



KFA Funds

IVOL
LISTED NYSE ARCA

Annual Report

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF

Quadratic Deflation ETF

March 31, 2022

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The Funds file their complete schedules of Fund holdings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to their reports on Form N-PORT. The Funds’ Form N-PORT reports are available on the Commission’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

A description of the policies and procedures that KraneShares Trust uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to Fund securities, as well as information relating to how the Funds voted proxies relating to Fund securities during the most recent 12-month year ended June 30, are available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 855-857-2638; and (ii) on the Commission’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Fund shares may only be purchased or redeemed from a Fund in Creation Unit aggregations. Investors who cannot transact in Creation Units of a Fund’s shares must buy or sell Fund shares in the secondary market at their market price, which may be at a premium or discount to a Fund’s net asset value, with the assistance of a broker. In doing so, the investor may incur brokerage commissions and may pay more than net asset value when buying Fund shares and receive less than net asset value when selling Fund shares.

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF and Quadratic Deflation ETF

Dear Shareholders:

We are pleased to provide you with the Annual Report for the Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF (IVOL) and the Quadratic Deflation ETF (BNDD) for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2022.

The Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF (“IVOL”) is a fixed income ETF that seeks to hedge relative interest rate movements, whether these movements arise from falling short-term interest rates or rising long-term interest rates, and to benefit from market stress when fixed income volatility increases, while providing the potential for enhanced inflation-protected income.

The Quadratic Deflation ETF (“BNDD”) seeks to benefit from lower growth, deflation, lower or negative long-term interest rates, and/or a reduction in the spread between shorter- and longer-term interest rates by investing in U.S. Treasuries and options. As a secondary goal, the Fund seeks to adhere to Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) principles by excluding investments in issuers that are involved in and/or that derive significant revenue from, certain practices, industries or product lines and by increasing the representation of underrepresented groups in the governance of ETFs.

The current macro environment is challenging for investors, with stocks and bonds both facing headwinds. Investors continue to exhibit worry about the strength of the economy, inflation and geopolitical events. We see these concerns reflected in asset prices, which have been volatile.

Inflation appears to be a growing concern in many economies around the world, including the United States. Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve (“Fed”), are beginning to unwind previous monetary and fiscal support to their economies. It remains unclear whether these efforts will be successful in curtailing inflation without choking off growth. As inflation builds, the Federal Reserve has increased expectations for policy rate hikes. These rate hike expectations have reduced inflation expectations in the future. At the same time, some investors may be more concerned about lower long-term growth and deflation on the horizon.

The Funds are designed to help investors diversify their core fixed income portfolios, which may entail risks from inflation and deflation. Both strategies are actively managed and neither have a comparable benchmark.

We believe that the IVOL strategy may be a potentially attractive investment for investors concerned about rising inflation expectations or looking to increase the diversification of their portfolios. IVOL exhibited very low correlations with other major indexes and asset classes during the Period. Historic data does not guarantee future trends, and it is possible that these correlations may change over time. During the most recent annual period, IVOL has underperformed as compared to a portfolio of TIPS alone. This was a result of IVOL's options positions losing value due to the narrowing spread between short and long dated rates.

The BNDD strategy was launched late in 2021 and has so far significantly outperformed a portfolio composed of Treasury bonds alone. This was largely due to its options exposure, which benefited from the market's expectation that the Fed would raise rates and for the economy to falter. We believe that it may be an attractive choice for investors concerned about slowing long-term growth or deflation.

We are proud of our efforts to help diversify investor portfolios by providing exposure to these fixed income strategies. Thank you for investing with us.

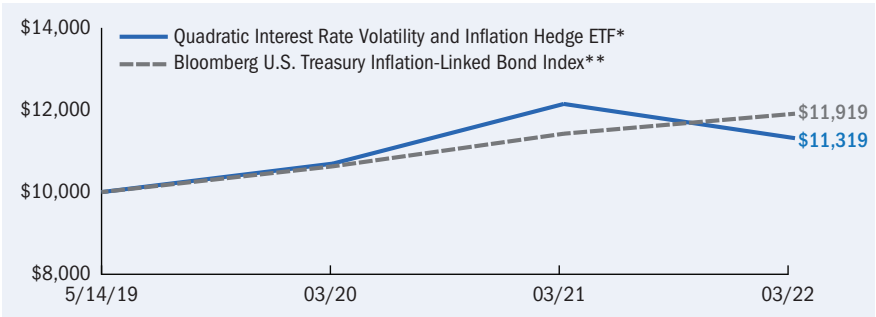
* BNDD inception 9/20/2021

Management Discussion of Fund Performance (Unaudited) (continued)

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF

Growth of a \$10,000 Investment†

(at Net Asset Value)‡



AVERAGE TOTAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022*

	One Year Return		Annualized Inception to Date	
	Net Asset Value	Market Price^	Net Asset Value	Market Price^
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF . . .	-6.88%	-6.91%‡	4.39%‡	4.51%‡
Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index** . . .	N/A	4.29%‡	N/A	6.27%‡

* The Fund commenced operations on May 14, 2019.

** The Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index measures the performance of the US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) market. Federal Reserve holdings of US TIPS are not index eligible and are excluded from the face amount outstanding of each bond in the index. The US TIPS Index is a subset and the largest component of the Global Inflation-Linked Bond Index. US TIPS are not eligible for other Bloomberg nominal Treasury or broad-based aggregate bond indices. The US TIPS Index was launched in March 1997.

‡ Unaudited.

^ Beginning December 23, 2020, market price returns are based on the official closing price of an ETF share or, if it more accurately reflects the market value of an ETF share at the time as of which the ETF calculates current NAV per share, the midpoint between the national best bid and national best offer (“NBBO”) as of that time. Prior to that date, market price returns were based on the midpoint between the Bid and Ask price. NAVs are calculated using prices as of 4:00 PM Eastern Time.

The performance data quoted herein represents past performance and the return and value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that, when redeemed, may be worth less than its original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance and should not be considered as a representation of the future results of the Fund. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (855-857-2638) or visit www.kraneshares.com. The Fund’s performance assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and all capital gains. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike a Fund’s returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. If such fees and expenses were included in the index returns, the performance would have been lower. As stated in the Fund’s prospectus as supplemented, the Fund’s operating expense ratio is 1.05%. Please note that one cannot invest directly in an unmanaged index. There are no assurances that the Fund will meet its stated

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF (concluded)

objectives. The Fund's holdings and allocations are subject to change and should not be considered recommendations to buy individual securities. For further information on the Fund's objectives, risks, and strategies, see the Fund's prospectus. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

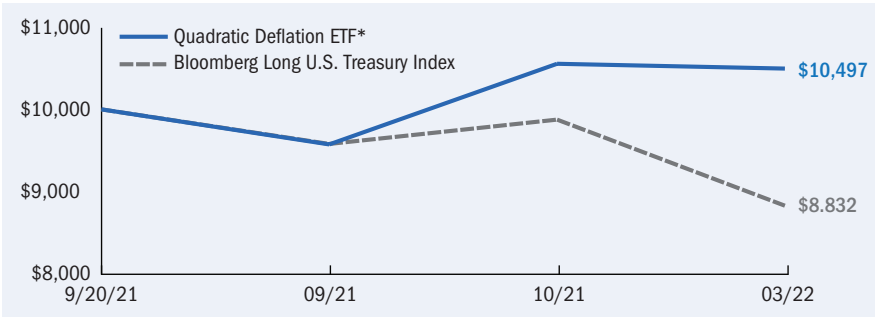
See definition of comparative indices on page 2.

Management Discussion of Fund Performance (Unaudited) (continued)

Quadratic Deflation ETF

Growth of a \$10,000 Investment‡

(at Net Asset Value)‡



AVERAGE TOTAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022*

	Cumulative Inception to Date	
	Net Asset Value	Market Price [^]
Quadratic Deflation ETF	4.97%	4.48%‡
Bloomberg Long U.S. Treasury Index	N/A	-11.68%‡

* The Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

** The Bloomberg Long U.S. Treasury Index measures US dollar-denominated, fixed rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury with 10 years or more to maturity.

‡ Unaudited.

[^] Beginning December 23, 2020, market price returns are based on the official closing price of an ETF share or, if it more accurately reflects the market value of an ETF share at the time as of which the ETF calculates current NAV per share, the midpoint between the national best bid and national best offer (“NBBO”) as of that time. Prior to that date, market price returns were based on the midpoint between the Bid and Ask price. NAVs are calculated using prices as of 4:00 PM Eastern Time

The performance data quoted herein represents past performance and the return and value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that, when redeemed, may be worth less than its original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance and should not be considered as a representation of the future results of the Fund. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (855-857-2638) or visit www.kraneshares.com. The Fund's performance assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and all capital gains. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike a Fund's returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. If such fees and expenses were included in the index returns, the performance would have been lower. As stated in the Fund's prospectus, the Fund's gross operating expense ratio is 1.04% and its net expense ratio is 0.99% due to a Fee Waiver Agreement whereby the Fund's investment manager, Krane Funds Advisors, LLC, has contractually agreed to reduce its management fee by 0.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets until August 1, 2022. Please note that one cannot invest directly in an unmanaged index. There are no assurances that the Fund will meet its stated objectives. The Fund's holdings and allocations are subject to

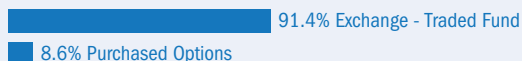
Management Discussion of Fund Performance (Unaudited) (concluded)

Quadratic Deflation ETF (concluded)

change and should not be considered recommendations to buy individual securities. For further information on the Fund's objectives, risks, and strategies, see the Fund's prospectus. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

See definition of comparative indices on page 4.

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF

SECTOR WEIGHTINGS[†]: (Unaudited)

[†] Percentages are based on total investments and excludes cash. Industries are utilized for compliance purposes, whereas sectors are utilized for reporting purposes.

	Shares	Value
EXCHANGE - TRADED FUND — 86.1%		
Schwab US TIPS ETF [‡]	24,648,549	\$ 1,496,413,410
TOTAL EXCHANGE - TRADED FUND		
(Cost \$1,540,355,336)		<u>1,496,413,410</u>
PURCHASED OPTIONS^(A) — 8.2%		
TOTAL PURCHASED OPTIONS		
(Cost \$358,505,750)		<u>141,679,576</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENTS — 94.3%		
(Cost \$1,898,861,086)		<u>1,638,092,986</u>
OTHER ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES — 5.7%		<u>99,448,916</u>
NET ASSETS — 100%		<u><u>\$ 1,737,541,902</u></u>

[‡] For financial information on the Schwab US TIPS ETF, please go to the Securities Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

(A) Refer to option table below.

A list of open option contracts held by the Fund at March 31, 2022 was as follows:

Description	Counterparty	Number of Contracts [^]	Notional Amount [†]	Exercise Price	Expiration Date	Market Value
PURCHASED OPTIONS — 8.2%						
Call Options						
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	1,050,000	\$ 34,125,000	0.13%	05/23/23	\$ 16,544,011
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Nomura	650,000	21,970,000	(0.25)	04/19/23	17,466,241
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	1,550,000	41,825,000	0.48	06/19/24	32,095,436
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Morgan Stanley	825,000	27,225,000	0.30	11/13/24	26,110,064
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Nomura	500,000	15,500,000	0.45	10/03/23	6,577,589
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	1,500,000	33,593,750	0.95	07/12/23	6,292,152
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Nomura	500,000	20,875,000	0.00	11/28/23	14,595,026
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Morgan Stanley	775,000	21,893,750	0.40	12/13/23	13,024,111
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	1,200,000	28,425,000	1.15	12/01/22	1,047,069
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	800,000	13,500,000	1.10	04/11/23	1,592,192
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	850,000	21,329,250	0.80	10/12/22	1,094,984
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Nomura	900,000	28,250,000	0.83	01/25/23	2,345,161
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Morgan Stanley	600,000	16,620,000	0.63	03/01/23	2,737,881
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Morgan Stanley	20,000	102,500	1.625	07/12/23	23,425
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Goldman Sachs	1,000,000	24,812,500	1.25	07/29/22	58,499
CMS 10Y - 2Y. . .	Nomura	440,000	8,459,000	0.75	06/15/22	75,735
Total Purchased Options			<u>\$ 358,505,750</u>			<u>\$ 141,679,576</u>

[†] Represents cost.

[^] Value equals 10,000 x Number of Contracts x Price

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Schedule of Investments *March 31, 2022*

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF (concluded)

CMS — Constant Maturity Swap

ETF — Exchange-Traded Fund

TIPS — Treasury Inflation Protected Security

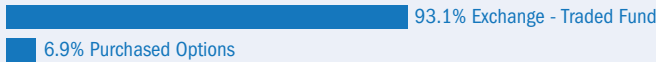
The following summarizes the market value of the Fund’s investments used as of March 31, 2022, based on the inputs used to value them:

<u>Investments in Securities</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Exchange - Traded Fund	\$ 1,496,413,410	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,496,413,410
Purchased Options	—	141,679,576	—	141,679,576
Total Investments in Securities	<u>\$ 1,496,413,410</u>	<u>\$ 141,679,576</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,638,092,986</u>

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

Quadratic Deflation ETF

SECTOR WEIGHTINGS[†]: (Unaudited)



[†] Percentages are based on total investments and excludes cash. Industries are utilized for compliance purposes, whereas sectors are utilized for reporting purposes.

	Shares	Value
EXCHANGE - TRADED FUND — 82.3%		
Vanguard Long-Term Treasury ETF [‡]	1,423,344	\$ 114,436,858
TOTAL EXCHANGE - TRADED FUND		
(Cost \$124,119,168)		114,436,858
PURCHASED OPTIONS ^(A) — 6.1%		
TOTAL PURCHASED OPTIONS		
(Cost \$3,969,375)		8,472,690
TOTAL INVESTMENTS — 88.4%		
(Cost \$128,088,543)		122,909,548
OTHER ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES — 11.6%		16,084,563
NET ASSETS — 100%		\$ 138,994,111

[‡] For financial information on the Vanguard Long-Term Treasury ETF, please go to the Securities Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

(A) Refer to option table below.

A list of open option contracts held by the Fund at March 31, 2022 was as follows:

Description	Counterparty	Number of Contracts [^]	Notional Amount [†]	Exercise Price	Expiration Date	Market Value
PURCHASED OPTIONS — 6.1%						
Put Options						
CMS 30Y - 2Y	Goldman Sachs	60,000	\$ 1,376,250	0.05%	08/10/22	\$ 3,945,941
CMS 30Y - 2Y	Goldman Sachs	55,000	2,310,000	0.20	03/12/25	3,155,735
CMS 30Y - 2Y	Goldman Sachs	15,000	283,125	0.20	12/07/22	1,371,014
Total Purchased Options			\$ 3,969,375			\$ 8,472,690

[†] Represents cost.

[^] Value equals 10,000 x Number of Contracts x Price

CMS — Constant Maturity Swap

ETF — Exchange-Traded Fund

Quadratic Deflation ETF (concluded)

The following summarizes the market value of the Fund’s investments used as of March 31, 2022, based on the inputs used to value them:

Investments in Securities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Exchange - Traded Fund	\$ 114,436,858	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 114,436,858
Purchased Options	—	8,472,690	—	8,472,690
Total Investments in Securities	<u>\$ 114,436,858</u>	<u>\$ 8,472,690</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 122,909,548</u>

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

Statements of Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 2022

	Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	Quadratic Deflation ETF
Assets:		
Investments at Value	\$ 1,638,092,986	\$ 122,909,548
Cash and Cash Equivalents	101,054,346	18,284,369
Receivable for Capital Shares Sold	638,333	—
Receivable for Investment Securities Sold	551,721	9,537,048
Total Assets	<u>1,740,337,386</u>	<u>150,730,965</u>
Liabilities:		
Payable for Capital Shares Redeemed	646,519	11,582,839
Payable for Investment Securities Purchased	549,729	—
Payable for Management Fees	1,593,203	153,591
Payable for Trustees' Fee	6,033	424
Total Liabilities	<u>2,795,484</u>	<u>11,736,854</u>
Net Assets	<u>\$ 1,737,541,902</u>	<u>\$ 138,994,111</u>
Net Assets Consist of:		
Paid-in Capital	\$ 2,024,892,502	\$ 136,815,526
Total Distributable Earnings/(Loss)	(287,350,600)	2,178,585
Net Assets	<u>\$ 1,737,541,902</u>	<u>\$ 138,994,111</u>
Outstanding Shares of Beneficial Interest (unlimited authorization — no par value)	68,050,002	5,400,002
Net Asset Value, Offering and Redemption Price Per Share . .	\$ 25.53	\$ 25.74
Cost of Investments	\$ 1,898,861,086	\$ 128,088,543

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Operations

For the year or period ended March 31, 2022

	Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	Quadratic Deflation ETF ⁽¹⁾
Investment Income:		
Dividend Income	\$ 128,371,574	\$ 519,293
Interest Income	9,803	70
Total Investment Income	128,381,377	519,363
Expenses:		
Management Fees [†]	29,181,760	434,605
Trustees' Fees	104,705	1,296
Insurance Expense	28,272	—
Total Expenses	29,314,737	435,901
Management Fee Waiver [†]	(527,379)	(21,950)
Net Expenses	28,787,358	413,951
Net Investment Income	99,594,019	105,412
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on:		
Investments	50,343,281	(6,000,659)
Purchased Options	(28,627,517)	9,149,375
Net Realized Gain on Investments and Purchased Options	21,715,764	3,148,716
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on:		
Investments	(40,247,375)	(9,682,310)
Purchased Options	(276,644,292)	4,503,315
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments and Purchased Options	(316,891,667)	(5,178,995)
Net Realized and Unrealized Loss on Investments and Purchased Options	(295,175,903)	(2,030,279)
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ (195,581,884)	\$ (1,924,867)

[†] See Note 3 in Notes to Financial Statements.

(1) Commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	
	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Operations:		
Net Investment Income (Loss)	\$ 99,594,019	\$ (435,896)
Net Realized Gain on Investments and Purchased Options . .	21,715,764	23,443,709
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments and Purchased Options	(316,891,667)	54,454,184
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	<u>(195,581,884)</u>	<u>77,461,997</u>
Distributions	<u>(93,553,146)</u>	<u>(24,083,810)</u>
Return of Capital	<u>(16,087,957)</u>	<u>(6,180,242)</u>
Capital Share Transactions:⁽¹⁾		
Issued	2,140,301,719	2,523,268,073
Redeemed	<u>(2,727,395,111)</u>	<u>(41,254,541)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Capital Share Transactions.	<u>(587,093,392)</u>	<u>2,482,013,532</u>
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	<u>(892,316,379)</u>	<u>2,529,211,477</u>
Net Assets:		
Beginning of Year	2,629,858,281	100,646,804
End of Year	<u>\$ 1,737,541,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,629,858,281</u>
Share Transactions:		
Issued	76,575,000	89,975,000
Redeemed	<u>(100,900,000)</u>	<u>(1,475,000)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Shares Outstanding from Share Transactions.	<u>(24,325,000)</u>	<u>88,500,000</u>

(1) Includes transaction costs related to creations and redemptions.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets (concluded)

	Quadratic Deflation ETF
	Period Ended March 31, 2022⁽¹⁾
Operations:	
Net Investment Income	\$ 105,412
Net Realized Gain on Investments and Purchased Options	3,148,716
Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments and Purchased Options	(5,178,995)
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Operations.	<u>(1,924,867)</u>
Distributions	<u>(1,897,207)</u>
Capital Share Transactions:⁽²⁾	
Issued	239,571,483
Redeemed	(96,755,298)
Increase in Net Assets from Capital Share Transactions	<u>142,816,185</u>
Total Increase in Net Assets	<u>138,994,111</u>
Net Assets:	
Beginning of Period	—
End of Period	<u>\$ 138,994,111</u>
Share Transactions:	
Issued	9,250,002
Redeemed	(3,850,000)
Net Increase in Shares Outstanding from Share Transactions.	<u>5,400,002</u>

(1) Commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

(2) Includes transaction costs related to creations and redemptions.

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0.

Financial Highlights

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios

For the Year/Period Ended March 31

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period (\$)	Net Investment Income (Loss) (\$)*	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$)	Total from Operations (\$)	Distribution from Net Investment Income (\$)	Distribution from Capital Gains (\$)	Return of Capital (\$)
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF							
2022	28.47	0.93	(2.84)	(1.91)	(0.82)	—	(0.21)
2021	25.97	(0.02)	3.51	3.49	(0.90)	—	(0.09)
2020 ⁽¹⁾	25.00	0.17	1.54	1.71	(0.51)	—	(0.23)
Quadratic Deflation ETF							
2022 ⁽²⁾	25.00	0.03	1.21 ⁽³⁾	1.24	(0.50)	—	—

* Per share data calculated using average shares method.

** Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the year or period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. The return shown does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. Excludes effects of standard creation and redemption transaction fees associated with creation units.

~ During the periods, certain fees were waived. (See Note 3 in the Notes to Financial Statements).

† Annualized.

†† Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and periods of less than one year have not been annualized. Excludes effect of in-kind transfers.

‡ The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to Average Net Assets reflect the expenses and net investment income/(loss), respectively, for the period as reported in the Statement of Operations and do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses from investments in other investment companies.

(1) Commenced operations on May 14, 2019.

(2) Commenced operations on September 20, 2021.

(3) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Total from Distributions (\$)	Net Asset Value, End of Period (\$)	Total Return (%)**	Net Assets End of Period (\$)(000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (%)~	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers) (%)~	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (%)	Portfolio Turnover (%)
(1.03)	25.53	(6.88)	1,737,542	0.98 [‡]	0.99 [‡]	3.38 [‡]	—
(0.99)	28.47	13.65	2,629,858	0.94 [‡]	0.99 [‡]	(0.06) [‡]	—
(0.74)	25.97	6.95	100,647	0.97 ^{†‡}	1.02 ^{†‡}	0.78 ^{†‡}	0 ^{††}
(0.50)	25.74	4.97	138,994	0.94 ^{†‡}	0.99 ^{†‡}	0.24 ^{†‡}	0 ^{††}

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. ORGANIZATION

KraneShares Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware Statutory Trust formed on February 3, 2012. The Trust is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as an open-end management investment company. As of March 31, 2022, the Trust had thirty operational series. The financial statements herein and the related notes pertain to the Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF and the Quadratic Deflation ETF, (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”). The Funds are non-diversified Funds, as defined under Section 5(b)(1) of the Investment Company Act. Krane Funds Advisors, LLC (“Krane” or the “Adviser”), a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the investment adviser for the Funds and is subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). Quadratic Capital Management LLC (“Quadratic” or “Sub-Adviser”) serves as the sub-adviser to the Funds and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds.

China International Capital Corporation (USA) Holdings Inc., a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of China International Capital Corporation Limited owns a majority stake in Krane. As of March 31, 2022, Central Huijin Investment Limited, a mainland Chinese-domiciled entity, and HKSCC Nominees Limited, held approximately 40.1% and 39.4%, respectively, of the shares of China International Capital Corporation Limited. Central Huijin Investment Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Investment Corporation, which is a mainland Chinese sovereign wealth fund. KFA One Holdings, LLC, located at 280 Park Avenue 32nd Floor, New York, New York, 10017, holds the remaining equity interests in Krane and Jonathan Krane, through his equity interests in KFA One Holdings, LLC, beneficially owns more than 10% of the equity interests in Krane.

Shares of the Funds are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) (the “Exchange”). Market prices for Fund shares (“Shares”) may be different from their net asset value (“NAV”). The Funds issue and redeem Shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in large blocks of Shares, typically 25,000 Shares or multiples thereof, called “Creation Units”. This does not mean, however, that individual investors will be able to redeem and purchase Shares directly with the series of the Trust. Only Authorized Participants can redeem and purchase Creation Units of Shares directly. Each Fund will issue and redeem Shares for a basket of securities and/or a balancing cash amount. Individual shares trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day.

The Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF is a fixed income ETF that seeks to hedge relative interest rate movements, whether these movements arise from falling short-term interest rates or rising long-term interest rates, and to benefit from market stress when fixed income volatility increases, while providing the potential for enhanced inflation-protected income. The Fund is actively managed and does not track an index. The Fund’s investment in the Schwab US TIPS ETF represents greater than 75% of the Fund’s total investments. For further financial information, available upon request, on the Schwab US TIPS ETF, please go to the Securities Exchange Commission’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The Quadratic Deflation ETF is a fixed income ETF that seeks to benefit from lower growth, deflation, lower or negative long-term interest rates, and/or a reduction in the spread between shorter and longer term interest rates by investing in US Treasuries and options. As a secondary goal, the Fund seeks to adhere to Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) principles by excluding investments in issuers that are involved in and/or that derive significant revenue from, certain practices, industries or product lines and by increasing the representation of underrepresented groups in the governance of ETFs. The Fund is actively managed and does not track an index. The Fund’s investment in the

Vanguard Long-Term Treasury ETF represents greater than 75% of the Fund's total investments. For further financial information, available upon request, on the Vanguard Long-Term Treasury ETF, please go to the Securities Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies followed by the Funds. The Funds are investment companies that apply the accounting and reporting guidance issued in Topic 946 by the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB").

USE OF ESTIMATES — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and could have a material impact to the Funds.

SECURITY VALUATION — 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 (as defined below) and determined as of the regularly scheduled close of the normal trading on each day that the Exchange 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. Exchange-traded options are valued at the last reported sales price on the exchange on which they are listed. If there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, long positions are valued at the most recent bid price, and short positions are 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. A constant maturity swap (CMS) spread option is a European option on the spread of two CMS rates with different underlying tenors (e.g. CMS 10 Year – CMS 2 Year). The options are generally valued by an independent pricing agent by establishing the present value of expected future CMS cash flow, based on certain assumptions, market inputs and calculated pursuant to industry standard models maintained by the independent pricing agent. 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. As of and during the period or year ended March 31, 2022, the Funds did not hold swaps, futures or forward foreign currency contracts.

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).

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 the Trust's third-party pricing agents pursuant to established methodologies, are fair valued in accordance with the Trust'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. A Fund may fair value certain of the foreign securities held by a Fund each day a Fund calculates its NAV.

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 Valuation Committee be called.

With respect to trade-halted securities, the Trust 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 recommends and the Trust's Fair Valuation Committee determines to make additional adjustments.

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.

Trading in securities on many foreign exchanges is normally completed before the close of business on each Business Day (a "Business Day", as used herein, is any day on which the Exchange is open for business). 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 a 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.

In accordance with the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements and disclosure under U.S. GAAP, the Funds disclose the fair value of their investments in a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure the fair value. The objective of a fair value measurement is to determine the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). Accordingly, the fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities that the Funds have the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 — Other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices in non-active markets, quoted prices for similar investments, fair value of investments for which the Funds have the ability to fully redeem tranches at net asset value as of the measurement date or within the near term, and short-term investments valued at amortized cost).

Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments, broker quotes, fair value of investments for which the Funds do not have the ability to fully redeem tranches at net asset value as of the measurement date or within the near term).

Investments are classified within the level of the lowest significant input considered in determining fair value. Investments classified within Level 3 whose fair value measurement considers several inputs may include Level 1 or Level 2 inputs as components of the overall fair value measurement. For details of the investment classification, refer to the Fund's Schedule of Investments.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES — It is each Fund's intention to qualify or continue to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes by complying with the appropriate provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and to distribute annually all or substantially all of its taxable income and gains to shareholders. Accordingly, no provisions for federal income taxes have been made in the financial statements.

The Funds evaluate tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Funds' tax returns to determine whether it is "more-likely-than-not" (i.e., greater than 50 percent) that each tax position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. The Funds did not record any tax provisions in the current period. However, management's conclusions regarding tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, examination by tax authorities (i.e., the last three tax year ends, as applicable), on-going analysis of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

As of March 31, 2022, management of the Funds has reviewed all open tax years since inception and concluded that there is no tax liability resulting from unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions taken or expected to be taken in future tax returns. The Funds are also not aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change in the next twelve months.

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS AND INVESTMENT INCOME — Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date for financial reporting purposes. Costs used in determining realized gains and losses on the sale of investment securities are based on specific identification. Dividend income is recorded, net of any applicable withholding tax, on the ex-dividend date, or for certain foreign securities, when the information becomes available to the Funds. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis from the settlement date and includes the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discount calculated using the effective interest method.

FOREIGN CURRENCY — The books and records of the Funds are maintained in U.S. dollars. Investment securities and other assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars on the date of valuation. Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses are translated into U.S. dollars at the relevant rates of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. The Funds do not isolate that portion of realized or unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in the foreign exchange rate from fluctuations arising from changes in the market prices of the securities. The Funds report certain foreign-currency-related transactions as components of realized gains for financial reporting purposes, whereas such components are treated as ordinary income for Federal income tax purposes.

OPTIONS — The Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF purchases options seeking to benefit from relative interest rate movements, whether these movements arise from falling short-term interest rates or rising long-term interest rates (i.e., the spread between interest rates on U.S. interest rates and shorter-term interest widens), and to benefit from market stress when fixed income volatility increases. The Quadratic Deflation ETF purchases options seeking to benefit from relative interest rate movements, whether these movements arise from rising short-term interest rates or falling long-term interest rates (i.e., the spread between interest rates on U.S. interest rates and shorter-term interest narrows). When the Fund purchases an option, the Fund pays a cost (premium) to purchase the option. The Fund's investments in options will be traded in the over-the counter

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

As of March 31, 2022, the Funds have open purchased option positions. Refer to the Fund's Schedule of Investments for details regarding open options as of March 31, 2022.

For the year ended March 31, 2022, the average monthly cost for purchased options in the Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF and Quadratic Deflation ETF was \$275,207,214 and \$2,603,554, respectively.

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of OTC financial derivative instruments and collateral (received)/pledged for the Fund as of March 31, 2022:

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF							
Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets		Financial Derivative Liabilities		Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral (Received)/Pledged	Net Exposure [†]
	Options	Total Over the Counter	Options	Total Over the Counter			
Goldman Sachs . . .	\$ 58,724,343	\$ 58,724,343	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58,724,343	\$ —	\$ 58,724,343
Morgan Stanley . .	41,895,481	41,895,481	—	—	41,895,481	—	41,895,481
Nomura	41,059,752	41,059,752	—	—	41,059,752	—	41,059,752
Total over the counter . .	<u>\$ 141,679,576</u>	<u>\$ 141,679,576</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>			
Quadratic Deflation ETF							
Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets		Financial Derivative Liabilities		Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral (Received)/Pledged	Net Exposure [†]
	Options	Total Over the Counter	Options	Total Over the Counter			
Goldman Sachs . . .	\$ 8,472,690	\$ 8,472,690	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,472,690	\$ —	\$ 8,472,690
Total over the counter . .	<u>\$ 8,472,690</u>	<u>\$ 8,472,690</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>			

[†] Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from OTC financial derivative instruments can be netted only across transactions governed under the same master agreement with the same legal entity.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS — Ordinarily, each Fund typically distributes any net investment income monthly and makes any capital gain distributions once a year (usually in December). Each Fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis. All distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

CASH OVERDRAFT CHARGES — Per the terms of an agreement with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH”), the Funds’ Custodian, if a Fund has a cash overdraft on a given day, it will be assessed an overdraft charge of BBH Overdraft Base Rate plus 2.00%. Cash overdraft charges are included in “Interest Expense” on the Statements of Operations.

CREATION UNITS — The Funds issue and redeem Shares at NAV and only in large blocks of Shares (each block of Shares is a Creation Unit of 25,000 Shares, or multiples thereof). In its discretion, the Trust reserves the right to increase or decrease the number of each Fund’s shares that constitute a Creation Unit.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable securities of a Fund. Shares of a Fund may only be purchased or redeemed by certain Authorized Participants. An Authorized Participant is either (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation or (ii) a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant and, in each case, must have executed a Participant Agreement with the Distributor. Most retail investors will not qualify as Authorized Participants or have the resources to buy and sell whole Creation Units. Therefore, they will be unable to purchase or redeem the Shares directly from a Fund. Rather, most retail investors will purchase Shares in the secondary market with the assistance of a broker and will be subject to customary brokerage commissions or fees when buying or selling Shares. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed for cash, a higher transaction fee may be charged.

The following table discloses Creation Unit breakdown for the year ended March 31, 2022:

KraneShares Funds	Creation Unit Shares	Standard Transaction Fee – Subscriptions	Value at March 31, 2022	Standard Transaction Fee – Redemptions	Maximum Variable Transaction Fee*
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	25,000	\$ —	\$ 638,250	\$ —	2.00%
Quadratic Deflation ETF	25,000	—	643,500	—	2.00%

* As a percentage of the Creation Unit(s) purchased/redeemed.

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

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Idle cash balances may be swept into various overnight sweep accounts and are classified as cash equivalents on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. These amounts, at times, may exceed United States federally insured limits. Amounts swept are usually available on the next business day. For that reason, each Fund is subject to custodial risk as a result of (1) holding cash at the Fund’s custodian because such cash deposits are unsecured liabilities of the custodian and (2) the custodian, at times, sweeping excess cash to other banks, which would be unsecured liabilities of those other banks.

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT — The Adviser serves as investment adviser to each Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust on behalf of each Fund and the Adviser (the “Agreement”). Under the Agreement, Krane is responsible for reviewing, supervising and

administering each Fund’s investment program and the general management and administration of the Trust. The Board of Trustees of the Trust supervises Krane and establishes policies that Krane must follow in its management activities.

The Agreement requires the Adviser to pay all operating expenses of the Funds, except: (a) interest and taxes (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transaction, transfer and withholding taxes); (b) expenses of the Funds 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; (c) expenses incurred in connection with any distribution plan adopted by the Trust in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act, including distribution fees; (d) “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” (as defined by Form N-1A under the Investment Company Act); (e) litigation expenses; (f) the compensation payable to the Adviser under the Agreement; (g) compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees (including any fees of independent legal counsel to the Independent Trustees); and (h) any expenses determined to be extraordinary expenses by the Board. Under the Agreement, a portion of the premium for the insurance policy, which covers the Trust and Independent Trustees, is treated as an expense of the Independent Trustees.

The Agreement provides that each Fund pays a unitary (or unified) fee to the Adviser for advisory and management services provided to the Funds, subject to the exceptions noted herein. In this context, there exists a risk that a Trust service provider will seek recourse against the Trust if it is not timely paid by Krane for the fees and expenses for which it is responsible, which could materially adversely affect the Funds. Pursuant to the Agreement between the Trust and the Adviser, the Funds pay the Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates, based on a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund.

KraneShares Fund	Management Fee
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	0.99%
Quadratic Deflation ETF	0.99%

Pursuant to the terms of a Fee Waiver Agreement, Krane has contractually agreed to waive its management fee for the Quadratic Deflation ETF by 0.05% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. This Fee Waiver agreement will continue until August 1, 2022. The Fee Waiver Agreement may only be terminated prior thereto by the Board.

Prior to August 1, 2021, Krane contractually agreed to waive its management fee by 0.05% of the Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF’s average daily net assets.

The Adviser bears all of its own costs associated with providing these advisory services.

SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT — Quadratic serves as the Sub-Adviser to the Funds and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds, subject to the supervision by the Adviser and the Board. For the services Quadratic provides to the Funds, the Adviser pays Quadratic a fee equal to 76% of the sum of: (i) the total gross management fee due to the Adviser from the Fund under the terms of the Advisory Agreement minus (ii) any applicable fee waivers from time to time entered into between the Fund and the Adviser. Under the Sub-Advisory Agreement, the fee will be calculated daily and paid monthly.

DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT — SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the “Distributor”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company, and an affiliate of the Administrator, serves as the Funds’ distributor of Creation Units pursuant to a Distribution Agreement. The Distributor does not maintain any secondary market in Fund shares.

The Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (“Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities. For the year ended March 31, 2022, no fees were charged under the Plan, since no such fees are currently paid by the Funds and the Board of Trustees has not currently approved the commencement of any payments under the Plan. Fees would only be charged under the Plan upon approval by the Board.

ADMINISTRATOR, CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT — SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the “Administrator”) serves as the Funds’ Administrator pursuant to an Administration Agreement. BBH serves as the Funds’ Custodian and Transfer Agent pursuant to a Custodian and Transfer Agent Agreement.

4. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended March 31, 2022, the purchases and sales of investments in securities excluding in-kind transactions, options, long-term U.S. Government and short-term securities were:

<u>KraneShares Funds</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Sales and Maturities</u>
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	\$ —	\$ —
Quadratic Deflation ETF	7,820,990	—

For the year ended March 31, 2022, in-kind transactions associated with creations and redemptions were:

<u>KraneShares Funds</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Sales and Maturities</u>	<u>Realized Gain/(Loss)</u>
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	\$ 1,698,196,579	\$ 2,409,218,247	\$ 50,343,281
Quadratic Deflation ETF	203,728,714	81,429,877	(6,000,659)

5. TAX INFORMATION

The amount and character of income and capital gain distributions to be paid, if any, are determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations, which may differ from U.S. GAAP. For example, the income or loss resulting from the Funds’ investments in derivatives tied to interest rates is characterized as ordinary income or loss, even though such derivatives may be characterized as capital assets and realized gain (loss) for purposes of U.S. GAAP. As a result, net investment income (loss) and net realized gain (loss) on investment transactions for a reporting period may differ significantly from distributions during such period. These book/tax differences may be temporary or permanent. The permanent difference is income or loss resulting from the Funds’ investments in derivatives tied to interest rates that is characterized as ordinary income or loss, even though such derivatives may be characterized as capital assets for purposes of U.S. GAAP. The permanent difference that is credited or charged to Paid-in-Capital and Distributable Earnings is redemption-in-kind transactions. To the extent these differences are permanent in nature, such as redemption in kind transactions and derivatives characterized as ordinary income, they are charged or credited to distributable earnings (loss) or paid-in capital, as appropriate, in the period that the differences arise.

<u>KraneShares Funds</u>	<u>Distributable Earnings/(Loss)</u>	<u>Paid-in Capital</u>
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	\$ (50,343,281)	\$ 50,343,281
Quadratic Deflation ETF	6,000,659	(6,000,659)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

The tax character of dividends and distributions paid during the year or period ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, were as follows:

KraneShares Funds	Ordinary Income	Long-Term Capital Gain	Return of Capital	Totals
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF				
2022	\$ 93,553,146	\$ —	\$ 16,087,957	\$ 109,641,103
2021	24,083,810	—	6,180,242	30,264,052
Quadratic Deflation ETF				
2022	\$ 1,897,207	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,897,207

As of March 31, 2022, the components of tax basis distributable earnings (accumulated losses) were as follows:

	Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF	Quadratic Deflation ETF
Undistributed Ordinary Income	\$ —	\$ 7,357,580
Qualified Late-Year Loss Deferrals	(26,582,500)	—
Unrealized Depreciation on Investments and Foreign Currency	(260,768,100)	(5,178,995)
Total Distributable Earnings/(Loss)	<u>\$ (287,350,600)</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,585</u>

Late-year loss deferrals represent losses realized from January 1, 2022 through March 31, 2022, that, in accordance with Federal income tax regulations, the Fund has elected to defer and treat as having arisen in the following fiscal year.

The Funds had no capital loss carryforwards.

The federal tax cost and aggregate gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation on investments held by the Fund at March 31, 2022, were as follows:

	Federal Tax Cost	Aggregated Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Aggregated Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Net Unrealized Depreciation
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF				
	\$ 1,898,861,086	\$ —	\$ (260,768,100)	\$ (260,768,100)
Quadratic Deflation ETF	128,088,543	4,503,315	(9,682,310)	(5,178,995)

6. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS

As with all exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), shareholders of the Funds are subject to the risk that their investment could lose money. Each Fund is subject to certain of the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect a Fund’s NAV, trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. A more complete description of principal risks is included in each Fund’s prospectus under the heading “Principal Risks”.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RISK — The Funds may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Funds 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.

DERIVATIVES RISK — The use of derivatives (including swaps, futures, forwards, structured notes and options) may involve leverage, which includes risks that are different from, and greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in a reference asset, because a small investment in a derivative can result in a large impact on a Fund and may cause a Fund to be more volatile. Derivatives may at times be highly illiquid, and a Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives can be difficult to value and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. There may be imperfect correlation between the derivative and that of the reference asset, resulting in unexpected returns that could materially adversely affect a Fund. Certain derivatives (such as swaps and options) are bi-lateral agreements that expose the Funds to counterparty risk, which is the risk of loss in the event that the counterparty to an agreement fails to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of derivative. In that case, the Funds may suffer losses potentially equal to, or greater than, the full value of the derivative if the counterparty fails to perform its obligations. That risk is generally thought to be greater with over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives than with derivatives that are exchange traded or centrally cleared. Counterparty risks are compounded by the fact that there are only a limited number of ways available to invest in certain reference assets and, therefore, there may be few counterparties to swaps or options based on those reference assets. Many derivatives are subject to segregation requirements that require the Funds to segregate the market or notional value of the derivatives, which could impede the portfolio management of the Funds.

The derivative instruments and techniques that the Funds may principally use include:

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

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

OTC options generally have more flexible terms negotiated between the buyer and the seller, but the counterparties may be required to post “variation margin” as frequently as daily to reflect any gains or losses in such options contracts. Where, as here, such variation margin is not required to be posted, such instruments are generally subject to greater credit risk

and counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the derivative will fail to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the option. Counterparty risk may arise because of market activities and developments, the counterparty's financial condition (including financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), or other reasons. OTC instruments also may be subject to greater liquidity risk.

ETF RISK. As ETFs, the Funds are subject to the following risks:

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

Premium/Discount Risk. There may be times when the market price of a Fund's shares is more than the NAV intra-day (at a premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (at a discount). As a result, shareholders of that Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. In such market conditions, market or stop loss orders to sell Fund shares may be executed at prices well below NAV.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will normally pay brokerage commissions, which are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors buying or selling relatively small amounts of shares. Secondary market trading is subject to bid-ask spreads and trading in a Fund's shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or other reasons. If a trading halt occurs, a shareholder may temporarily be unable to purchase or sell shares of a Fund. In addition, although the Funds' shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained or that a Fund's shares will continue to be listed.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES RISK – Investing in fixed income securities subjects the Funds to the following risks:

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

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

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The current low interest rate environment increases the risks associated with rising interest rates.

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

HEDGING RISK – The Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF seeks to mitigate (or hedge) the risk associated with the potential impact of a steepening U.S. interest rate curve ("curve risk"), an increase in inflation and inflation expectations, and an increase in interest rate volatility on the performance of U.S. government bonds. The Quadratic Deflation ETF seeks to mitigate (or hedge) the risk associated with the potential impact of a flattening or inverting U.S. interest rate curve ("curve risk"), deflation and deflationary expectations on the performance of U.S. government bonds.

Neither of the Funds seek to mitigate credit risk, non-curve interest rate risk, or other factors influencing the price of U.S. government bonds, which factors may have a greater impact on the bonds' returns than the U.S. interest rate curve or inflation. Further, there is no guarantee that the Funds' investments will eliminate or mitigate curve risk, inflation (deflation) risk or the potential impact of interest rate volatility on long positions in U.S. government bonds. If interest rates rise or fall in parallel within the U.S. interest rate curve, the Funds will not be hedged.

In addition, for the Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF, when the U.S. interest rate curve flattens or inverts, the Fund's investments in options may lose value or end up worthless. Under such circumstances, the Fund will generally underperform a portfolio comprised solely of U.S. government bonds (without the options owned by the Fund). In a flattening or inverted curve environment, the Fund's hedging strategy could result in disproportionately larger losses in the Fund's options as compared to gains or losses in its U.S. government bond positions attributable to interest rate changes. There is no guarantee that the Fund will have positive returns, even in environments of sharply rising inflation rates in which the Fund's options might be expected to mitigate the effects of such rises. The Fund will incur expenses when entering into positions in rate-linked options. Moreover, to the extent that curve risk has been priced into the U.S. government bonds owned by the Fund, the Fund will underperform other investments even during periods of curve steepening.

In addition, for the Quadratic Deflation ETF when the U.S. interest rate curve steepens, the Fund's investments in options may lose value or end up worthless. Under such circumstances, the Fund will generally underperform a portfolio comprised solely of U.S. government bonds (without the options owned by the Fund). In a steepening curve environment, the Fund's hedging strategy could result in disproportionately larger losses in the Fund's options as compared to gains or losses in its U.S. government bond positions attributable to interest rate changes. There is no guarantee that the Fund will have positive returns, even in environments of sharply declining inflation rates. The Fund will incur expenses when entering into positions in rate-linked options. Moreover, to the extent that curve risk has been priced into the U.S. government bonds owned by the Fund, the Fund will underperform other investments even during periods of curve flattening.

HIGH PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RISK – The Funds may incur high portfolio turnover rates, which may increase the Funds' brokerage commission costs and negatively impact the Funds' performance. Such portfolio turnover also may generate net short-term capital gains.

INVESTMENT IN INVESTMENT COMPANIES RISK – When a Fund invests in other investment companies (or funds), it will indirectly be exposed to the risks of such funds' investments. Moreover, a Fund will incur its pro rata share of such funds' expenses. Additionally, investments in ETFs are subject to ETF Risk.

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

LIBOR TRANSITION RISK — The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a phase out of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Although many LIBOR rates started their phase out period at the end of 2021, a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates will continue to be published through June 2023 in order to assist with the transition. The Funds may be exposed to financial instruments tied to LIBOR to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The transition process away from LIBOR might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for, and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against, instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. The ultimate effect of the LIBOR transition process on the Funds is uncertain.

LIQUIDITY RISK — The Funds' investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by a Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, if a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position, which may cause a Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. If a number of securities held by a Fund stop trading, it may have a cascading effect and cause a Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of a Fund being subject to a trading halt.

MANAGEMENT RISK — The Funds are actively-managed and may not meet their investment objectives based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Funds' investment objective given actual market conditions.

MARKET RISK — The values of the Funds' holdings could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve, and/or other government actors could cause volatility in global financial markets and negative sentiment, which could have a negative impact on a Fund and could result in losses. Geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Further, the Funds are susceptible to the risk that certain investments may be difficult or impossible to sell at a favorable time or price. Market developments may also cause a Funds' investment to become less liquid and subject to erratic price movements.

NON-DIVERSIFIED FUND RISK — Because the Funds are non-diversified and may invest a greater portion of their assets in fewer issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single portfolio holding could cause greater fluctuations in a Fund's share price than would occur

in a diversified fund. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a single portfolio holding or a relatively small number of portfolio holdings to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

RATE-LINKED DERIVATIVES INVESTMENT RISK — The Funds exposure to derivatives tied to interest rates subjects the Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Investing in derivatives tied to interest rates, including through options tied to the shape of the U.S. interest rate curve, can be extremely volatile. The value of such investments may fluctuate rapidly based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements; economic events and policies; changes in interest rates or inflation rates; changes in monetary and exchange control programs; war; acts of terrorism; natural disasters; and technological developments.

The Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF is expected to benefit from the options it holds if the U.S. interest rate curve steepens during the time period in which the Fund holds the options. However, if the U.S. interest rate curve flattens or inverts, the Fund will lose money on the options, up to the amount invested in option premiums, and underperform an otherwise identical bond fund that had not used such options. Rate-linked derivatives may lose money if interest rates change in a manner not anticipated by the Sub-Adviser. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of securities held directly or indirectly by the Fund to decline to the extent that the increase is not linked to a steepening of the U.S. interest rate curve or the Fund's hedging strategy is not effectively implemented. Even if the Fund is hedged against losses due to interest rate increases linked to U.S. interest rate curve steepening, outright interest rate increases may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may positively affect the value of the Fund's options while negatively impacting the Fund's investments in TIPS. There can be no assurance that the Fund's interest-rate linked options will accurately deliver positive returns if inflation experienced in the United States or the rate of expected future inflation reflected in the prices and yields of bonds held by the Fund rises. The Fund could lose money on the options held by the Fund, and the present value of the Fund's portfolio investments could decrease if inflation increases. These interest rate-linked options may also cause the Fund's net asset value and returns to be more volatile and expose the Fund to increased counterparty risk. Fluctuations in the steepness of the U.S. interest rate curve or the price of the options owned by the Fund could materially adversely affect an investment in the Fund. The Fund's investments in options are not intended to mitigate duration and credit risk or other factors influencing the price of U.S. government bonds, which may have a greater impact on the bonds' returns than curve risk. Moreover, to the extent that curve risk has been priced into the government bonds owned directly or indirectly by the Fund, the Fund could underperform other investments even during inflationary periods. There is no guarantee that the Fund will have positive performance even in environments of sharply rising inflation. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to successfully mitigate inflation risk or that bond values and interest rates will match changes in inflation rates.

The Quadratic Deflation ETF is expected to benefit from the options it holds if the U.S. interest rate curve flattens or inverts during the time period in which the Fund holds the options. However, if the U.S. interest rate curve steepens, the Fund will lose money on the options, up to the amount invested in option premiums, and underperform an otherwise identical bond fund that had not used such options. Rate-linked derivatives may lose money if interest rates change in a manner not anticipated by the Sub-Adviser. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of securities held directly or indirectly by the Fund to decline to the extent that the increase is not linked to a flattening or inverting of the U.S. interest rate curve or the Fund's hedging strategy is not effectively

implemented. Even if the Fund is hedged against losses due to interest rate increases linked to U.S. interest rate curve flattening or inverting, outright interest rate increases may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may positively affect the value of the Fund's options while negatively impacting the Fund's investments in Treasuries. There can be no assurance that the Fund's interest-rate linked options will accurately deliver positive returns if deflation experienced in the United States or the rate of expected future inflation reflected in the prices and yields of bonds held by the Fund declines. The Fund could lose money on the options held by the Fund, and the present value of the Fund's portfolio investments could decrease if deflation occurs. These interest rate-linked options may also cause the Fund's net asset value and returns to be more volatile and expose the Fund to increased counterparty risk. Fluctuations in the steepness of the U.S. interest rate curve or the price of the options owned by the Fund could materially adversely affect an investment in the Fund. The Fund's investments in options are not intended to mitigate duration and credit risk or other factors influencing the price of U.S. government bonds, which may have a greater impact on the bonds' returns than curve risk. Moreover, to the extent that curve risk has been priced into the government bonds owned directly or indirectly by the Fund, the Fund could underperform other investments even during deflationary periods. There is no guarantee that the Fund will have positive performance even in environments of sharply declining inflation. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to successfully mitigate deflation risk or that bond values and interest rates will match changes in inflation rates.

RETURN OF CAPITAL DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FUND REDUCE THE TAX BASIS OF FUND SHARES – Historically, a portion of the Funds' distributions have been treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Return of capital distributions are not taxable income to you but reduce your tax basis in your shares of a Fund. Such a reduction in tax basis will result in larger taxable gains and/or lower tax losses on a subsequent sale of shares of a Fund. There is no guarantee that the character of the Funds' distributions will be similar in the future.

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

TIPS RISK (Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF) — U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") are debt instruments issued by the by the United States Department of the Treasury. The principal of TIPS increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). When TIPS mature, investors are paid the adjusted principal or original principal, whichever is greater. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. Inflation-indexed bonds generally pay a lower nominal interest rate than a comparable non-inflation-indexed bond. There can be no assurance that the CPI will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increases in the principal amount of TIPS will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though the Fund or applicable underlying ETF will not receive the principal until maturity. As a result, the Fund may make income distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash it receives. In addition, TIPS are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and maturity risk.

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

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

7. OTHER

At March 31, 2022, all shares issued by the Funds were in Creation Units to Authorized Participants through primary market transactions (e.g., transactions directly with the Funds). However, the individual shares that make up those Creation Units are traded on the Exchange (i.e., secondary market transactions). Some of those individual shares have been bought and sold by persons that are not Authorized Participants. Each Authorized Participant has entered into an agreement with the Funds' Distributor.

8. INDEMNIFICATIONS

In the normal course of business, the Funds enter into contracts that provide general indemnifications. The Funds' maximum exposure under these arrangements is dependent on future claims that may be made against the Funds and, therefore, cannot be established; however, based on experience, the risk of loss from such claims is considered remote.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Funds have evaluated the need for additional disclosures and/or adjustments resulting from subsequent events. Based on this evaluation, no additional disclosures and/or adjustments were required to the financial statements as of the date the financial statements were issued.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Trustees
KraneShares Trust:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities of the funds listed in the Appendix, two of the funds comprising KraneShares Trust (the Funds), including the schedules of investments, as of March 31, 2022, the related statements of operations for the year or period listed in the Appendix, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the years or periods in the two-year period listed in the Appendix, and the related notes (collectively, the financial statements) and the financial highlights for each of the years or periods in the three-year period listed in the Appendix. In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the Funds as of March 31, 2022, the results of its operations for the year or period listed in the Appendix, the changes in its net assets for each of the years or periods in the two-year period then ended listed in the Appendix, and the financial highlights for each of the years or periods in the three-year period listed in the Appendix, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Funds' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Funds in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and financial highlights, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and financial highlights. Such procedures also included confirmation of securities owned as of March 31, 2022, by correspondence with the custodian, transfer agent, and brokers or by other appropriate auditing procedures when replies from brokers were not received. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and financial highlights. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

KPMG LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more KraneShares investment companies since 2017.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
May 31, 2022

Appendix

Funds with commencement of operations during the year ended March 31, 2020:

Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF

Statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2022

Statements of changes in net assets for each of the years in the two-year period ended March 31, 2022

Financial highlights for each of the two years ended March 31, 2022 and the period from May 14, 2019 (commencement of operations) through March 31, 2020

Funds with commencement of operations during the year ended March 31, 2022:

Quadratic Deflation ETF

Statement of operations and changes in net assets and financial highlights for the period from September 20, 2021 (commencement of operations) through March 31, 2022

Trustees and Officers of the Trust (Unaudited)

Set forth below are the names, addresses, years of birth, positions with the Trust, terms of office and lengths of time served; the principal occupations for the last five years; number of Funds in fund complex overseen; and other directorships outside the fund complex of each of the persons currently serving as Trustees and Officers of the Trust. The Trust's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") includes additional information about the Trustees and Officers. The SAI may be obtained without charge, upon request, by calling 1-855-857-2638. The following chart lists Trustees and Officers as of March 31, 2022.

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Trust Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Interested Trustee²				
Jonathan Krane ¹ (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. Chief Executive Officer of Krane Portfolio Advisors, LLC from 2018 to present. Principal of Krane Capital LLC from 2009 to 2011.	34	None
Independent Trustees²				
Patrick P. Campo (1970) 280 Park Avenue 32nd Floor New York, New York, 10017	Trustee, No set term; served since 2017	From 2019 to present, Director of Research and from 2013 to 2019 Director of Long Short Equity, Titan Advisors.	34	None
John Ferguson (1966) 280 Park Avenue 32nd Floor New York, New York, 10017	Trustee, No set term; served since 2012	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.	34	None

Trustees and Officers of the Trust (Unaudited) (continued)

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Trust Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Interested Trustee²				
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). Co-Founder, President and Chief Operating Officer of Arcturus (real estate asset and investment management services firm) from 2007 to 2017.	34	None

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Trust Overseen by Officer	Other Directorships Held by Officer
Officers²				
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. Chief Executive Officer of Krane Portfolio Advisors, LLC from 2018 to present. Principal of Krane Capital LLC from 2009 to 2011.	34	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.	34	None

Trustees and Officers of the Trust (Unaudited) (concluded)

Name, Address (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Trust Overseen by Officer	Other Directorships Held by Officer
Officers²				
Michael Quain (1957) 280 Park Avenue 32nd Floor New York, New York, 10017	Chief Compliance Officer and AntiMoney Laundering Officer, No set term; served since 2015	Principal/President of Quain Compliance Consulting, LLC from 2014 to present. First Vice President of Aberdeen Asset Management Inc. from May 2013 to September 2013.	34	None
Eric Olsen (1970) SEI Investments Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456	Assistant Treasurer, No set term; served since 2021	Director of Accounting, SEI Investments Global Fund Services (March 2021 to present); Deputy Head of Fund Operations, Traditional Assets, Aberdeen Standard Investments (August 2013 to February 2021).	34	None
David Adelman (1964) 280 Park Avenue 32nd Floor New York, New York, 10017	Assistant Secretary, No set term; served since 2021	Managing Director and the General Counsel, Krane Fund Advisors, LLC from 2021. Partner, Reed Smith LLP from 2015 to 2021.	34	None
Jonathan Shelon (1974) 280 Park Avenue 32nd Floor New York, New York, 10017	Assistant Secretary, No set term; served since 2019	Chief Operating Officer, Krane Funds Advisors, LLC from 2015 to present. Chief Operating Officer, ClCC Wealth Management (USA) LLC from 2018 to present. Chief Investment Officer of Specialized Strategies, J.P. Morgan from 2011 to 2015.	34	None

¹ 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 the Adviser.

² Each Trustee serves until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed and qualified.

Disclosure of Fund Expenses (Unaudited)

As a shareholder of a Fund, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs, including brokerage expenses; and (2) ongoing costs. All Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) have operating expenses. As a shareholder of an ETF, your investment is affected by these ongoing costs, which include (among others) costs for ETF management, administrative services, commissions, and shareholder reports like this one. It is important for you to understand the impact of these costs on your investment returns. In addition, a shareholder is responsible for brokerage fees as a result of their investment in the Fund.

Operating expenses such as these are deducted from an ETF’s gross income and directly reduce its final investment return. These expenses are expressed as a percentage of the ETF’s average net assets; this percentage is known as the ETF’s expense ratio.

The following examples use the expense ratio and are intended to help you understand the ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in your Fund and to compare these costs with those of other funds. The examples are based on an investment of \$1,000 made at the beginning of the period shown and held for the entire period (October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022).

The table on the next page illustrates your Fund’s costs in two ways:

Actual Fund Return. This section helps you to estimate the actual expenses that your Fund incurred over the period. The “Expenses Paid During Period” column shows the actual dollar expense cost incurred by a \$1,000 investment in the Fund, and the “Ending Account Value” number is derived from deducting that expense cost from the Fund’s gross investment return.

You can use this information, together with the actual amount you invested in the Fund, to estimate the expenses you paid over that period. Simply divide your actual account value by \$1,000 to arrive at a ratio (for example, an \$8,600 account value divided by \$1,000 = 8.6), then multiply that ratio by the number shown for your Fund under “Expenses Paid During Period.”

Hypothetical 5% Return. This section helps you compare your Fund’s costs with those of other funds. It assumes that the Fund had an annual 5% return before expenses during the year, but that the expense ratio (Column 3) for the period is unchanged. This example is useful in making comparisons because the Securities and Exchange Commission requires all funds to make this 5% calculation. You can assess your Fund’s comparative cost by comparing the hypothetical result for your Fund in the “Expenses Paid During Period” column with those that appear in the same charts in the shareholder reports for other funds.

NOTE: Because the return is set at 5% for comparison purposes — NOT your Fund’s actual return — the account values shown may not apply to your specific investment.

Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs, including brokerage commissions on the purchases and sale of Fund shares. Therefore, the expense examples are useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. If these transactional costs had been included, your costs would have been higher.

Disclosure of Fund Expenses (Unaudited) (concluded)

	Beginning Account Value 10/1/2021	Ending Account Value 3/31/2022	Annualized Expense Ratios	Expenses Paid During Period ⁽¹⁾
<i>Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF</i>				
Actual Fund Return	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 935.60	0.99%	\$ 4.78
Hypothetical 5% Return	1,000.00	1,020.00	0.99	4.99
<i>Quadratic Deflation ETF</i>				
Actual Fund Return	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,096.20	0.94%	\$ 4.91
Hypothetical 5% Return	1,000.00	1,020.24	0.94	4.73

(1) Expenses are equal to the Fund's annualized expense ratio multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 182/365 (to reflect the one-half year period from 10/01/21-03/31/22).

Notice to Shareholders (Unaudited)

For shareholders that do not have a March 31, 2022 tax year end, this notice is for informational purposes only. For shareholders with a March 31, 2022 tax year end, please consult your tax advisor as to the pertinence of this notice. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, the Funds are designating the following items with regard to distributions paid during the year.

<u>Return of Capital⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Long-Term Capital Gain Distributions</u>	<u>Ordinary Income Distributions</u>	<u>Total Distributions</u>	<u>Qualifying for Corporate Dividends Received Deduction⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Qualifying Dividend Income⁽³⁾</u>	<u>U.S. Government Interest⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>Interest Related Dividends⁽⁵⁾</u>	<u>Short Term Capital Gain Dividends⁽⁶⁾</u>	<u>Foreign Tax Credit⁽⁷⁾</u>
Quadratic Interest Rate Volatility and Inflation Hedge ETF									
17.20%	0.00%	82.80%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	89.53%	98.57%	0.00%	0.00%
Quadratic Deflation ETF									
0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.32%	0.30%	26.20%	5.37%	0.00%	0.00%

- (1) *Return of capital is a payment received from the fund that is not considered to be taxable income. The return of capital distribution is considered to be a return of the investor's original investment and reduces the investor's cost basis in the fund.*
- (2) *Qualifying dividends represent dividends which qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction and are reflected as a percentage of ordinary income distributions (the total of short term capital gain and net investment income distributions).*
- (3) *The percentage in this column represents the amount of "Qualifying Dividend Income" as created by the Jobs and Growth Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 and is reflected as a percentage of ordinary income distributions (the total of short term capital gain and net investment income distributions). It is the intention of each of the aforementioned funds to designate the maximum amount permitted by law.*
- (4) *"U.S. Government Interest" represents the amount of interest that was derived from U.S. Government obligations and distributed during the fiscal year. Generally, interest from direct U.S. Government obligations is exempt from state income tax. However, for shareholders who are residents of California, Connecticut and New York, the statutory threshold requirements were not satisfied to permit exemption of these amounts from state income.*
- (5) *The percentage in this column represents the amount of "Interest Related Dividends" and is reflected as a percentage of ordinary income distributions that is exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid for foreign investors.*
- (6) *The percentage in this column represents the amount of "Short Term Capital Gain Dividends" and is reflected as a percentage of short term capital gain distributions that is exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid for foreign investors.*
- (7) *The allocable share of foreign tax credit will be reported on Form 1099-DIV.*

Supplemental Information (Unaudited)

Net asset value, or “NAV”, is the price per Share at which the Funds issue and redeem Shares to Authorized Participants. It is calculated in accordance with the policies described in Note 2 in Notes to Financial Statements. The “Market Price” of the Funds generally is determined using the closing price on the stock exchange on which the Shares of the Funds are listed for trading. The Funds’ Market Price may be at, above or below their NAV. The NAV of the Funds will fluctuate with changes in the market value of their holdings. The Market Price of the Funds will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV, as well as market supply and demand of Fund Shares.

Premiums or discounts are the differences (expressed as a percentage) between the NAV and Market Price of the Funds on a given day, generally at the time NAV is calculated. A premium is the amount that the Funds are trading above the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. A discount is the amount that the Funds are trading below the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. Shareholders may pay more than NAV when they buy Fund Shares and receive less than NAV when they sell those Shares, because Shares are bought and sold at Market Price.

Further information regarding premiums and discounts is available on the Funds’ website at <https://kfafunds.com/ivol/> and <https://kfafunds.com/bnnd/>. The premium and discount information contained on the website represents past performance and cannot be used to predict future results.

**KraneShares Trust:**

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