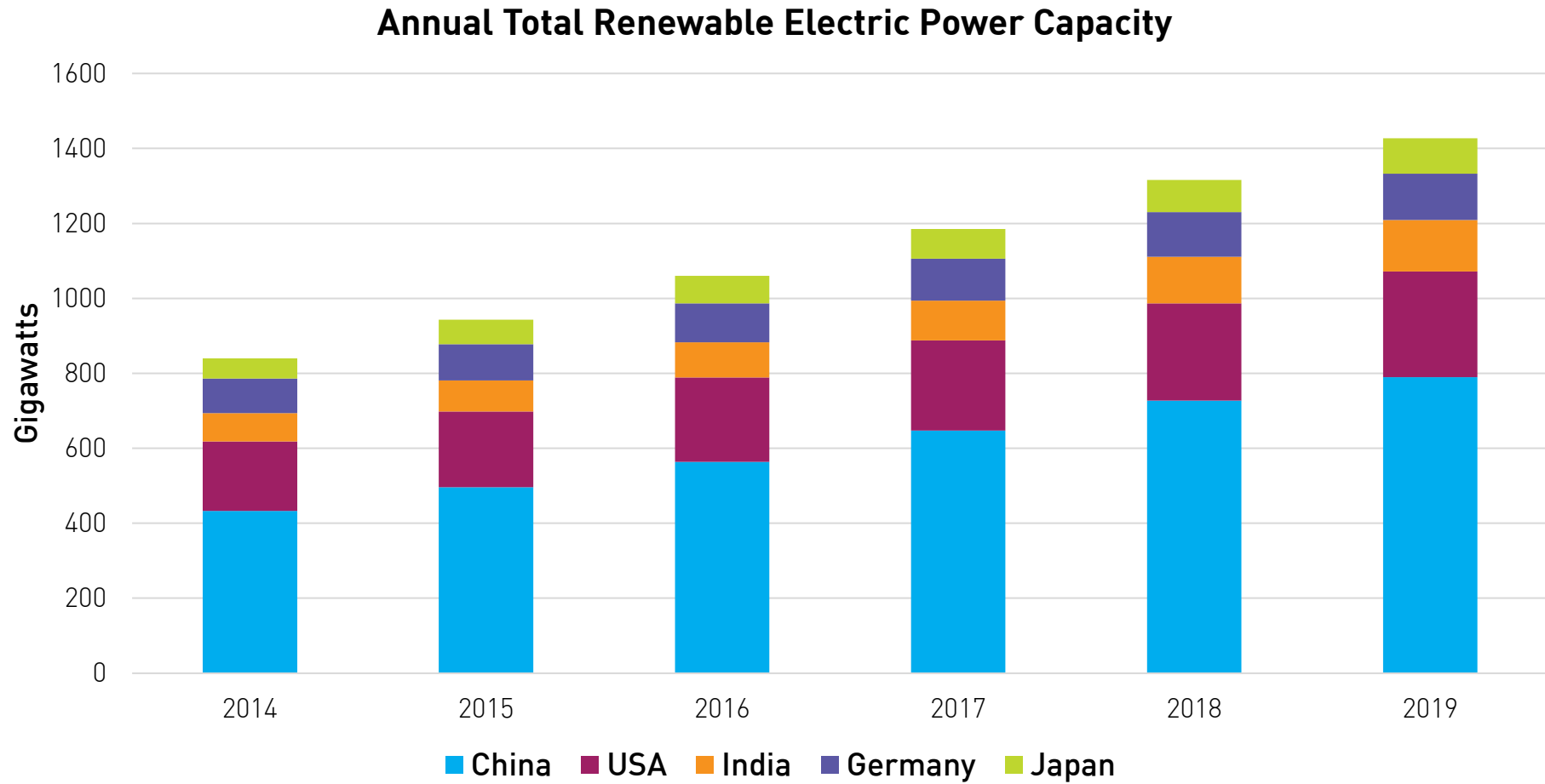
BYD Co. Ltd. is among the top global electric vehicle producers, with a total of 30 industrial units stationed around the world. Recently, the company has been securing large e-bus orders from the United States and Europe, further expanding its global market share.⁹ Beyond electric car manufacturing, BYD is the world's leading producer of rechargeable batteries.

Global Passenger EV Sales¹



1. Data from Bloomberg New Energy Finance as of 05/15/2019, retrieved 3/31/2020.
2. International Energy Agency. "Global EV Outlook 2019." retrieved 3/31/2020.
3. Yuanyuan, Liu. "The number of public charging stations for Evs in China surges 50.5% in May," Renewable Energy World. July 2, 2019.
4. Lambert, Fred. "US now has over 20,000 electric car charging stations with more than 68,800 connectors," electrek. July 9, 2019.
5. Yuanyuan, Liu. "China installed more than 1000 EV charging stations per day in 2019." Renewable Energy World. January 13, 2020.
6. Technode, "Electric vehicle subsidies in China extended to 2022", April 2, 2020.
7. Bloomberg, "The U.S. Has a Fleet of 300 Electric Buses. China Has 421,000", May 15, 2019.
8. Nio, "A Brief History of Battery Swapping", June 20, 2020.
9. Technode, "BYD electric bus deal one of the biggest for US", Feb. 20, 2020.

China has outpaced other world leaders in its expansion of electric power capacity from renewable technologies.



Data from REN21's Renewables 2020 Global Status Report (GSR) p.205 as of 12/31/2019. Retrieved on 6/30/2020.

While China is the world leader in total renewable energy, at 31% of global capacity, there is still significant room for growth.

In terms of per capita renewable power output, China produces less than half the capacity of the United States and one third the capacity of the European Union.

| Renewable Electric Power Global Capacity. Top Regions / Countries, 2019 ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Global | BRICS | EU-28 | China | USA | India | Germany | Japan | UK |
| Technology | Gigawatts | | | | | | | | |
| Bio-Power | 139 | 48 | 44 | 22.5 | 16.0 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 7.9 |
| Geothermal Power | 13.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | ~0 | 2.5 | ~0 | ~0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Hydropower | 1,150 | 530 | 131 | 326 | 80 | 45 | 5.6 | 22 | 1.9 |
| Ocean Power | 0.5 | ~0 | 0.2 | 0 | ~0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ~0 |
| Solar PV | 627 | 256 | 132 | 205 | 76 | 43 | 49 | 63 | 13.4 |
| Concentrating Solar Thermal Power | 6.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wind Power | 651 | 292 | 192 | 236 | 106 | 38 | 61 | 3.9 | 24 |
| Total renewable power capacity (including hydropower) | 2,588 | 1,127 | 502 | 790 | 282 | 137 | 124 | 94 | 47 |
| Total renewable power capacity (not including hydropower) | 1,348 | 597 | 371 | 464 | 202 | 92 | 119 | 72 | 45 |
| Per capita capacity (kilowatts per inhabitant, not including hydropower) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

| China's 2019 Global Rank in Power Capacity | | |
|---|------------------|-----|
|  | Wind Power | 1st |
|  | Hydropower | 1st |
|  | Solar Power | 1st |
|  | Bio Power | 1st |
|  | Geothermal Power | 3rd |

China has proven highly capable of achieving its ambitious targets for increasing renewable energy capacity.

- By the end of 2015 China exceeded the goal it set for total renewable energy capacity in the 12th Five Year Plan by 11.8%.
- Total renewable energy capacity increased 8.7% year over year from 2018 to 2019.
- China's 13th Five Year Plan aims to increase overall renewable energy capacity 45.5% by 2020.

| | 2018 Actual Numbers | 2019 Actual Numbers | 13th 5 year plan energy targets (2016 - 2020) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | Gigawatts | | |
| Bio-Power | 17.8 | 22.5 | 15 |
| Geothermal Power | ~0 | ~0 | 0.53 |
| Hydropower | 322 | 326 | 380 |
| Solar PV | 176 | 205 | 110 |
| Concentrating Solar Thermal Power | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5 |
| Wind Power | 210 | 236 | 210 |
| Total | 727 | 790 | 720.53 |

KGRN is benchmarked to an MSCI index – MSCI is the world's largest provider of ESG indexes and research¹

MSCI is committed to determining which companies best match their ESG criteria



#1 for SRI³ Research,
Corporate Governance
and ESG Indexes
as voted by

1,300

participants of the SRI Connect and
Extel Survey,

over

\$108bn

in assets are benchmarked to
MSCI ESG Indexes²



99 of top 100
global investment
managers are
MSCI clients²

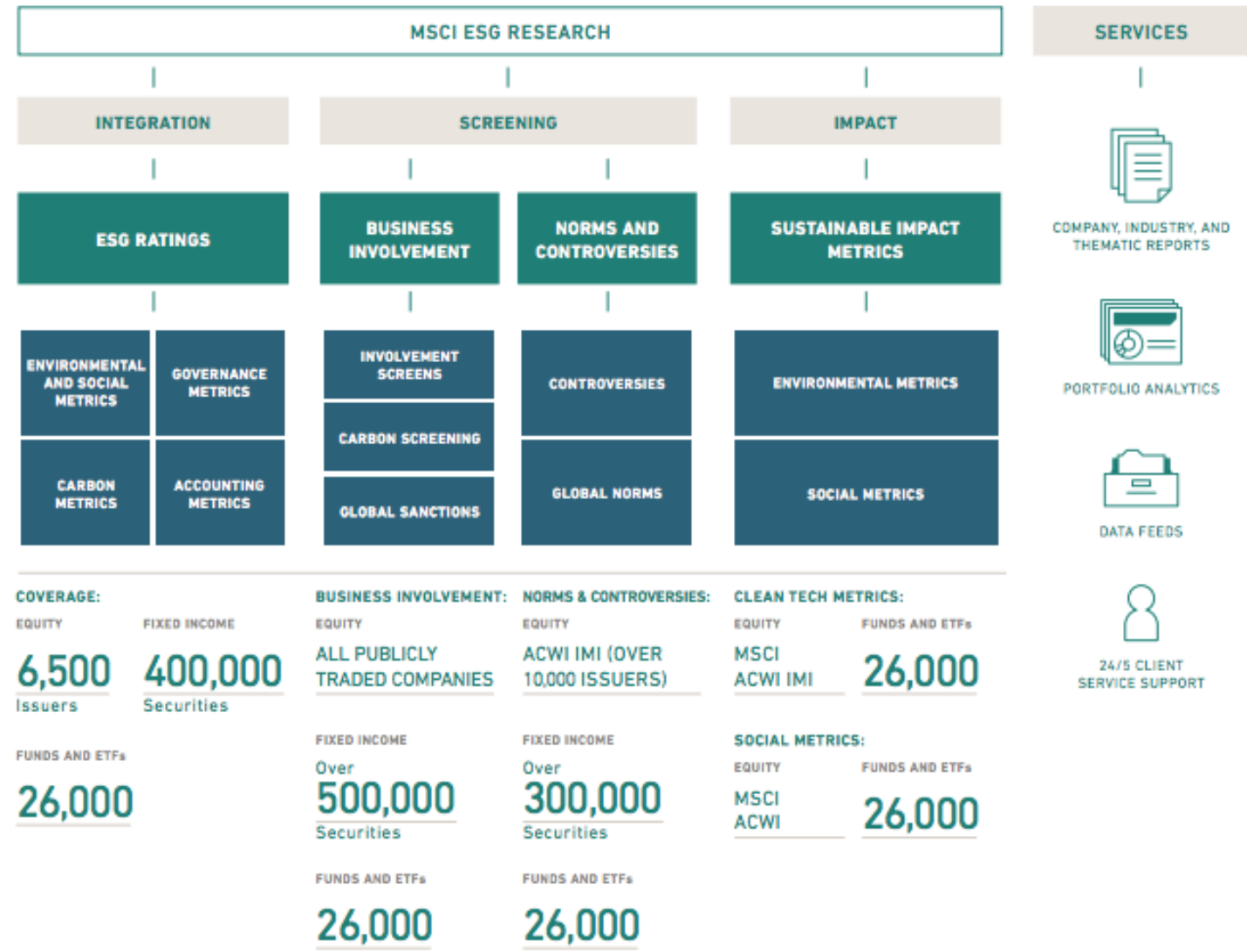
¹ By number of indexes and by assets tracking the indexes compared with publicly available information produced by FTSE and S&P Dow Jones

² As of March 2018, based on Bloomberg, Morningstar and MSCI data. Active AUM includes data as of December, 2017 reported in March, 2018 by eVestment. Data excludes mandate or policy benchmark related assets.

³ 'SRI' - Socially Responsible Investment.

The MSCI Process

- MSCI ESG Research analyzes thousands of companies worldwide to help institutional investors understand how ESG factors can impact the long-term risk and return profile of their investments.
- By re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon ESG metrics, the indexes enhance exposure to companies that demonstrate a higher MSCI ESG Rating and a positive ESG trend, while maintaining a broad and diversified investment universe¹.



Source: MSCI ESG RESEARCH: OVERVIEW AND PRODUCTS, 2018.

¹MSCI Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Indexes: A modern approach to ESG Indexes, as of 8/4/2017.

Five Key Clean Technology Themes of KGRN:



Sustainable Water

Firms that attempt to resolve water scarcity and water quality issues



Pollution Prevention

Firms focused on pollution prevention, waste minimization or recycling



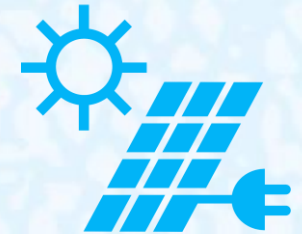
Alternative Energy

Firms supporting the development of renewable energy and alternative fuels



Green Building

Firms that directly support achieving sustainable building standards



Energy Efficiency

Firms that address the global demand for energy and minimize effects on the environment

Example fund holdings from the Five Key Clean Technology Themes of KGRN:

| Theme | | Example constituent | Fund holding weight (as of 6/30/2020) | Company logo | Company Description |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
|  | Alternative Energy | Xinyi Solar Holdings Ltd | 4.94% |  | Xinyi Solar Holdings Limited manufactures renewable energy products. The Company offers various types of solar glass and other related items. Xinyi Solar Holdings serves customers worldwide. |
|  | Sustainable Water | Beijing Enterprise Water | 3.80% |  | Beijing Enterprises Water Group Limited develops water treatment systems. The Group specializes in water services and environmental protection businesses, with waste water treatment as its core business segment. |
|  | Green Building | Shimao Property Holdings Ltd | 7.62% |  | Shimao Property Holdings Limited develops a diversified range of real estate projects in China. The Company focuses on residential, hotel, office, and commercial properties in cities with dynamic economic growth potential. |
|  | Pollution Prevention | China Everbright International | 3.22% |  | China Everbright International Limited provides environmental protection project management and consultancy services. The Company's operations are broken up into environmental energy, environmental water, environmental construction and environmental technology. |
|  | Energy Efficiency | Nio Inc. | 15.17% |  | NIO Inc. manufactures and sells automobiles. The Company offers electric vehicles and parts, as well as provides battery charging services. NIO serves customers worldwide. |

KraneShares MSCI China Environment ETF (Ticker: KGRN)

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KGRN Performance History as of 6/30/2020

| | Cumulative % | | | Average Annualized % | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|------|-----------------|
| | 3 Mo | 6 Mo | Since Inception | 1 Yr | 3 Yr | Since Inception |
| Fund NAV | 29.52% | 15.53% | -6.92% | 21.64% | – | -2.60% |
| Closing Price | 28.90% | 15.67% | -7.27% | 21.01% | – | -2.74% |
| Index | 29.03% | 14.34% | -6.15% | 21.57% | – | -2.31% |

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please visit www.kraneshares.com.

The Index reflects the reinvestment of any cash distributions after deduction of any withholding tax using the maximum rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

Index returns are for illustrative purposes only. Index performance returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses (except for withholding taxes described above). Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index.

| Fund Details | As of 6/30/2020 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Primary Exchange | NYSE Arca |
| Cusip | 500767850 |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expense | 0.80% |
| Inception Date | 10/12/2017 |
| Distribution Frequency | Annual |
| Index Name | MSCI China IMI Environment 10/40 Index |
| Index Ticker | Bloomberg: M1CXCIE |
| Number of Holdings (ex Cash) | 38 |

| Top Ten Holdings as of 6/30/2020 excluding cash. The Fund's Holdings are Subject to Change. | Ticker | % |
|---|-----------|-------|
| NIO INC-ADR | NIO US | 15.17 |
| BYD CO LTD-H | 1211 HK | 8.13 |
| SHIMAO PROPERTY HOLDINGS LTD | 813 HK | 7.62 |
| CHINA CONCH VENTURE HOLDINGS | 586 HK | 7.01 |
| XINYI SOLAR HOLDINGS LTD | 968 HK | 4.94 |
| LONGI GREEN ENERGY TECHNOL-A | 601012 CH | 4.64 |
| CONTEMPORARY AMPEREX TECHN-A | 300750 CH | 4.50 |
| CHINA LONGYUAN POWER GROUP-H | 916 HK | 4.33 |
| BEIJING ENTERPRISES WATER GR | 371 HK | 3.80 |
| TIANNENG POWER INTL LTD | 819 HK | 3.66 |

Slide 9 List of Citations:

- 1.China's Ministry of Environmental Protection website, About MEP, History.
- 2.China's Ministry of Environmental Protection website, About MEP, History.
- 3.The National People's Congress of the PRC, Database of Laws and Regulations, "Law of the People's Republic of China on Energy Conservation."
- 4.China's Ministry of Environmental Protection website, About MEP, History.
- 5."5 Laws To Watch Out For In 2018" China Water Risk, Feb. 14, 2018.
6. Library of Congress, "China: 2018 Constitutional Amendment Adopted", May 18, 2018.
7. International Energy Agency, Policies and Measures of China, Wind Power Technology Development 12th Five Year Special Planning. Oct. 31, 2013.
8. Ernst & Young, "China: Planning for an urban future".
9. REN21 Renewables Global Status Report 2016.
10. Tech in Asia, "China's government wants 5 million electric cars on the roads by 2020." Feb. 19, 2015.
11. Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, "The 13th Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China, 2016-2020".
12. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement – Status of Ratification. Nov. 4, 2016.
13. New York Times, "China Aims to Spend at Least \$360 Billion on Renewable Energy by 2020." Jan. 5, 2017.
14. Supchina, "Electric vehicles now 1.2 percent of car market in China." May 26, 2017.
15. Global Compliance News, "China's new Law on the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution imposes new obligations on enterprises and landowners", October 16, 2018.
16. Bloomberg News, "Chinese Food Giant Raises \$2.1 Billion in Country's First Sustainability Loan." July 16, 2019.

Important Notes

Carefully consider the Funds' investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. This and additional information can be found in the Funds' full and summary prospectus, which may be obtained by visiting www.kraneshares.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

ETF shares are not redeemable with the issuing fund other than in large Creation Unit aggregations. Instead, investors must buy or sell ETF Shares in the secondary market with the assistance of a stockbroker. In doing so, the investor may incur brokerage commissions and may pay more than net asset value (NAV) when buying and receive less than net asset value when selling. The NAV of the Fund's shares is calculated each day the national securities exchanges are open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), normally 4:00 P.M. Eastern time (the "NAV Calculation Time"). Shares are bought and sold at market price not NAV. Closing price returns are based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4:00 P.M. Eastern Time (when NAV is normally determined).

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its stated objectives. The Funds are subject to political, social or economic instability within China which may cause decline in value. Fluctuations in currency of foreign countries may have an adverse effect to domestic currency values. Emerging markets involve heightened risk related to the same factors as well as increase volatility and lower trading volume. Narrowly focused investments may be subject to higher volatility. The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. The Fund is non-diversified.

Although the information provided in this document has been obtained from sources which Krane Funds Advisors, LLC believes to be reliable, it does not guarantee accuracy of such information and such information may be incomplete or condensed.

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Forward-looking statements (including Krane’s opinions, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, or projections regarding future events or future results) contained in this presentation are based on a variety of estimates and assumptions by Krane. These statements generally are identified by words such as “believes,” “expects,” “predicts,” “intends,” “projects,” “plans,” “estimates,” “aims,” “foresees,” “anticipates,” “targets,” “should,” “likely,” and similar expressions. These also include statements about the future, including what “will” happen, which reflect Krane’s current beliefs. These estimates and assumptions are inherently uncertain and are subject to numerous business, industry, market, regulatory, geo-political, competitive, and financial risks that are outside of Krane’s control. The inclusion of forward-looking statements herein should not be regarded as an indication that Krane considers forward-looking statements to be a reliable prediction of future events and forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as such. Neither Krane nor any of its representatives has made or makes any representation to any person regarding forward-looking statements and neither of them intends to update or otherwise revise such forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances existing after the date when made or to reflect the occurrence of future events, even in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying such forward-looking statements are later shown to be in error. Any investment strategies discussed herein are as of the date of the writing of this presentation and may be changed, modified, or exited at any time without notice.

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