

KINETICS MUTUAL FUNDS, INC.

**The Global Fund
No Load Class (WWWEX)**

**Supplement dated February 28, 2018
to the Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2017**

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Kinetics Global Portfolio (the “Global Portfolio”) invested in a Delaware statutory trust (“Bitcoin Investment Trust”), as well as other Bitcoin-related investments, that invest principally in bitcoins. The Global Portfolio’s initial investment in the Bitcoin Investment Trust was less than 1% of its total assets. Because of the dramatic increase in value of this investment, it represented greater than 10% of the value for the Global Portfolio as of the fiscal year end. The Global Portfolio has contributed all or a portion of its holdings in the Bitcoin Investment Trust to a wholly- owned and controlled subsidiary of the Global Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). In the future, the Global Portfolio may seek to gain additional exposure to the Bitcoin Investment Trust, as well as other Bitcoin-related investments, by investing up to 25% of the value of its total assets at the time of the investment in its Subsidiary. Therefore, effective as of the date of this supplement, the following changes are made:

In the “**Principal Investment Strategies**” summary section for the Global Fund, the following is added following the third paragraph:

The Global Portfolio may invest indirectly in bitcoins primarily through a Delaware statutory trust (“Bitcoin Investment Trust”). Bitcoin Investment Trust offers shares on an ongoing basis through private placements pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 506(c) under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Bitcoins are a digital commodity that is not issued by a government, bank or central organization. Bitcoins exist on an online, peer-to-peer computer network (the “Bitcoin Network”) that hosts a public transaction ledger where bitcoin transfers are recorded (the “Blockchain”). Bitcoins have no physical existence beyond the record of transactions on the Blockchain. The Bitcoin Investment Trust invests principally in bitcoins.

The Global Portfolio recently contributed all or a portion of its holdings in the Bitcoin Investment Trust to a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of the Global Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Global Portfolio will realize capital gain on the transfer to the extent the value of the transferred Bitcoin Investment Trust interest at the time of transfer exceeds its tax basis in the hands of the Global Portfolio.

In the future, the Global Portfolio may seek to gain additional exposure to the Bitcoin Investment Trust and other similar investments that may not produce qualifying income for the Fund under the Internal Revenue Code, including, potentially, other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to digital commodities, by investing up to 25% of the value of its total assets at the time of investment in its Subsidiary.

Generally, the Subsidiary invests primarily in the Bitcoin Investment Trust, but also may, potentially, invest in other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to digital commodities. The Global Portfolio will invest in its Subsidiary within the limitations of the federal tax law, rules and regulations

that apply to “regulated investment companies” under Subchapter M (“RICs”). Unlike the Global Portfolio, the Subsidiary may invest without limitation in the Bitcoin Investment Trust and other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to digital commodities. However, the Global Portfolio and its Subsidiary comply with the same fundamental investment restrictions on an aggregate basis, to the extent those restrictions are applicable to the investment activities of the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also complies with Section 17 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) relating to affiliated transactions and custody. Unlike the Global Portfolio, the Subsidiary does not, and will not, seek to qualify as a RIC. The Global Portfolio is the sole shareholder of its Subsidiary and does not expect shares of its Subsidiary to be offered or sold to other investors.

In the “**Principal Investment Risks**” summary section for the Global Fund, the following is added:

Bitcoin Risk

The value of the Global Portfolio’s investment in the Bitcoin Investment Trust directly and indirectly through its Subsidiary is subject to fluctuations in the value of bitcoins. The value of bitcoins is determined by the supply of and demand for bitcoins in the global market for the trading of bitcoins, which consists of transactions on electronic bitcoin exchanges (“Bitcoin Exchanges”). Pricing on Bitcoin Exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the Bitcoin Investment Trust. Currently, there is relatively small use of bitcoins in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of bitcoins by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect the Global Portfolio’s direct or indirect investment in the Bitcoin Investment Trust. Bitcoin transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred bitcoins may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed bitcoin transactions could adversely affect the value of the Global Portfolio’s direct or indirect investment in the Bitcoin Investment Trust. Shares of the Bitcoin Investment Trust may trade at a premium or discount to the net asset value of the Bitcoin Investment Trust.

Subsidiary Risk

By investing in its Subsidiary, the Global Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary’s investments. Those investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to the investments that are permitted to be held by the Global Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that would apply to similar investments if held directly by the Global Portfolio. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Global Portfolio and/or its Subsidiary to continue to operate and could adversely affect the Global Fund’s performance.

Tax Risk

In order to qualify as a RIC, the Global Fund must meet certain requirements regarding the source of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. Under the test regarding the source of a RIC’s income, at least 90% of the gross income of the RIC each year must be qualifying income, which consists of dividends, interest, gains on investments in securities and certain other categories of investment income. It appears to be the position of the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) that gain realized on bitcoin investments such as investments in the Bitcoin Investment Trust will not be qualifying income. The Global Portfolio’s investment in its Subsidiary is expected to provide the Global Fund with exposure to such bitcoin investments within the limitations of the Internal Revenue Code for qualification as a RIC because, under applicable tax rules, the income earned by the Subsidiary will flow out as qualifying income for the RIC even though the income would not be qualifying income if earned directly by the RIC. There is a risk, however, that the IRS might assert that the income derived from the Global Portfolio’s investment in its Subsidiary will not be considered qualifying income. If the Global Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC and became subject to federal income tax, shareholders of the Global Fund would be subject to diminished returns. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman

Islands could result in the inability of the Global Portfolio and/or its Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and could adversely affect the Global Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Global Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information and shareholder reports, online at <http://kineticsfunds.com/reports.htm>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 930-3828 or by sending an e-mail request to kineticsfunds@usbank.com, or from your financial intermediary. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

THE GLOBAL FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Global Fund is long-term growth of capital. The Global Fund is the sole "feeder fund" to The Global Portfolio, a series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Global Fund.

Fee Table⁽¹⁾

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

No Load Class

Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 30 days or less, if applicable)	2.00%
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Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

No Load Class

Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	1.25%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	1.79%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.25%
Other Operating Expenses	1.54%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	3.06%
Less: Fee Waiver ⁽³⁾	-1.65%

Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses

1.41%

- (1) This table and the example below reflect the aggregate expenses of the Global Fund and the Global Portfolio. The management fees paid by the Global Fund reflect the proportionate share of fees allocated to the Global Fund from the Global Portfolio.
- (2) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets before expense reimbursement found in the "Financial Highlights" section of this Prospectus, which reflects the Global Fund's operating expenses and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses ("AFFE").
- (3) Kinetics Asset Management LLC, the investment adviser to the Global Portfolio of the Kinetics Portfolio Trust (the "Investment Adviser"), has agreed to waive management fees and reimburse Fund expenses so that Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed 1.39%, excluding AFFE. These waivers and reimbursements are in effect until May 1, 2018, and may not be terminated without the approval of the Board.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in No Load Class shares of the Global Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Global Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of these periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Global Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the expense limitation only in the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your cost for the Global Fund would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
No Load Class	\$144	\$790	\$1,462	\$3,258

Portfolio Turnover. The Global Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Global Portfolio's, and therefore the Global Fund's, performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Global Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Global Fund is a diversified fund that invests all of its investable assets in the Global Portfolio, a series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust. Under normal circumstances, the Global Portfolio invests at least 65% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in common stocks, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), convertible securities, warrants and other equity securities having the characteristics of common stocks (such

as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) and International Depositary Receipts (“IDRs”) of foreign and U.S. companies listed on publicly traded exchanges. At least 40%, of the Global Portfolio’s net assets, will be invested in companies located outside the U.S. The Global Portfolio will at all times have exposure to at least three (3) countries, which may include the U.S. The Global Portfolio may also purchase and write options for hedging purposes and/or direct investment and invest in participatory notes (commonly known as “P-notes”) to take positions in certain foreign securities.

The Global Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in convertible and non-convertible debt securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds, or unrated securities that the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality. The Global Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its assets in companies located in emerging markets.

The Investment Adviser selects portfolio securities by evaluating a company’s positioning and business model as well as its ability to grow and expand its activities or achieve a greater competitive advantage in cost/profitability and brand image leveraging. This evaluation by the Investment Adviser includes consideration of a company’s potential to maintain and grow long lived assets, while generating high returns on capital with operating predictability and transparency. The Investment Adviser also considers a company’s fundamentals by reviewing its balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends. The Global Portfolio may invest in companies of any size, including small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, the Global Portfolio may participate in securities lending arrangements up to 33-1/3% of the securities in its portfolio with brokers, dealers, and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio.

Sell decisions are generally triggered by either adequate value being achieved, as determined by the Investment Adviser, or by an adverse change in a company’s operating performance or a deterioration of the company’s business model. A sell trigger may also occur if the Investment Adviser discovers a new investment opportunity that it believes is more compelling and represents a greater risk reward profile than other investment(s) held by the Global Portfolio.

Principal Investment Risks

The Global Portfolio’s investments, including common stocks, have inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Global Fund, and indirectly the Global Portfolio, are listed below and could adversely affect the net asset value (“NAV”), total return and value of the Global Fund, Global Portfolio and your investment.

- **Stock Market Risks:** Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Global Portfolio, and therefore the Global Fund, is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.
- **Counterparty Risks:** Transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty. A Portfolio that enters into contracts with counterparties, such as repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements or over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives contracts, or that lends its securities run the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, goes bankrupt, or otherwise experiences a business interruption, the Portfolio could suffer losses, including monetary losses, miss investment opportunities or be forced to hold investments it would prefer to sell. Counterparty risk is heightened during unusually adverse market conditions.
- **Stock Selection Risks:** The portfolio securities selected by the Investment Adviser may decline in value or not increase in value when the stock market in general is rising and may fail to meet the Global Portfolio’s, and therefore the Global Fund’s, investment objective.
- **Liquidity Risks:** The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- **Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:** The Global Portfolio may invest in the equity securities of small and medium-size companies. Small and medium-size companies often have narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than do larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Global Portfolio’s assets.
- **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risks:** ETFs are registered investment companies whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. In general, passively-managed ETFs seek to track a specified securities index or a basket of securities that an “index provider,” such as Standard & Poor’s, selects as representative of a market, market segment or industry sector. A passively-managed ETF is designed so that its performance will correspond closely with that of the index it tracks. A leveraged ETF will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage, including, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. To the extent a fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. As a shareholder in an ETF, the Global Portfolio will bear its pro rata portion of an ETF’s expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to its own expenses.
- **Foreign Securities Risks:** The Global Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** The risk that when interest rates increase, fixed-income securities held by the Global Portfolio will decline in value. Long-term fixed-income securities will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed-income securities. It is likely there will be less governmental action in the near future to maintain low interest rates. The negative impact on fixed income securities from the resulting rate increases for that and other reasons could be swift and significant.
- **Leveraging Risks:** Investments in derivative instruments may give rise to a form of leverage. The Investment Adviser may engage in speculative transactions, which involve substantial risk and leverage. The use of leverage by the Investment Adviser may increase the volatility of the Global Portfolio. These leveraged instruments may result in losses to the Global Portfolio or may adversely affect the Global Portfolio’s NAV or total return, because instruments that contain leverage are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Global Portfolio may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.
- **Option Transaction Risks:** Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Global Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Global Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.

- Below Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks: Generally, below investment grade debt securities, *i.e.*, junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Junk bonds are considered to be speculative in nature.
- Convertible Securities Risks: Convertible securities are subject to the risks affecting both equity and fixed income securities, including market, credit, liquidity and interest rate risk.
- Participatory Notes Risks: The return on a participatory note (“P-note”) is linked to the performance of the issuers of the underlying securities. In addition, P-notes are subject to liquidity risk.
- Emerging Markets Risks: The risk that the securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid, are especially subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries as have historically been the case.
- Derivatives Risks: The Global Portfolio’s investments in P-notes and other derivative instruments may result in loss. Derivative instruments may be illiquid, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses to the Global Portfolio.
- Management Risks: There is no guarantee that the Global Fund will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Global Fund, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

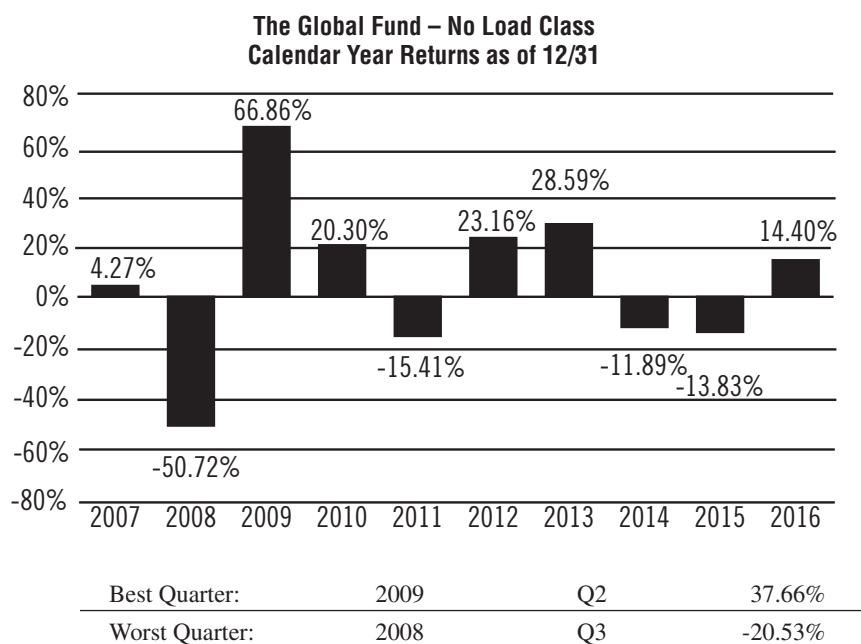
Who may want to invest?

The Global Fund may be appropriate for investors who:

- wish to invest for the long-term;
- want to diversify their portfolios;
- want to allocate some portion of their long-term investments to value equity investing;
- are willing to accept the volatility associated with equity investing; and
- are comfortable with the risks described herein.

Performance

The bar chart and table shown below illustrate the variability of the Global Fund’s returns. The bar chart indicates the risks of investing in the Global Fund by showing the changes in the Global Fund’s performance from year to year (on a calendar year basis). The table shows how the Global Fund’s average annual returns, before and after taxes, compare with those of the S&P® 500 Index and the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) Index (“MSCI ACWI Index”), which represent broad measures of market performance. As of March 14, 2008, the Global Fund and the Global Portfolio, which were formerly known as the Internet Emerging Growth Fund and the Internet Emerging Growth Portfolio, respectively, changed to the investment strategy set forth in this Prospectus. The performance shown for the periods or portion of periods prior to March 14, 2008 represents performance of the Global Portfolio’s prior strategy to invest at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in equity securities of small and medium-capitalization U.S. and foreign companies engaged in the Internet and Internet-related activities. The past performance of the Global Fund, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Global Fund or the Global Portfolio will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at <http://www.kineticsfunds.com/> or by calling the Fund toll-free at (800) 930-3828.



The Global Fund’s after-tax returns as shown in the following table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), the information on after-tax returns is not relevant to your investment. The Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares is higher than other return figures when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/2016

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
The Global Fund (WWWEX) No Load				
Return Before Taxes	14.40%	6.58%	1.84%	-2.32%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	14.29%	6.44%	1.62%	-2.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.24%	5.16%	1.48%	-1.72%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	6.95%	4.51%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.86%	9.36%	3.56%	3.18%

(1) The Global Fund's No Load Class shares commenced operations on December 31, 1999 and converted into a feeder fund of the Global Portfolio on April 28, 2000. The returns for the indices in this column have been calculated since the December 31, 1999 inception date of the Global Fund's No Load Class shares.

Management

Investment Adviser. Kinetics Asset Management LLC is the Global Portfolio's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers. The Global Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Stahl and Mr. Tuen as the Co-Portfolio Managers. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Fund</i>
Murray Stahl	Co-Portfolio Manager	18
Steven Tuen	Co-Portfolio Manager	14
Peter B. Doyle	Investment Team Member	18
James Davolos	Investment Team Member	11
Steven Bregman	Investment Team Member	1

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (Kinetics Mutual Funds – The Global Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by telephone at 1-800-930-3828, or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. The minimum initial investment for both regular accounts and IRAs is \$2,500 (\$2,000 for Coverdell Education Savings Accounts). There is no minimum on subsequent investments for all account types.

Tax Information

Unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) or an IRA, the Fund's distributions will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, and you will generally recognize gain or loss when you redeem shares.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and/or its Investment Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.