

CICC KraneShares ETF Trust
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF
Stock Codes: 9186 (USD counter), 83186
(RMB counter), 3186 (HKD counter)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Annual Report

Contents	Page(s)
Administration and management	1
Manager's report	2
Trustee's report	3
Independent auditor's report	4 – 8
Statement of assets and liabilities	9 – 10
Statement of comprehensive income	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Statement of cash flows	13 – 14
Notes to the financial statements	15 – 35
Portfolio statement (Unaudited)	36 – 38
Statement of movements in portfolio holdings (Unaudited)	39 – 40
Performance record (Unaudited)	41 – 42
Underlying index constituent stocks disclosure (Unaudited)	43

Administration and management

Manager

China International Capital Corporation
Hong Kong Asset Management Limited
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Central
Hong Kong

Director of the Manager

Mr. Feng Ping
Mr. Lin Ning
Ms. Ma Kui
Mr. Wong King Fung

Trustee and Registrar

Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services
(Hong Kong) Limited
13/F, Man Yee Building
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Service Agent

HK Conversion Agency Services Limited
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8 Connaught Place
Central
Hong Kong

Sub-Manager

Krane Funds Advisors, LLC
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New York
NY 10020

Legal Counsel to the Manager

Simmons & Simmons
30th Floor One Taikoo Place
979 King's Road
Hong Kong

Auditor

KPMG
8/F, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
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Hong Kong

*Public Interest Entity Auditor registered in
accordance with the Financial Reporting
Council Ordinance*

Manager’s report CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF

Introduction

The CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (the “Sub-Fund”), a sub-fund of the CICC KraneShares ETF Trust (the “Trust”), was launched on 4 April 2018 and commenced trading under the stock codes 3186 for the HKD counter, 9186 for the USD counter and 83186 for the RMB counter on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “SEHK”) on 10 April 2018. The Sub-Fund is a Hong Kong unit trust authorised under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong. The Sub-Fund is benchmarked against the CSI Overseas China Internet Index. The manager of the Sub-Fund is China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Asset Management Limited (the “Manager”), the sub-manager of the Sub-Fund is Krane Funds Advisors, LLC (the “Sub-Manager”) and the trustee is Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Trustee”).

Performance of the Sub-Fund

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the CSI Overseas China Internet Index (the “Index”). There can be no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The table below illustrates the comparison between the Sub-Fund's performance and that of the Index during the following period:

Year ended	CSI Overseas China Internet Index	USD counter of the Sub-Fund (NAV-to- NAV)	USD counter of the Sub-Fund (Market-to-Market)	HKD counter of the Sub-Fund (Market-to-Market)	RMB counter of the Sub-Fund (Market-to-Market)
31 December 2019	29.75%	29.01%	28.24%	26.97%	29.46%

Activities of the Sub-Fund

The average trading volume for the Sub-Fund during the year was reported by Bloomberg to be approximately 3,131 units from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. As of 31 December 2019, there were 750,000 units outstanding (trade date basis).

Activities of the Index

The CSI Overseas China Internet Index underwent three reviews during the year. As of 31 December 2019, the Sub-Fund held all constituents in the CSI Overseas China Internet Index.

China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Asset Management Limited
29 April 2020

Trustee's report

CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, the Manager of the Sub-Fund within the Trust has, in all material respects, managed the Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 16 March 2018, as amended from time to time, for the year ended 31 December 2019.

)
) For and on behalf of
) Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services
) (Hong Kong) Limited,
) Trustee
)

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF, the "Sub-Fund" of CICC KraneShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") set out on pages 9 to 35 which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund of the Trust as at 31 December 2019 and of their financial transactions and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust and its Sub-Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independent auditor’s report to the unitholders of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (continued)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of investments	
<i>Refer to note 11 to the financial statements and the accounting policies in note 2(d)(iii) on page 19.</i>	
The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As at 31 December 2019 the investment portfolio represented 99.9% of the net assets of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF, and is the key driver of the Sub-Fund’s investment returns.</p> <p>We identified the valuation of investments as a key audit matter because of its significance in the context of the Sub-Fund’s financial statements and because the value of each Sub-Fund’s investment portfolio as at 31 December 2019 is a key performance indicator.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess whether the valuations of all investments at year end date are within the bid-ask spreads by comparing the valuations adopted by the Sub-Fund with the prices obtained from independent pricing sources as at 31 December 2019</p>

Information other than the financial statements and auditor’s report thereon

The Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (continued)

Responsibilities of the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund

The Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as the Manager and the Trustee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund are responsible for assessing the Trust and its Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund either intend to liquidate the Trust or its Sub-Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

In addition, the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund are required to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed, as amended on 16 March 2018 ("Trust Deed"), and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "SFC Code") issued by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. In addition, we are required to assess whether the financial statements of the Sub-Fund of the Trust have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Manager and the Trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager's and the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's or any of its Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust or all or any of its Sub-Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We also provide the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Manager and the Trustee of the Trust and its Sub-Fund, we determine the matter that was of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and is therefore the key audit matter. We describe this matter in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on matters under the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Sub-Fund of the Trust have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ko Sze Man.

Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December</i> 2019 USD	<i>31 December</i> 2018 USD
Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	6,276,854	6,512,921
Cash and cash equivalents		9,948	-
Amount due from brokers		-	64,584
Dividend receivables		-	55
Management fee reimbursement receivables	6(a),6(c)	195,434	166,726
Total assets		<u>6,482,236</u>	<u>6,744,286</u>
Liabilities			
Bank overdraft		-	(3,617)
Amount due to brokers		-	(50,072)
Audit fee payables		(21,830)	(21,657)
Management fee payables	6(c)	-	(17,643)
Administration fee payables	6(c)	(16,097)	(5,236)
Trustee and registrar fees payables	6(c)	(1,562)	(3,753)
Establishment cost payables	6(c)	(133,125)	(133,125)
Custody fee payables	6(c)	(5,000)	(429)
Transaction costs payables	6(c)	(1,477)	(5,015)
Other payables and accruals		(19,883)	(9,710)
Total liabilities		<u>(198,974)</u>	<u>(250,257)</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>6,283,262</u>	<u>6,494,029</u>

The notes on page 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 (continued)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December</i> 2019 USD	<i>31 December</i> 2018 USD
Representing:			
Total equity		<u>6,283,262</u>	<u>6,494,029</u>
Total number of units in issue	8	<u>750,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Net assets value per unit		<u>8.38</u>	<u>6.49</u>

Approved by the Manager and the Trustee on

)
) For and on behalf of
) China International Capital Corporation
) Hong Kong Asset Management Limited,
) Manager
)
)
) For and on behalf of
) Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services
) (Hong Kong) Limited,
) Trustee
)

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statements of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019

		<i>Year ended 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018 USD</i>
Income			
Interest income		347	779
Dividend income		24,562	40,251
Other income		5,481	11,835
Net gains/(losses) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	1,857,978	(3,601,583)
Net foreign exchange losses		(264)	(687)
Total net income/(loss)		<u>1,888,104</u>	<u>(3,549,405)</u>
Expenses			
Management fee	6(c)	(44,908)	(51,927)
Transaction costs		(7,775)	(21,489)
Total operating expenses		<u>(52,683)</u>	<u>(73,416)</u>
Taxation	4	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders and total comprehensive income for the year/period		<u>1,835,421</u>	<u>(3,622,821)</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018 USD</i>
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the beginning of the year/period (1,000,000 units) (2018: Nil units)		6,494,029	-
Subscription of units (125,000 units) (2018: 1,250,000 units)	9	1,048,825	12,491,625
Redemption of units (375,000 units) (2018: 250,000 units)	9	(3,095,013)	(2,374,775)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders and total comprehensive income for the year/period	9	<u>1,835,421</u>	<u>(3,622,821)</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the end of the year/period (750,000 units) (2018: 1,000,000 units)	9	<u><u>6,283,262</u></u>	<u><u>6,494,029</u></u>

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018 USD</i>
Operating activities		
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders and total comprehensive income for the year/period	1,835,421	(3,622,821)
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,857,978)	3,601,583
Operating losses before changes in working capital	(22,557)	(21,238)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,262,847)	(17,691,213)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,356,892	7,576,709
Decrease/(increase) in amount due from brokers	64,584	(64,584)
Decrease/(increase) in dividend receivables	55	(55)
Increase in management fee reimbursement receivables	(28,708)	(166,726)
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to brokers	(50,072)	50,072
Increase in audit fee payables	173	21,657
(Decrease)/increase in management fee payables	(17,643)	17,643
Increase in administration fee payables	10,861	5,236
(Decrease)/increase in trustee and registrar fees payables	(2,191)	3,753
Increase in establishment cost payables	-	133,125
Increase in custody fee payables	4,571	429
(Decrease)/increase in transaction costs payables	(3,538)	5,015
Increase in other payables and accruals	10,173	9,710
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) operating activities	2,059,753	(10,120,467)

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018 USD</i>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from subscription of units	1,048,825	12,491,625
Payment for redemption of units	(3,095,013)	(2,374,775)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activities	(2,046,188)	10,116,850
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (including bank overdraft)	13,565	(3,617)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	(3,617)	-
Cash and cash equivalents (including bank overdraft) at the end of the year/period	<u> 9,948</u>	<u> (3,617)</u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	9,948	-
Bank overdraft	-	(3,617)
Net cash flows from operating activities include:		
Interest income	347	779
Dividend income	24,617	40,196
	<u> 24,964</u>	<u> 40,975</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 The Trust

CICC KraneShares ETF Trust (the “Trust”) is a Hong Kong umbrella unit trust established under a trust deed dated 16 March 2018 and as amended from time to time (the “Trust Deed”) between CICC Hong Kong Asset Management Limited (the “Manager”) and Brown Brothers Harriman Trustee Services (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Trustee”), and governed by the laws of Hong Kong. The Amended and Restated Trust Deed was last updated on 5 December 2019. The Trust and its Sub-Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) are authorised under the Section 104 of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “SFO”) and the Sub-Fund is a fund falling under Chapter 8.6 and Appendix I of the Hong Kong Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the “SFC Code”).

As at 31 December 2019, there is one Sub-Fund under the Trust. The name of the Sub-Fund, its relevant benchmark and date of commencement of operations are set out as below:

<i>Sub-Fund</i>	<i>Benchmark index</i>	<i>Date of commencement of operations</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF	CSI Overseas China Internet Index	4 April 2018

The date of inception of the Sub-Fund was 4 April 2018 and the date of listing on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong was 10 April 2018. The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of its benchmark index. There can be no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Trust Deed does not contain any requirement that a combined set of financial statements for the Trust itself be prepared.

The investment activities of the Trust are managed by the Manager and the administration of the Trust is delegated to Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (the “Administrator”).

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), and Interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure requirements of the Code issued by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (the “SFC”). A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Sub-Fund is set out below.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The IASB has issued certain new and revised IFRSs that are available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 15).

(b) *Basis of preparation of the financial statements*

These financial statements are presented in United States dollars (“USD”), which is the Sub-Fund’s functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest USD except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are prepared on a fair value basis for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are stated at amortised cost.

The previous financial statements were prepared in respect of the period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018, which was the first financial period of the Sub-Fund. Consequently, the comparative amounts for the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flow and related notes are not comparable in so far as they relate to a shorter period than the current period.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(c) *Foreign currency translation*

Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated into the functional currency of the Sub-Fund at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are measured at fair value are re-translated into the functional currencies at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value was determined. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) *Financial assets and financial liabilities*

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Sub-Fund initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the trade date, which is the date on which the Sub-Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, the Sub-Fund classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets of the Sub-Fund are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Sub-Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Sub-Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Sub-Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessing whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Sub-Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Sub-Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets – Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Sub-Fund were to change its business model for management of financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is 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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Sub-Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Sub-Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument provided such price is within the bid ask spread. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. In circumstances where the quoted price is not within the bid ask spread, the Manager of the Sub-Fund will determine the points within the bid ask spread that are most representative of the fair value.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Sub-Fund uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Sub-Fund determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

(iv) Amortised cost measurement principles

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Impairment

The Sub-Fund recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Sub-Fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Sub-Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Sub-Fund’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Sub-Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Sub-Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Sub-Fund is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Sub-Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is “credit-impaired” when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Sub-Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

(vi) Derecognition

The Sub-Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or they transfer the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Sub-Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the assets (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Sub-Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

If a Sub-Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of assets and liabilities, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all of the risks and rewards include sale and repurchase transactions.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Sub-Fund uses the weighted average method to determine realised gains and losses on derecognition.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of assets and liabilities when the Sub-Fund has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis or simultaneously, e.g. through a market clearing mechanism.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and foreign exchange gains and losses.

(e) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Sub-Fund for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments, other than cash collateral provided in respect of derivatives, securities sold short and securities borrowing transactions. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Sub-Fund's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement.

(f) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised when control over a service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Sub-Fund is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts. Where the contract contains a variable consideration, the Sub-Fund estimates the amount of consideration which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services to a customer and includes in the transaction price some or all of the variable consideration estimated, such that revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Further details of the Sub-Fund revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Dividends

Dividend income from listed investments is recognised on the ex-dividend date. Dividend income from equity securities designated as at fair value through profit and loss and unit trusts is recognised in profit or loss in a separate line item. In some cases, the Sub-Fund may choose to receive dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash. In such cases, the Sub-Fund recognises the dividend income for the amount of the equivalent cash dividend with the corresponding debit treated as an additional investment.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Sub-Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

Dividends and interest income received by the Sub-Fund may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. This income is recorded gross of such taxes and the withholding tax is recognised in the profit and loss as incurred.

(g) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(h) Establishment cost

The establishment costs of the Sub-Fund consist of costs incurred to establish the Sub-Fund and enable them legally to do business. The establishment costs are borne by the Manager.

(i) Related parties

(a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to a Sub-Fund if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Sub-Fund;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Sub-Fund; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Sub-Fund.

(b) An entity is related to a Sub-Fund if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Sub-Fund are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the group or an entity related to the group.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the group or to the group's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

(j) **Subscriptions and redemptions**

The Sub-Fund recognises unitholders' subscriptions and allots units upon receipt of a valid subscription application and derecognises them upon receipt of a valid redemption application.

(k) **Units in issue**

The Sub-Fund classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

The Sub-Fund has one class of redeemable units in issue. This is the most subordinate class of financial instruments in the Sub-Fund and ranks *pari passu* in all material respects and has identical terms and conditions. The redeemable units provide unitholders with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the unitholders' share in the Sub-Fund's net assets at each redemption date and also in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation.

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the issuer to repurchase or redeem that instrument for cash or another financial asset is classified as equity instruments if it meets the following conditions:

- (i) it entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the entity's net assets in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation;
- (ii) it is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- (iii) all financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- (iv) apart from the contractual obligation for the Sub-Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- (v) the total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

The redeemable units issued by the Sub-Fund meet all of these conditions and are classified as equity.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Distributions to holders of redeemable units

Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity and presented in note 9.

Distribution income is recognised in accordance with the Trust Deed, with over-distributions in one period permitted to be adjusted as a deduction of distributable income in the following period.

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Sub-Fund that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Sub-Fund's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about information is available. Segment results that are reported to the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. The chief operating decision maker of the Sub-Fund is identified as the Manager.

3 Net gains/(losses) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018 USD</i>
Investments in listed securities		
Net realised losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(487,387)	(840,232)
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,345,365	(2,761,351)
	<u>1,857,978</u>	<u>(3,601,583)</u>

4 Taxation

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made in the financial statements as the Sub-Fund is exempt from taxation under section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

Interest income and dividend income received by the Sub-Fund may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. Interest income and dividend income are recorded gross of such taxes and the withholding tax is recognised in profit or loss as taxation expenses as incurred.

Realised gains on disposal of investment securities received by the Sub-Fund may be subject to capital gains tax imposed in the country in which the investment security is listed. Realised gains are recorded gross of such taxes and the capital gains tax is recognised in profit or loss as taxation expenses as incurred.

5 Investments

	<i>31 December</i> 2019 USD	<i>31 December</i> 2018 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
<i>Equities</i>		
Listed securities	6,276,854	6,512,921
Total	6,276,854	6,512,921

6 Transactions with the Trustee, Manager and Connected Persons

The following is a summary of significant related party transactions or transactions entered into during the period between the Sub-Fund and the Trustee, the Manager and their Connected Persons. Connected Persons are those as defined in the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds issued by the SFC. All transactions during the period between the Sub-Fund and the Trustee, the Manager and their Connected Persons were entered into in the ordinary course of business and under normal commercial terms. To the best of the knowledge of the Trustee and the Manager, the Sub-Fund did not have any other transactions with Connected Persons except for those disclosed below.

6 Transactions with the Trustee, Manager and Connected Persons (continued)

- (a) The Sub-Fund employs a single management fee structure, with the Sub-Fund paying all of its fees, costs and expenses (and its due proportion of any costs and expenses of the Trust allocated to it) as a single flat fee (the “Management Fee”). Fees and expenses taken into account in determining the Management Fee include, but are not limited to, the Manager’s fee, the Sub-Manager’s fees, Trustee’s fee, Registrar’s fees, fees of the Service Agent, fees and expenses of the auditors, securities transaction fee, ordinary out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or the Trustee and costs and expenses of licensing the Index. The Management Fee does not include brokerage and transaction costs, fees and extraordinary items such as litigation expenses.

The Management Fee is 0.72% per year of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and is accrued daily and calculated as at each Dealing Day. It is payable out of the Sub-Fund monthly in arrears in USD.

Information relating to these fees and expenses borne by the Manager during the period is set out as follows:

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2019</i> USD	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018</i> USD
Management fee reimbursement receivables	195,434	166,726
Establishment cost expenses	-	140,125
Audit fee	21,860	21,657
Administration fee	38,299	9,529
Trustee and registrar fees	5,050	3,753
Custody fee	11,425	429
Interest expenses	5	92
Transaction costs	5,971	5,444
Other operating expenses	62,877	41,536
	145,487	222,565

- (b) Information relating to balances outstanding as at the date of financial statements, the administrator fee, trustee fee and transfer agent fee paid during the period is set out in note 6(c).

6 Transactions with the Trustee, Manager and Connected Persons (continued)

(c) Information relating to related party transactions is set out below:

	<i>Year ended</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2019</i> <i>USD</i>	<i>Period from</i> <i>4 April 2018</i> <i>(date of</i> <i>inception) to</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2018</i> <i>USD</i>
Rate of management fee	0.72%	0.72%
Management fee for the year/ period end	44,908	51,927
Management fee reimbursement receivables at the year/period end	195,434	166,726
Establishment cost payables at the year/ period end	133,125	133,125
Management fee payables at the year/ period end	-	17,643
Administration fee payable at the year/ period end	16,097	5,236
Transfer agent fee payables at the year/period end	1,366	3,032
Trustee fee payables at the year/ period end	196	721
Interest income during the year/ period end	347	779
Safe custody fee and transaction costs payables at the year/ period end	6,477	5,444
Bank balances under the Custodian	9,948	-
Bank overdraft under the Custodian	-	3,617
Securities balance under the Custodian	6,276,854	6,512,921

(d) Transactions with the funds and mandates managed by the Manager and Sub-Manager

During the year/ period ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Sub-Fund bought and sold those units to other funds and mandates managed by the Manager, Sub-Manager and/ or their affiliates at prevailing net assets value per unit on the trade date.

	<i>Year ended</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2019</i> <i>USD</i>	<i>Period from</i> <i>4 April 2018</i> <i>(date of</i> <i>inception) to</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2018</i> <i>USD</i>
Subscription of units	-	9,993,300
Redemption of units	-	-

(e) Investment transactions with connected persons of the Manager and Sub-Manager

For the year/ period ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, there were no investment transactions with connected persons of the Manager and Sub-Manager.

6 Transactions with the Trustee, Manager and Connected Persons (continued)

(f) Holdings of units

	<i>31 December</i> 2019 Unit	<i>31 December</i> 2018 Unit
Sub-Manager and its affiliates		
Krane Funds Advisors, LLC	460,000	460,000

7 Soft commission arrangements

No soft commission arrangements were entered into with brokers by the Trust and its Sub-Fund during the period.

8 Units issued and redeemed

	<i>31 December</i> 2019 Unit	<i>Period from</i> <i>4 April 2018</i> <i>(date of</i> <i>inception) to</i> <i>31 December</i> 2018 Unit
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	1,000,000	-
Subscription of units	125,000	1,250,000
Redemption of units	(375,000)	(250,000)
Balance at the end of the year/period	750,000	1,000,000

9 Distributions

The Sub-Fund did not pay any distributions year ended 31 December 2019.

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018 USD</i>
Amount available for distribution at the beginning of the year/period	6,494,029	-
Subscription of units	1,048,825	12,491,625
Redemption of units	(3,095,013)	(2,374,775)
Profit/ (loss) before distributions	1,835,421	(3,622,821)
Amount available for distribution at the end of the year/period	6,283,262	6,494,029

10 Financial instruments and associated risks

The Sub-Fund maintains investment portfolios of listed financial instruments as dictated by investment management strategy. The investment objectives of the Sub-Fund are disclosed in note 1.

The Sub-Fund's investing activities expose it to various types of risks that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The Manager and the Trustee have set out below the most important types of financial risks inherent in each type of financial instruments. The Manager and the Trustee would like to highlight that the following list of associated risks only sets out some of the risks but does not purport to constitute an exhaustive list of all the risks inherent in an investment in the Sub-Fund. Unitholders should note that additional information in respect of risks associated with investment in the Sub-Fund can be found in its offering document.

The asset allocation is determined by the Manager who manages and monitors the distribution of the assets to achieve the investment objectives.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the reporting date and the risk management policies employed by the Sub-Fund are discussed below.

10 Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

(a) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Price sensitivity

At the reporting date, the impact of a 10% increase in value of the investments, with all other variables held constant, is shown below. An equal change in the opposite direction would have reduced the net asset values by an equal but opposite amount.

<i>Sub-Fund</i>	<i>Benchmark index</i>	<i>Estimated increase in net assets attributable to unitholders as at 31 December 2019 USD</i>	<i>Estimated increase in net assets attributable to unitholders as at 31 December 2018 USD</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF	CSI Overseas China Internet Index	627,685	651,292

(b) Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2019, the Sub-Fund does not hold any interest-bearing assets therefore the Sub-Fund is not subject to significant interest rate risk.

(c) Currency risk

For CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF, all financial instruments at 31 December 2019 are denominated in USD and HKD. As the HKD is pegged to the USD no significant currency risk is associated with this Sub-Fund.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's exposure to credit risk is monitored by the Manager on an ongoing basis.

At 31 December 2019, part of the Sub-Fund's financial assets is exposed to credit risk. These include investments in financial assets and cash and cash equivalents, if any, placed with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (the "Custodian").

The cash held by the Sub-Fund is deposited with the Custodian. Substantially all of the assets of the Sub-Fund are held by the Custodian who had a credit rating of A+ at period end as rated by Fitch. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian may cause the Sub-Fund's rights with respect to securities and cash held by the Custodian to be delayed or limited. The Custodian is for which credit risk is considered insignificant.

The carrying amounts of financial asset best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the date of statement of assets and liabilities.

At 31 December 2019, there are no significant concentration of credit risk to counterparties except to the Custodian.

10 Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

(e) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from their financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset, or that such obligations will have to be settled in a manner disadvantageous to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's prospectus provides for the daily creation and redemption of units and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity of meeting unitholder redemptions daily.

The Sub-Fund's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that they maintain sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities to meet their respective liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

All of Sub-Fund's investments are listed investments which are considered to have insignificant exposures to liquidity risk as they are all readily realisable under normal market conditions.

All other financial liabilities disclosed in the statement of assets and liabilities mature within three months from the date of the statement of assets and liabilities.

The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is managed on a daily basis by the Manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. The Sub-Fund's redemption policy allows redemption to be made by participating dealers with baskets of securities and a minor cash component or wholly with cash.

(f) *Capital management*

The Sub-Fund's capital as at the reporting date is represented by the respective net assets attributable to unitholders.

The Sub-Fund's objective in managing the capital is to ensure a stable and strong base to provide investment results that correspond closely to the return of the respective underlying index, with a balance for managing liquidity risk arising from the redemptions. The Manager manages the capital of the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment objectives and policies stated in the Sub-Fund's Prospectus.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures during the period with respect to the Sub-Fund's approach to its capital management.

The Sub-Fund is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The amount and the movement of equity are stated in the statement of changes in equity. As the redeemable units are redeemed on demand at the unitholders' option, the actual level of redemption may differ significantly from historical experience.

11 Fair value information

The Sub-Fund's financial instruments are measured at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instruments. Usually, fair values can be reliably determined within a reasonable range. For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from brokers, interest and dividends receivables, cash at banks, amounts due to brokers, distribution payable, accruals and other payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Valuation of financial instruments

The Sub-Fund's accounting policy on fair value measurements is detailed in the significant accounting policy in note 2(d)(iii).

The Sub-Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The category includes instruments valued using: quoted market price in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

When fair values of listed and quoted investments at the reporting date are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations in an active market, without any deduction for transactions costs, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy. When fair values of debt securities at the reporting date represent quoted prices in markets that are considered less than active or consensus prices derived by third parties using valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data, those debt securities are included within Level 2 of the hierarchy. Fair values of derivatives are determined by valuation techniques. Level 3 investment consisted of equity instrument which has been suspended for trading and in these financial statements it is revalued from last traded price before suspension based on relevant news and information. For all other financial instruments, their carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the intermediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The following analyses financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

11 Fair value information (continued)

As at 31 December 2019

	<i>CICC Krane Shares CSI China Internet Index ETF</i>			
	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments:				
Equities	6,276,854	-	-	6,276,854
	<u>6,276,854</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,276,854</u>

As at 31 December 2018

	<i>CICC Krane Shares CSI China Internet Index ETF</i>			
	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments:				
Equities	6,512,921	-	-	6,512,921
	<u>6,512,921</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,512,921</u>

There were no transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period. The Sub-Fund accounts for investments it transfers in and out of each level at the end of the period.

12 Reconciliation of net asset value

The net asset value (“NAV”) presented in the financial statements and that quoted for pricing purpose at the period end (“Dealing NAV”) are no material difference as the Sub-Fund employs a single management fee structure, with the Sub-Fund paying all of its fees, costs and expenses as a single flat fee set out in note 6(a).

13 Segment information

The Manager makes the strategic resource allocation on behalf of the Sub-Fund and determines the operating segments based on the internal reporting used to make strategic decisions.

The Manager’s asset allocation decisions are based on one single and integrated investment strategy for the Sub-Fund, and the Sub-Fund’s performance is evaluated on an overall basis. Accordingly, the Manager considers that the Sub-Fund has one single operating segment which is investing in a portfolio of financial instruments to generate investment returns in accordance with the investment objectives stipulated in the Prospectus.

13 Segment information (continued)

All revenues and losses generated from investments by the Sub-Fund are disclosed in note 3. The segment information provided to the Manager is the same as that disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of assets and liabilities.

14 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 there were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments outstanding.

15 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 Dec 2019

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of amendments and a new standard, IFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Sub-Fund.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 3, <i>Definition of a business</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, <i>Definition of material</i>	1 January 2020

The Sub-Fund is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments are expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

16 Subsequent event

The Manager has performed an assessment of the impact of subsequent events on the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and concluded that there is no going concern risk.

Since the start of January 2020, the outbreak of coronavirus, which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The Manager does not believe there is any financial impact to the financial statements as at 31 December 2019 as a result of this subsequent event and it is impractical to provide an estimate of this impact on future performance.

The Manager is monitoring developments relating to coronavirus and is coordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organizations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

Portfolio statement as at 31 December 2019 (Unaudited)

<i>Investments</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Fair Value USD</i>	<i>% of Net Assets</i>
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>			
Listed securities			
Common Stocks			
The United States of America			
Communication Services			
58.com Inc	3,615	233,999	3.72%
Autohome Inc	2,027	162,180	2.58%
Baidu Inc	3,575	451,880	7.19%
Bilibili Inc	7,901	147,117	2.34%
Bitauto Holdings Ltd	1,297	19,247	0.31%
DouYu International Holdings Ltd	5,205	44,086	0.70%
HUYA Inc	2,402	43,116	0.69%
iQIYI Inc	10,542	222,542	3.54%
JOYY Inc	2,351	124,109	1.98%
Momo Inc	6,106	204,551	3.26%
NetEase Inc	790	242,246	3.86%
Qutoutiao Inc	5,267	17,960	0.29%
SINA Corp	2,430	97,030	1.54%
Sogou Inc	4,236	19,274	0.31%
So-Young International Inc	2,227	27,214	0.43%
Tencent Music Entertainment Group	11,890	139,589	2.22%
Weibo Corp	2,473	114,623	1.82%
Total Communication Services		2,310,763	36.78%
Consumer Discretionary			
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	2,947	625,059	9.95%
Baozun Inc	1,548	51,270	0.82%
GSX Techedu Inc	3,416	74,674	1.19%
JD.com Inc	10,921	384,747	6.12%
Pinduoduo Inc	6,491	245,489	3.91%
TAL Education Group	5,184	249,869	3.98%
Trip.com Group Ltd	7,318	245,446	3.91%
Uxin Ltd	10,066	22,749	0.36%
Vipshop Holdings Ltd	16,725	236,993	3.77%
Yunji Inc	3,195	14,633	0.23%
Total Consumer Discretionary		2,150,929	34.24%

Portfolio statement as at 31 December 2019 (Unaudited) (continued)

<i>Investments</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Fair Value USD</i>	<i>% of Net Assets</i>
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>			
Listed securities (continued)			
Common Stocks (continued)			
The United States of America (continued)			
Financials			
360 Finance Inc	2,458	24,015	0.38%
Fanhua Inc	1,974	51,265	0.82%
FinVolution Group	6,768	17,935	0.29%
LexinFintech Holdings Ltd	4,218	58,588	0.93%
Qudian Inc	9,458	44,547	0.71%
Total Financials		<u>196,350</u>	<u>3.13%</u>
Industrials			
51job Inc	1,111	94,324	1.50%
Total Industrials		<u>94,324</u>	<u>1.50%</u>
Total The United States of America		<u>4,752,366</u>	<u>75.65%</u>
Hong Kong			
Communication Services			
Alibaba Pictures Group Ltd	486,000	85,499	1.36%
China Literature Ltd	13,910	58,052	0.92%
NetDragon Websoft Holdings Ltd	9,125	21,467	0.34%
Tencent Holdings Ltd	12,120	584,565	9.30%
Total Communication Services		<u>749,583</u>	<u>11.92%</u>

Portfolio statement as at 31 December 2019 (Unaudited) (continued)

<i>Investments</i>	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Fair Value USD</i>	<i>% of Net Assets</i>
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)</u>			
Listed securities (continued)			
Common Stocks (continued)			
Hong Kong (continued)			
Consumer Discretionary			
Koolearn Technology Holding Ltd	13,000	31,050	0.49%
Maoyan Entertainment	21,800	40,143	0.64%
Meituan Dianping	37,050	484,805	7.72%
Tongcheng-Elong Holdings Ltd	32,400	58,164	0.93%
Total Consumer Discretionary		<u>614,162</u>	<u>9.78%</u>
Financials			
Yixin Group Ltd	89,775	19,944	0.32%
ZhongAn Online P&C Insurance Co Ltd	13,420	48,424	0.77%
Total Financials		<u>68,368</u>	<u>1.09%</u>
Information Technology			
Kingsoft Corp Ltd	26,550	68,868	1.10%
Weimob Inc	54,000	23,507	0.36%
Total Information Technology		<u>92,375</u>	<u>1.46%</u>
Total Hong Kong		<u>1,524,488</u>	<u>24.25%</u>
Total Common Stocks		<u>6,276,854</u>	<u>99.90%</u>
Total investments, at fair value		<u>6,276,854</u>	<u>99.90%</u>
Other assets		<u>6,408</u>	<u>0.10%</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>6,283,262</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Total investments, at cost		<u>6,692,840</u>	

Statement of movements in portfolio holdings for the year ended 31 December 2019 (Unaudited)

<i>Investments</i>	<i>Beginning holding balance as at 31 December 2018</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Corporate Actions</i>	<i>Disposals</i>	<i>Closing holding balance as at 31 December 2019</i>
21Vianet Group Inc	3,880	485	-	(4,365)	-
360 Finance Inc	-	2,458	-	-	2,458
51 Credit Card Inc	21,000	2,625	-	(23,625)	-
51job Inc	1,427	341	-	(657)	1,111
58.com Inc	4,864	862	-	(2,111)	3,615
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	4,268	563	-	(1,884)	2,947
Alibaba Pictures Group Ltd	768,000	96,000	-	(378,000)	486,000
Aurora Mobile Ltd	1,862	233	-	(2,095)	-
Autohome Inc	2,764	486	-	(1,223)	2,027
Baidu Inc	3,211	1,872	-	(1,508)	3,575
Baozun Inc	1,880	462	-	(794)	1,548
Bilibili Inc	8,477	2,604	-	(3,180)	7,901
Bitauto Holdings Ltd	1,724	320	-	(747)	1,297
Changyou.com Ltd	1,016	127	-	(1,143)	-
Cheetah Mobile Inc	2,050	256	-	(2,306)	-
China Index Holdings Ltd	-	-	1,772	(1,772)	-
China Literature Ltd	19,880	3,885	-	(9,855)	13,910
Chong Sing Holdings	-	-	-	(1,098,000)	-
FinTech	976,000	122,000	-	0	-
Cogobuy Group	30,400	3,800	-	(34,200)	-
Ctrip International Ltd	9,357	1,170	(6,303)	(4,224)	-
DouYu International Holdings Ltd	-	5,205	-	-	5,205
Fang Holdings Ltd	11,818	11,097	(7,696)	(15,219)	-
Fanhua Inc	2,246	688	-	(960)	1,974
FinVolution Group	-	275	6,493	-	6,768
GSX Techedu Inc	-	3,416	-	-	3,416
HC Group Inc	27,200	3,400	-	(30,600)	-
Huifu Payment Ltd	26,800	3,350	-	(30,150)	-
HUYA Inc	2,925	645	-	(1,168)	2,402
iDreamSky Technology Holdings Ltd	-	14,800	-	(14,800)	-
Inke Ltd	49,000	6,125	-	(55,125)	-
iQIYI, Inc	13,858	3,159	-	(6,475)	10,542
JD.com Inc	12,408	4,292	-	(5,779)	10,921
JOYY Inc	2,377	865	-	(891)	2,351

Statement of movements in portfolio holdings for the year ended 31 December 2019 (Unaudited) (Continued)

<i>Investments</i>	<i>Beginning holding balance as at 31 December 2018</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Corporate Actions</i>	<i>Disposals</i>	<i>Closing holding balance as at 31 December 2019</i>
Kingsoft Corp Ltd	39,400	5,925	-	(18,775)	26,550
Koolearn Technology Holding Ltd	-	13,000	-	-	13,000
LexinFintech Holdings Ltd	3,979	2,082	-	(1,843)	4,218
Maoyan Entertainment	-	21,800	-	-	21,800
Meituan Dianping	81,000	11,425	-	(55,375)	37,050
Momo Inc	7,572	1,718	-	(3,184)	6,106
NetDragon Websoft Holdings Ltd	13,500	2,187	-	(6,562)	9,125
NetEase Inc	1,613	231	-	(1,054)	790
Pinduoduo Inc	12,171	3,748	-	(9,428)	6,491
PPDAI Group In	4,402	3,741	(6,493)	(1,650)	-
Qudian Inc	6,788	5,215	-	(2,545)	9,458
Qutoutiao Inc	-	5,267	-	-	5,267
Secoo Holding Ltd	1,740	217	-	(1,957)	-
SINA Corp	3,385	663	-	(1,618)	2,430
Sogou Inc	3,625	2,234	-	(1,623)	4,236
Sohu.com Ltd	1,539	192	-	(1,731)	-
So-Young International Inc	-	2,227	-	-	2,227
TAL Education Group	9,428	1,328	-	(5,572)	5,184
TencentHoldings Ltd	16,560	2,570	-	(7,010)	12,120
Tencent Music Entertainment Group	20,976	3,304	-	(12,390)	11,890
Tian Ge Interactive Holdings Ltd	31,000	3,875	-	(34,875)	-
Tongcheng-Elong Holdings Ltd	-	66,000	-	(33,600)	32,400
Trip.com Group Ltd	-	1,110	6,303	(95)	7,318
Tuniu Corp	2,464	308	-	(2,772)	-
Uxin Ltd	-	10,066	-	-	10,066
Vipshop Holdings Ltd	20,477	4,924	-	(8,676)	16,725
Weibo Corp	2,965	637	-	(1,129)	2,473
Weimob Inc	-	54,000	-	-	54,000
Wise Talent Information Technology Co Ltd	-	4,600	-	(4,600)	-
Xunlei Ltd	2,135	267	-	(2,402)	-
Yiren Digital Ltd	674	84	-	(758)	-
Yixin Group Ltd	121,700	20,712	-	(52,637)	89,775
Yunji Inc	-	3,195	-	-	3,195
ZhongAn Online P&C Insurance Co Ltd	18,160	3,570	-	(8,310)	13,420

Performance record (Unaudited)

1 Price record

<i>For year ended 31 December 2019</i>	<i>Highest net asset value per unit USD</i>	<i>Lowest net asset value per unit USD</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF	<u>8.53</u>	<u>6.25</u>

<i>For the period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018</i>	<i>Highest net asset value per unit USD</i>	<i>Lowest net asset value per unit USD</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF	<u>11.09</u>	<u>6.40</u>

2 Total net asset value and net asset value per unit

<i>As at 31 December 2019</i>	<i>Total net asset value USD</i>	<i>Net asset value per unit USD</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (for Unitholder Dealing Purposes)	<u>6,283,262</u>	<u>8.38</u>

<i>As at 31 December 2018</i>	<i>Total net asset value USD</i>	<i>Net asset value per unit USD</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF (for Unitholder Dealing Purposes)	<u>6,494,029</u>	<u>6.49</u>

Performance record (Unaudited) (Continued)

3 Performance of the Sub-Fund and the underlying index

<i>For the year ended 31 December 2019</i>	<i>Performance</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF	29.01%
CSI Overseas China Internet Index	<u>29.75%</u>

<i>For the period from 4 April 2018 (date of inception) to 31 December 2018</i>	<i>Performance</i>
CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF	(35.02)%
CSI Overseas China Internet Index	<u>(34.20)%</u>

Investors should note that investments involve risks and not all investment risks are predictable. Prices of Sub-Fund's units may go up as well as down and past performance information presented is not indicative of future performance. Investors should read the Prospectus of the Trust including the full text of the risk factors stated therein (such as the arrangement in the event that the Sub-Fund is delisted) in detail before making any investment decision.

Underlying index constituent stocks disclosure (Unaudited)

Those constituent stocks held by CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF that accounted for more than 10% of the underlying index as at 31 December 2019 are shown below:

CICC KraneShares CSI China Internet Index ETF

<i>Constituent stocks</i>	Weighting of the underlying index (%) 2019	% of net asset value 2019
Nil	-	-