

KINETICS MUTUAL FUNDS, INC.**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

April 30, 2026

Fund	Ticker Symbol			
	No Load Class	Advisor Class A	Advisor Class C	Institutional Class
The Internet Fund	WWWFX	KINAX	KINCX	N/A
The Global Fund	WWWEX	KGLAX	KGLCX	N/A
The Paradigm Fund	WWNPX	KNPAX	KNPCX	KNPYX
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	KSCOX	KSOAX	KSOCX	KSCYX
The Market Opportunities Fund	KMKNX	KMKAX	KMKCX	KMKYX
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	KMDNX	N/A	N/A	N/A

Each of the series, (individually, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc. (the “Company”) is in a master/feeder fund structure. Each Fund is a feeder fund to a corresponding series (individually, a “Portfolio” and collectively, the “Portfolios”) of Kinetics Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”). Unlike many other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Funds seek their investment objectives by investing all of their investable assets in a Portfolio. Each Portfolio, other than the Global Portfolio and the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio which are diversified, is an open-end, non-diversified investment company with investment objectives, strategies and policies that are substantially identical to those of a corresponding Fund.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides general information about each of the Funds and the Portfolios. This SAI is not a Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the relevant Fund’s current No Load Class Prospectus, Institutional Class Prospectus, Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C Prospectus (individually, a “Prospectus” and collectively, the “Prospectuses”) each dated April 30, 2026, as supplemented and amended from time to time, which are incorporated herein by reference. To obtain a copy of the Funds’ Prospectuses, please write or call the Funds at the address or telephone number below. To obtain a copy of the Portfolios’ Prospectuses and SAI dated April 30, 2026 that provide general information about the Portfolios and are incorporated herein by reference, please write or call the Funds at the address or telephone number shown below.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252
Phone: 1-800-930-3828

The financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Company’s Form N-CSR are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A Fund’s annual report may be obtained free of charge upon request by writing or calling the Fund at the address or telephone number shown above.

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General Information about Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

The Company is a Maryland corporation, established on March 26, 1999. The Company is comprised of several series of mutual funds, all of which are open-end investment companies. This SAI pertains to the No Load, Institutional, Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C shares of the Funds, each a series of the Company. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust, established on March 14, 2000. The Trust is comprised of several series of mutual funds, all of which are open-end investment companies. The Company also offers an additional open-end fund, the Kinetics Spin-Off and Corporate Restructuring Fund, which is not described in this SAI. The principal business office for the Company and the Trust is located at 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016.

General Information about the Investment Adviser

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (“Horizon Kinetics” or “Adviser” or “Investment Adviser”) is a Delaware limited liability corporation that serves as the investment adviser to the Portfolios. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Company and the Trust, a family of seven mutual funds, with discretionary management authority over approximately \$2.13 billion in assets at December 31, 2025. The Investment Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Horizon Kinetics Holding Corporation.

Capitalization

The authorized capitalization of the Company consists of 1 billion shares of common stock of \$0.001 par value per share. Each share has equal dividend, distribution and liquidation rights. There are no conversion or preemptive rights applicable to any shares of the Funds. All shares issued are fully paid and non-assessable. Each holder of common stock has one vote for each share held. Voting rights are non-cumulative.

The authorized capitalization of the Trust consists of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with no par value. Each share has equal dividend, distribution and liquidation rights. There are no conversion or preemptive rights applicable to any shares of the Portfolios. All shares issued are fully paid and non-assessable. Each holder of shares of beneficial interest has one vote for each share held. Voting rights are non-cumulative.

Title and Description of Share Classes

The Company and the Trust currently consist of seven and six series each, respectively. Under the Company’s Articles of Incorporation and a Multiple Class Plan adopted pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), each Fund is permitted to offer several classes of shares as follows: No Load Class, Institutional Class, Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C. Advisor Class A shares are subject to a front-end sales load and a Rule 12b-1 fee as described in the applicable Prospectus. Advisor Class C shares are subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee and contingent deferred sales charge as described in the applicable Prospectus.

All Classes are sold primarily to individuals who purchase shares through Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC (“KFD” or the “Distributor”), the Company’s distributor. The Company, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted separate distribution plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to the 1940 Act (individually, a “Rule 12b-1 Plan” and collectively, the “Rule 12b-1 Plans”) for each of the Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C shares. The expenses incurred pursuant to the Rule 12b-1 Plans will be borne solely by Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C shares of the applicable Funds and constitute the only expenses allocated on a Class by Class basis.

The Institutional Class is currently offered only by the Paradigm Fund, the Small Cap Opportunities Fund and the Market Opportunities Fund.

Rights of Each Share Class

Each share of common stock of a Fund is entitled to one vote in electing Board of Directors and other matters that may be submitted to shareholders for a vote. All shares of all Classes of each Fund generally have equal voting rights. However, matters affecting only one particular Fund or Class of shares can be voted on only by shareholders in that Fund or Class. Only shareholders of Advisor Class A or Advisor Class C shares will be entitled to vote on matters submitted to a shareholder vote with respect to the Rule 12b-1 Plan applicable to such Class. All shareholders are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors from time to time and as further discussed in the Prospectuses.

Fund Structure

Unlike other mutual funds that directly acquire and manage their own portfolio securities, the Funds invest all of their investable assets in the corresponding Portfolios, which are separately registered investment companies. Each Portfolio, in turn, invests in securities using the strategies described in the Prospectuses. Accordingly, a shareholder's interest in a Portfolio's underlying investment securities is indirect. In addition to selling a beneficial interest to the Fund, a Portfolio could also sell beneficial interests to other mutual funds or institutional investors. Such investors would invest in a Portfolio on the same terms and conditions and would pay a proportionate share of a Portfolio's expenses. However, other mutual fund or institutional investors in a Portfolio are not required to sell their shares at the same public offering price as a Fund, and might bear different levels of ongoing expenses than a Fund. Shareholders of a Fund should be aware that these differences would result in differences in returns experienced by the different mutual funds or institutional investors of a Portfolio. Such differences in return are also present in other mutual fund structures. In addition, a Master/Feeder Fund structure such as the structure used by each Fund, may serve as an alternative for large, institutional investors in a Fund who may prefer to offer separate, proprietary investment vehicles and who otherwise might establish such vehicles outside of the Fund's current operational structure. The Fund structure may also allow each Fund to stabilize its expenses and achieve certain operational efficiencies. No assurance can be given, however, that the Fund structure will result in the Funds stabilizing their expenses or achieving greater operational efficiencies.

The Funds' methods of operation and shareholder services are not materially affected by their investment in the Portfolios, except that the assets of the Funds may be managed as part of a larger pool of assets. Since the Funds invest all of their assets in the respective Portfolios, they hold only beneficial interests in the Portfolios; the Portfolios invest directly in individual securities of other issuers.

Certain changes in a Portfolio's objective, policies and/or restrictions may require the Company to withdraw a Fund's interest in the corresponding Portfolio. Any withdrawal could result in a distribution in kind of portfolio securities (as opposed to a cash distribution) from the Portfolio. The Fund could incur brokerage fees or other transaction costs in converting such securities to cash. In addition, a distribution in kind may result in a less diversified portfolio of investments or adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund. The Company's Board of Directors retains the right to withdraw the investments of any Fund from its corresponding Portfolio at any time if the Company's Board of Directors determines that such withdrawal would be in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. The Fund would then invest all of its assets directly in individual securities of other issuers or invest in another Portfolio of the Trust.

Smaller funds investing in the Portfolios may be materially affected by the actions of larger funds investing in the Portfolios. For example, if a large fund withdraws from a Portfolio, the remaining funds may experience higher pro rata operating expenses, thereby producing lower returns. Additionally, the Portfolios may become less diverse, resulting in increased portfolio risk. However, this possibility also exists for traditionally structured funds that have large or institutional investors.

Funds with a greater pro rata ownership in a Portfolio could have effective voting control of the operations of the Portfolio. Whenever the Company is requested to vote on matters pertaining to a Portfolio, the Company will hold a meeting of shareholders of the corresponding Fund or Funds and will cast all of its votes in the Portfolio in the same proportion as the Fund's shareholders. Shares of a Fund for which no voting instructions have been received will be voted in the same proportion as those shares for which instructions are received.

Non-Diversification of Investments

The Portfolios, except, the **Global Portfolio** and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio**, and the Funds, except, the **Global Fund** and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund**, are non-diversified under the 1940 Act, which means that there is no restriction as to how much the Portfolios/Funds may invest in the securities of any one issuer. However, to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Portfolios/Funds intend to comply, as of the end of each taxable quarter, with certain diversification requirements imposed by the Code. Pursuant to those requirements, each Portfolio/Fund, among other things, (i) will not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) and (ii) with respect to 50% of its total assets, will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer or acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. As non-diversified investment companies, the Portfolios/Funds may be subject to greater risks than diversified companies because of the larger impact of fluctuation in the values of securities of fewer issues.

Diversification

Each of the **Global Portfolio** and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio**, and each of the **Global Fund** and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund**, is a diversified investment company. This means that, with respect to 75% of each Portfolio/Fund's total assets, the Portfolio/Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer. This does not apply to investments in the securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of an investment company's holdings is measured at the time the investment company purchases a security. However, if a Portfolio/Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Portfolio/Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Portfolios/Funds, the Portfolios/Funds may have a greater percentage of their assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Accordingly, the Portfolios/Funds are subject to the risk that their performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the Portfolios/Funds qualifying as diversified investment companies.

Description of the Funds

With the exception of the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund, the investment objectives listed below are fundamental objectives and therefore cannot be changed without the approval of shareholders.

The Internet Fund

The **Internet Fund** is a non-diversified fund with an investment objective of long-term growth of capital. The Fund seeks to obtain current income as a secondary objective.

The Global Fund

The **Global Fund** is a diversified fund with an investment objective of long-term growth of capital.

The Paradigm Fund

The **Paradigm Fund** is a non-diversified fund with an investment objective of long-term growth of capital.

The Small Cap Opportunities Fund

The **Small Cap Opportunities Fund** is a non-diversified fund with an investment objective of long-term growth of capital.

The Market Opportunities Fund

The **Market Opportunities Fund** is a non-diversified fund with an investment objective of long-term growth of capital.

The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund

The **Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund** is a diversified fund with an investment objective of total return. The investment objective is non-fundamental and can be changed without the approval of shareholders upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Investment Restrictions

The fundamental investment restrictions of each Fund may be changed only with the approval of the holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities. The investment restrictions of each Portfolio may be changed only with the approval of the holders of a majority of a Portfolio's outstanding voting securities. As used in this SAI, "a majority of a Fund's (or Portfolio's) outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of common stock/beneficial interest of the Fund/Portfolio represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of common stock/beneficial interest of the Fund/Portfolio. Unless otherwise noted, each Fund and its corresponding Portfolio have adopted and are subject to substantially identical fundamental investment restrictions.

1. Each Fund/Portfolio will not act as underwriter for securities of other issuers.
2. Each Fund/Portfolio will not make loans amounting to more than 33 1/3% of its total assets (including any collateral posted) or 50% of its total assets (excluding any collateral posted).
3. With respect to 50% of its total assets, each Fund/Portfolio will not invest in the securities of any issuer if as a result the Fund/Portfolio holds more than 10% of the outstanding securities or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that each Fund invests all of its investable assets in their respective Portfolios.
4. Each Fund/Portfolio will not borrow money or pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate its assets except to facilitate redemption requests that might otherwise require the untimely disposition of portfolio securities and then only from banks and in amounts not exceeding the lesser of 10% of its total assets valued at cost or 5% of its total assets valued at market at the time of such borrowing, pledge, mortgage, or hypothecation and except that (a) with respect to each Fund/Portfolio other than the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund/Portfolio, each Fund/

Portfolio may enter into futures contracts and related options and (b) with respect to the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund/Portfolio, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

5. Each Fund/Portfolio (other than the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund/Portfolio**) will not invest more than 10% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities, restricted securities, and other securities for which market quotations are not readily available. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Funds invest all of their investable assets in the respective Portfolios.
6. The **Internet Fund/Portfolio** will not invest in the securities of any one industry except the Internet and Internet-related industries, with the exception of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, if as a result, more than 20% of the Fund's/Portfolio's total net assets would be invested in the securities of such industries. Except during temporary defensive periods, at least 80% of the Fund's/Portfolio's total net assets will be invested in the securities of domestic and foreign companies that are engaged in the Internet and Internet-related activities. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Fund invests all of its investable assets in the Portfolio.
7. The **Paradigm Fund/Portfolio** will not invest in the securities of any one industry, with the exception of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, and instrumentalities, if as a result more than 20% of the Fund's/Portfolio's total net assets would be in the securities of such industries. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Paradigm Fund invests all of its investable assets in the Portfolio.
8. The **Small Cap Opportunities Fund/Portfolio** will not invest in the securities of any one industry, with the exception of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, and instrumentalities, if as a result, more than 20% of the Fund's/Portfolio's total net assets would be invested in the securities of such industry. Except during temporary defensive periods, at least 80% of the Fund's/Portfolio's net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes will be invested in the securities of domestic and foreign small capitalization companies that provide attractive valuation opportunities due to lack of institutional ownership, lack of significant analyst coverage, or short-term earnings disappointments. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Fund invests all of its investable assets in the Portfolio.
9. The **Market Opportunities Fund/Portfolio** will not invest in the securities of any one industry, except in the securities of U.S. and foreign companies engaged in capital markets or related to capital markets and in the gaming industry, with the exception of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, if, as a result, more than 20% of the Portfolio's total net assets would be invested in the securities of such industry. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Fund invests all of its investable assets in the Portfolio.
10. The **Global Fund/Portfolio** and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund/Portfolio** will not invest in the securities of any one industry, with the exception of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, and instrumentalities, if, as a result, more than 25% of the Portfolio's total net assets would be invested in the securities of such industry. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Funds invest all of their investable assets in their respective Portfolios.
11. The Funds/Portfolios will not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, or invest in oil, gas or mineral exploration or development programs or real estate except that the Funds/Portfolios may purchase and sell securities of companies that deal in oil, gas, or mineral exploration or development programs or interests therein.
12. The Funds/Portfolios will not issue senior securities.

Non-Fundamental Investment Limitations

The following are non-fundamental operating policies that may be changed by the Board of Directors of the Company and the Board of Trustees of the Trust, respectively, without shareholder approval.

1. The **Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund/Portfolio** will not invest more than 15% of the value of its total assets in illiquid investments, restricted securities, and other securities for which market quotations are not readily available. This policy shall not be deemed violated to the extent that the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund invests all of its investable assets in the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio.

Investment Policies and Associated Risks

The following paragraphs provide a more detailed description of the Funds' and Portfolios' investment policies and risks identified in the Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, the policies described in this SAI pertain to each Fund and their corresponding Portfolio. Furthermore, unless otherwise noted, the policies described in this SAI are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Directors of the Company and the Board of Trustees of the Trust, respectively, without shareholder approval.

Common and Preferred Stock; Convertible Securities

Common stocks are units of ownership of a corporation. Preferred stocks are stocks that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. Some preferred stocks may be convertible into common stock. Convertible securities are securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula.

Short Sales

The **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio** may enter into short sales. Short sales are transactions in which a fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. To complete such a transaction, the Portfolio must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Portfolio then is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Portfolio. Until the security is replaced, the Portfolio is required to pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividend that accrues during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Portfolio also may be required to pay a premium or a negative rebate (short rebate), which would increase the cost of the security sold. The proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out.

The Portfolio will comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act with respect to its use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 treats short sale borrowings as derivatives transactions. Rule 18f-4 prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a Portfolio qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either

(i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Portfolios have adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act may require a Portfolio to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the 1940 Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Portfolio. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Portfolios may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent a Portfolio from using certain instruments.

The Portfolio will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Portfolio replaces the borrowed security. The Portfolio will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. This result is the opposite of what one would expect from a cash purchase of a long position in a security. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss will be increased, by the amount of any premium, negative rebate (short rebate) or amounts in lieu of interest the Portfolio may be required to pay in connection with a short sale.

The use of derivatives is subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risks generally refer to risks related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risks generally refer to risks of loss resulting from insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

Warrants

Each Portfolio may purchase, and the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio may also sell short, warrants and similar rights, which are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at a specified price during a specified period of time. The prices of warrants do not necessarily correlate with the prices of the underlying shares. The purchase of warrants involves the risk that a Portfolio could lose the purchase value of a warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

Debt Securities

The Portfolios may invest in (and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio** may invest all of its assets in) convertible and non-convertible debt obligations without regard to rating, and as a result, the Portfolios may purchase or hold securities in the lowest rating categories. Debt securities in these lowest investment grade categories are considered to be below investment grade securities that may not have adequate capacity to pay principal or that otherwise generally lack the characteristics of desirable investments. As compared to debt securities with higher ratings, these "high risk" securities are vulnerable to nonpayment and depend to a larger degree upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. With the exception of the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio**, at no time will the Portfolios have more than 20% of their respective total assets, invested in any debt securities that are rated below investment grade or if the security is unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser, either at the time of purchase or as a result of a reduction in rating after purchase. Please see "Appendix A" to this SAI for a description of debt security ratings.

The fixed-income securities in which the Portfolios may invest are generally subject to credit risk, extension risk, income risk, inflation risk, interest rate risk, market risk, and prepayment risk.

Credit Risk. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's (or other party's) failure or inability to meet its obligations under the security. Multiple parties may have obligations under a fixed income security. An issuer or borrower may fail to pay principal and interest when due. A guarantor, insurer or credit support provider may fail to provide the agreed upon protection. A counterparty to a transaction may fail to perform its side of the bargain. An intermediary or agent interposed between the investor and other parties may fail to perform the terms of its service. Also, performance under a fixed income security may be linked to the obligations of other people who may fail to meet their obligations. The credit risk associated with a fixed income security could increase to the extent that a fund's ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a fixed income security is also affected by the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

A fund may incur substantial losses on fixed income securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk than they actually do by the market, the Adviser or the rating agencies. Credit risk is generally greater where less information is publicly available, where fewer covenants safeguard the investors' interests, where collateral may be impaired or inadequate, where little legal redress or regulatory protection is available, or where a party's ability to meet obligations is speculative. Additionally, any inaccuracy in the information used by the fund to evaluate credit risk may affect the value of securities held by a fund. Obligations under debt securities held by a fund may never be satisfied or, if satisfied, only satisfied in part.

Some securities are subject to risks as a result of a credit downgrade or default by a government, or its agencies or, instrumentalities. Credit risk is a greater concern for high-yield debt securities and debt securities of issuers whose ability to pay interest and principal may be considered speculative. Debt securities are typically classified as investment grade-quality (medium to highest credit quality) or below investment grade-quality (commonly referred to as high-yield or junk bonds). Many individual debt securities are rated by a third-party source, such as Moody's Ratings ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P®"), or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") to help describe the creditworthiness of the issuer. Generally, a lower rating indicates higher credit risk. Higher yields are ordinarily available from debt securities in the lower rating categories. These ratings are described at the end of this SAI under "Description of Securities Ratings."

Extension Risk. A fund subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the market value of some fixed income securities, particularly mortgage securities and certain asset-backed securities, may be adversely affected when bond calls or prepayments on underlying mortgages or other assets are less or slower than anticipated. Extension risk may result from, for example, rising interest rates or unexpected developments in the markets for the underlying assets or mortgages. Consequently, the security's effective maturity will be extended, resulting in an increase in interest rate sensitivity to that of a longer-term instrument. Extension risk generally increases as interest rates rise. This is because, in a rising interest rate environment, the rate of prepayment and exercise of call or buy-back rights generally falls and the rate of default and delayed payment generally rises. When the maturity of an investment is extended in a rising interest rate environment, a below-market interest rate is usually locked-in, and the value of the security reduced. This risk is greater for fixed-rate than variable-rate debt securities.

Income Risk. A fund is subject to income risk, which is the risk that a fund's income will decline during periods of falling interest rates or when the fund experiences defaults on fixed income securities it holds. A fund's income declines when interest rates fall because, as the fund's higher-yielding fixed income securities mature or are prepaid, a fund must re-invest the proceeds in fixed income securities that have lower, prevailing interest rates. The amount and rate of distribution that a fund's shareholders receive are affected by the income that the fund receives from its portfolio holdings. If the income is reduced, distributions by a fund to shareholders may be less.

Fluctuations in income paid to a fund are generally greater for variable rate fixed income securities. A fund will be deemed to receive taxable income on certain securities which pay no cash payments until maturity, such as zero-coupon securities. A fund may be required to sell portfolio securities that it would otherwise continue to hold in order to obtain sufficient cash to make the distribution to shareholders required for U.S. tax purposes.

Inflation Risk. The market price of fixed income securities generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less when received by a fund. Fixed income securities that pay a fixed rather than variable interest rate are especially vulnerable to inflation risk because variable-rate debt securities may be able to participate, over the long term, in rising interest rates which have historically corresponded with long-term inflationary trends.

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of fixed income securities generally varies in response to changes in prevailing interest rates. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition, short-term and long-term rates are not necessarily correlated to each other as short-term rates tend to be influenced by government monetary policy while long-term rates are market driven and may be influenced by macroeconomic events (such as economic expansion or contraction), inflation expectations, as well as supply and demand. During periods of declining interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally increases. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally declines. This occurs because new fixed income securities are likely to be issued with higher interest rates as interest rates increase, making the old or outstanding fixed income securities less attractive. In general, the market prices of long-term fixed income securities or securities that make little (or no) interest payments are more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than shorter-term fixed income securities. The longer a fund's average weighted portfolio duration, the greater the potential impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Also, certain segments of the fixed income markets, such as high-quality bonds, tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than other segments, such as lower-quality bonds.

Market Risk. All mutual funds are affected by changes in the economy and swings in investment markets. These can occur within or outside the U.S. or worldwide and may affect only particular companies or industries.

Prepayment risk. Fixed income securities, especially bonds that are subject to "calls," such as asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities, are subject to prepayment risk if their terms allow the payment of principal and other amounts due before their stated maturity. Amounts invested in a fixed income security that has been "called" or "prepaid" will be returned to an investor holding that security before expected by the investor. In such circumstances, the investor, such as a fund, may be required to re-invest the proceeds it receives from the called or prepaid security in a new security which, in periods of declining interest rates, will typically have a lower interest rate. Prepayment risk is especially prevalent in periods of declining interest rates and will result for other reasons, including unexpected developments in the markets for the underlying assets or mortgages. For example, a decline in mortgage interest rates typically initiates a period of mortgage refinancings. When homeowners refinance their mortgages, the investor in the underlying pool of mortgage-backed securities (such as a fund) receives its principal back sooner than expected, and must reinvest at lower, prevailing rates. Securities subject to prepayment risk are often called during a declining interest rate environment and generally offer less potential for gains and greater price volatility than other income-bearing securities of comparable maturity.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions

Each Portfolio may purchase short-term obligations on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. These transactions are arrangements in which the Portfolios purchase securities with payment and delivery scheduled for a future time. The seller's failure to complete these transactions may cause the Portfolios to miss a price or yield considered advantageous. Settlement dates may be a month or more after entering into these transactions and the market values of the securities purchased may vary from the purchase prices.

The Portfolios may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so. In addition, each Portfolio may enter into transactions to sell its purchase commitments to third parties at current market values and simultaneously acquire other commitments to purchase similar securities at later dates. A Portfolio may realize short-term profits or losses upon the sale of such commitments.

These transactions are made to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price or yield for a Portfolio. No fees or other expenses, other than normal transaction costs, are incurred. The Portfolios will comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act with respect to these transactions. See the sections entitled “Investment Policies and Associated Risks-Short Sales” above and “Regulatory Derivatives Rule” below for additional information.

In addition, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules include mandatory margin requirements that require a Portfolio to post collateral in connection with its to be announced (“TBA”) transactions. There is no similar requirement applicable to a Portfolio’s TBA counterparties. The required collateralization of TBA trades could increase the cost of TBA transactions to a Portfolio and impose added operational complexity.

Exchange-Traded Funds

ETF shares typically trade like shares of common stock and provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the component stocks of a widely recognized index such as the S&P 500[®] Index. There can be no assurance, however, that this can be accomplished as it may not be possible for an ETF to replicate the composition and relative weightings of the securities of its corresponding index. ETFs are subject to risks of an investment in a broadly based portfolio of common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of such investment. Individual shares of an ETF are generally not redeemable at their net asset value (“NAV”), but trade on an exchange during the day at prices that are normally close to, but not the same as, their NAV. There is no assurance that an active trading market will be maintained for the shares of an ETF or that market prices of the shares of an ETF will be close to their NAV. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in such shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV.

Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent a Portfolio invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Portfolio will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. The more these ETFs invest in derivative instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an ETF’s portfolio securities or other investments, leverage will cause the value of an ETF’s shares to be more volatile than if the ETF did not use leverage. 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. The use of leverage may also cause a leveraged ETF to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not “against the box,” could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where a leveraged ETF, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent a leveraged ETF borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the ETF’s investment income, resulting in greater losses. Such ETFs often “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time, which may be enhanced during the periods of increased market volatility. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose an

investing Portfolio to theoretically unlimited losses. Please see "Investment Company Securities" below for additional information.

Investment Company Securities

Each Portfolio may invest in securities issued by other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, a Portfolio's investments in such securities currently are limited to, subject to certain exceptions, (i) 3% of the total voting stock of any one investment company, (ii) 5% of the Portfolio's total assets with respect to any one investment company and (iii) 10% of the Portfolio's total assets with respect to investment companies in the aggregate. Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act permits a Portfolio to invest an unlimited amount of its uninvested cash in a money market fund so long as, among other things, said investment is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objectives and policies.

The SEC has adopted revisions to the rules permitting funds to invest in other investment companies in excess of the limits described above. While new Rule 12d1-4 permits more types of fund of fund arrangements without reliance on an exemptive order or no-action letters, it imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures. Each Portfolio may also acquire investment company shares received or acquired as dividends, through offers of exchange or as a result of reorganization, consolidation or merger. As a shareholder in an investment company, a Portfolio would bear its pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to its own expenses.

Restricted and Illiquid Investments

Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Portfolios/Funds may invest up to 15% of their net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is an investment that a Portfolio/Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions within seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Restricted securities are any securities that are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act") and are illiquid. For purposes of each Fund's/ Portfolio's limitation on purchases of illiquid investments described in "Investment Restrictions" above, securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act and are determined to be liquid based upon a review of the trading markets for the specific restricted security will not be included. This practice could increase the level of illiquidity during any period that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested in purchasing these securities.

Each of the Company and the Trust has implemented a liquidity risk management program and related procedures to identify illiquid investments pursuant to Rule 22e-4. If the limitation on illiquid investments is exceeded, the condition will be reported to the Board of Directors of the Company and the Board of Trustees of the Trust, and when required, to the SEC.

Depository Receipts

The Portfolios may each invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and in other forms of depository receipts, such as International Depositary Receipts ("IDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Depository receipts are typically issued in connection with a U.S. or foreign bank or trust company and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. In particular, ADRs represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or other depository. ADRs are traded in the United States and the prices of ADRs are quoted in U.S. dollars. Investments in depository receipts involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in foreign securities, including the following:

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. The internal politics of certain foreign countries may not be as stable as those of the United States. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

Currency Fluctuations. A change in the value of any foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of an ADR's underlying portfolio securities denominated in that currency. Such changes will affect a Portfolio to the extent that the Portfolio is invested in ADRs comprised of foreign securities.

Taxes. The interest and dividends payable on certain foreign securities comprising an ADR may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income to be paid to the Portfolios and that may ultimately be available for distribution to the Portfolios' and Funds' shareholders.

Derivatives

Buying Call and Put Options. Each of the Portfolios may purchase call options. Such transactions may be entered into in order to limit the risk of a substantial increase in the market price of the security that a Portfolio intends to purchase. Prior to its expiration, a call option may be sold in a closing sale transaction. Any profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the call option plus the related transaction cost.

Each of the Portfolios may purchase put options. By buying a put, a Portfolio has the right to sell a security at the exercise price, thus limiting its risk of loss through a decline in the market value of the security until the put expires. The amount of any appreciation in the value of the underlying security will be partially offset by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and any related transaction cost. Prior to its expiration, a put option may be sold in a closing sale transaction and any profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the put option plus the related transaction costs.

Writing (Selling) Call and Put Options. Each Portfolio may write covered options on equity and debt securities and indices. The Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio may write up to 20% of its assets in put options on equity and, to a limited extent, debt securities and indices, for hedging or non-hedging purposes. The Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio may also write more than 5% of its net assets on covered call options on equity and debt securities and indices. In the case of call options, so long as a Portfolio is obligated as the writer of a call option, it will own the underlying security subject to the option, however, index options and sector/industry based ETF options will be considered covered if the Portfolio holds a portfolio of securities substantially correlated with the movement of the index (or, to the extent it does not hold such a portfolio, segregates liquid assets in an amount equal to the value of the option on a daily, marked-to-market basis). In the case of put options, it will, through its custodian, deposit and maintain either cash or securities with a market value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option.

Covered call options written by a Portfolio give the holder the right to buy the underlying securities from the Portfolio at a stated exercise price. A call option written by a Portfolio is "covered" if the Portfolio owns the

underlying security that is subject to the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or for additional cash consideration held in a segregated account by its custodian bank) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio or, in the case of index options and sector/industry based ETF options, will be considered covered if the Portfolio holds a portfolio of securities substantially correlated with the movement of the index. A call option is also covered if a Portfolio holds a call on the same security and in the same principal amount as the call written where the exercise price of the call held (a) is equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written or (b) is greater than the exercise price of the call written if the difference is maintained by the Portfolio in cash and high grade debt securities in a segregated account with its custodian bank. The Portfolios may purchase securities, which may be covered with call options solely on the basis of considerations consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Portfolios. A Portfolio's turnover may increase through the exercise of a call option; this will generally occur if the market value of a "covered" security increases and a Portfolio has not entered into a closing purchase transaction.

As a writer of an option, each Portfolio receives a premium less a commission, and in exchange foregoes the opportunity to profit from any increase in the market value of the security exceeding the call option price. The premium serves to mitigate the effect of any depreciation in the market value of the security. The premium paid by the buyer of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price, the volatility of the underlying security, the remaining term of the option, the existing supply and demand, and the interest rates.

The writer of a call option may have no control over when the underlying securities must be sold because the writer may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of the obligation. Exercise of a call option by the purchaser will cause a Portfolio, as applicable, to forego future appreciation of the securities covered by the option. Whether or not an option expires unexercised, the writer retains the amount of the premium. This amount may, in the case of a covered call option, be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying security during the option period. If a call option is exercised, the writer experiences a profit or loss from the sale of the underlying security. Thus during the option period, the writer of a call option gives up the opportunity for appreciation in the market value of the underlying security or currency above the exercise price. It retains the risk of the loss should the price of the underlying security or foreign currency decline. Writing call options also involves risks relating to a Portfolio's ability to close out the option it has written.

Each Portfolio may write exchange-traded call options on its securities. Call options may be written on portfolio securities indices, or foreign currencies. With respect to securities and foreign currencies, each Portfolio may write call and put options on an exchange or over-the-counter. Call options on portfolio securities will be covered since a Portfolio, as applicable, will own the underlying securities. Call options on securities indices will be written only to hedge in an economically appropriate way portfolio securities that are not otherwise hedged with options or financial futures contracts and will be "covered" by identifying the specific portfolio securities being hedged. Options on foreign currencies will be covered by securities denominated in that currency. Options on securities indices will be covered by securities that substantially replicate the movement of the index.

A put option on a security, security index, or foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid to the writer (seller), the right to sell the underlying security, index, or foreign currency at the exercise price at any time during the option period. When a Portfolio writes a secured put option, it will gain a profit in the amount of the premium, less a commission, so long as the price of the underlying security remains above the exercise price. However, a Portfolio remains obligated to purchase the underlying security from the buyer of the put option (usually in the event the price of the security falls below the exercise price) at any time during the option period. If the price of the underlying security falls below the exercise price, a Portfolio may realize a loss in the amount of the difference between the exercise price and the sale price of the security, less the premium received. Upon exercise by the purchaser, the writer of a put option has the obligation to purchase the

underlying security or foreign currency at the exercise price. A put option on a securities index is similar to a put option on an individual security, except that the value of the option depends on the weighted value of the group of securities comprising the index and all settlements are made in cash.

During the option period, the writer of a put option has assumed the risk that the price of the underlying security or foreign currency will decline below the exercise price. However, the writer of the put option has retained the opportunity for appreciation above the exercise price should the market price of the underlying security or foreign currency increase. Writing put options also involves risks relating to a Portfolio's ability to close out the option that it has written.

The writer of an option who wishes to terminate its obligation may effect a "closing purchase transaction" by buying an option of the same series as the option previously written. The effect of the purchase is that the clearing corporation will cancel the writer's position. However, a writer may not effect a closing purchase transaction after being notified of the exercise of an option. There is also no guarantee that a Portfolio will be able to effect a closing purchase transaction for the options it has written.

Effecting a closing purchase transaction in the case of a written call option will permit a Portfolio to write another call option on the underlying security with a different exercise price, expiration date, or both. Effecting a closing purchase transaction will also permit a Portfolio to use cash or proceeds from the investments. If a Portfolio desires to sell a particular security from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, it will effect a closing purchase transaction before or at the same time as the sale of the security.

A Portfolio will realize a profit from a closing purchase transaction if the price of the transaction is less than the premium received from writing the option. Likewise, a Portfolio will realize a loss from a closing purchase transaction if the price of the transaction is more than the premium received from writing the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying security owned by a Portfolio.

Writing Over-The-Counter ("OTC") Options. Each Portfolio, except the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio**, may engage in options transactions that trade on the OTC market to the same extent that it intends to engage in exchange-traded options. The Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio may invest to a limited extent in OTC options. Just as with exchange-traded options, OTC options give the holder the right to buy an underlying security from, or sell an underlying security to, an option writer at a stated exercise price. However, OTC options differ from exchange-traded options in certain material respects.

OTC options are arranged directly with dealers and not, as is the case with exchange-traded options, through a clearing corporation. Thus, there is a risk of non-performance by the dealer. Because there is no exchange, pricing is typically done by reference to information obtained from market makers. Since OTC options are available for a greater variety of securities and in a wider range of expiration dates and exercise prices, the writer of an OTC option is paid the premium in advance by the dealer.

A writer or purchaser of a put or call option can terminate it voluntarily only by entering into a closing transaction. There can be no assurance that a continuously liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option at any specific time. Consequently, a Portfolio may be able to realize the value of an OTC option it has purchased only by exercising it or entering into a closing sale transaction with the dealer that issued it. Similarly, when a Portfolio writes an OTC option, it generally can close out that option prior to its expiration only by entering into a closing purchase transaction with the dealer to which it originally wrote the option. If a covered call option writer cannot effect a closing transaction, it cannot sell the underlying security or foreign currency until the option expires or the option is exercised. Therefore, the writer of a covered OTC call option may not be

able to sell an underlying security even though it might otherwise be advantageous to do so. Likewise, the writer of a secured OTC put option may be unable to sell the securities pledged to secure the put for other investment purposes while it is obligated as a put writer. Similarly, a purchaser of an OTC put or call option might also find it difficult to terminate its position on a timely basis in the absence of a secondary market.

The staff of the SEC has often taken the position that purchased OTC options and the assets used to “cover” written OTC options are illiquid investments.

The Portfolios will adopt procedures for engaging in OTC options transactions for the purpose of reducing any potential adverse effect of such transactions on the liquidity of the Portfolios.

Futures Contracts. Each Portfolio may buy and sell stock index futures contracts traded on domestic stock exchanges to hedge the value of its portfolio against changes in market conditions. A stock index futures contract is an agreement between two parties to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount, times the difference between the stock index value at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. A stock index futures contract does not involve the physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index. Although stock index futures contracts call for the actual taking or delivery of cash, in most cases each Portfolio expects to liquidate its stock index futures positions through offsetting transactions, which may result in a gain or a loss, before cash settlement is required.

Each Portfolio will incur brokerage fees when it purchases and sells stock index futures contracts, and at the time a Portfolio purchases or sells a stock index futures contract, it must make a good faith deposit known as the “initial margin.” Thereafter, a Portfolio may need to make subsequent deposits, known as “variation margin,” to reflect changes in the level of the stock index. Each Portfolio may buy or sell a stock index futures contract so long as the sum of the amount of margin deposits on open positions with respect to all stock index futures contracts does not exceed 5% of each other Portfolio’s net assets.

To the extent a Portfolio enters into a stock index futures contract, it will comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act. See the sections entitled “Investment Policies and Associated Risks-Short Sales” above and “Regulatory Derivatives Rule” below for additional information.

Risks Associated With Options and Futures. Although the Portfolios may each write covered call options and purchase and sell stock index futures contracts to hedge against declines in market value of their portfolio securities, the use of these instruments involves certain risks. As the writer of covered call options, a Portfolio receives a premium but loses any opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying securities, though the premium received may partially offset such loss.

Although stock index futures contracts may be useful in hedging against adverse changes in the value of investment securities, they are derivative instruments that are subject to a number of risks. During certain market conditions, purchases and sales of stock index futures contracts may not completely offset a decline or rise in the value of a Portfolio’s investments. In the futures markets, it may not always be possible to execute a buy or sell order at the desired price, or to close out an open position due to market conditions, limits on open positions and/or daily price fluctuations. Changes in the market value of a Portfolio’s investment securities may differ substantially from the changes anticipated by the Portfolio when it established its hedged positions, and unanticipated price movements in a futures contract may result in a loss substantially greater than the initial investment in such a contract.

Successful use of futures contracts depends upon the Adviser’s ability to correctly predict movements in the securities markets generally or of a particular segment of a securities market. No assurance can be given that the Adviser’s judgment in this respect will be correct.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the various exchanges have established limits referred to as “speculative position limits” on the maximum net long or net short position that any person may hold or control in a particular futures contract. Federal position limits apply to swaps that are economically equivalent to futures contracts that are subject to CFTC set speculative position limits. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, must be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded, unless an exemption applies. Trading limits are imposed on the number of contracts that any person may trade on a particular trading day. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of these limits and it may impose sanctions or restrictions. These trading and positions limits will not have an adverse impact on a Portfolio’s strategies for hedging its securities.

Participatory Notes. The **Global Portfolio** may invest in participatory notes issued by banks or broker-dealers that are designed to replicate the performance of certain issuers and markets. Participatory notes are a type of equity-linked derivative, which generally are traded over-the-counter. The performance results of participatory notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the issuers or markets that the notes seek to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. Investments in participatory notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the notes seek to replicate. In addition, participatory notes are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues the notes will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Portfolio. Participatory notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, and the Portfolio is relying on the creditworthiness of such banks or broker-dealers and has no rights under a participatory note against the issuers of the securities underlying such participatory notes. Participatory notes involve transaction costs. Participatory notes may be considered illiquid and, therefore, participatory notes considered illiquid will be subject to the Portfolio’s percentage limitation for investments in illiquid investments.

Regulatory Derivatives Rule. Rule 18f-4 requires that the Portfolios trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limit and certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless a fund qualifies as a “limited derivatives user,” as defined in Rule 18f-4. Under Rule 18f-4, when a Portfolio trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the Portfolio’s asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a fund is a limited derivatives user, but for funds subject to the VaR testing, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. These requirements may limit the ability of a fund to use derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of a Portfolio’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors in the Portfolios.

Distressed Investments

Each Portfolio, other than the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio**, may invest up to 5% of its assets in securities of companies that are in financial distress (*i.e.*, involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings). The **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio** may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities of companies that are in financial distress. These securities may include, among other things, senior or subordinated fixed income securities, common stock, preferred stock, warrants and other kinds of indebtedness. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate all the factors that could affect the outcome of an investment in these types

of securities. Financially distressed securities involve considerable risk that can result in substantial or even total loss on a Portfolio's investment.

It is often difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of financially distressed securities. These securities are often subject to litigation among the participants in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Such investments may also be adversely affected by federal and state laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and a bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. These and other factors contribute to above-average price volatility and abrupt and erratic movements of the market prices of these securities. In addition, the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected and it may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value.

Securities of financially troubled companies require active monitoring and may, at times, require participation in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings by the Adviser. To the extent that the Adviser becomes involved in such proceedings, the Adviser may have a more active participation in the affairs of the issuer than that assumed generally by a shareholder, and such participation may generate higher legal fees and other transaction costs relating to the investment than would normally be the case.

In bankruptcy and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization will: (1) be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain the necessary approvals); (2) be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied); or (3) result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") (*All Portfolios*)

The Portfolios/Funds may invest in REITs. A REIT is a corporation or trust that pools the capital of many investors to purchase income property and/or mortgage loans.

A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders or unitholders if it complies with regulatory requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income, and with a regulatory requirement that it distribute to its shareholders or unitholders at least 90% of its taxable income for each taxable year. Generally, REITs can be classified as Equity REITs, Mortgage REITs and Hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents and capital gains from appreciation realized through property sales. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both Equity and Mortgage REITs. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Portfolio, shareholders of the Fund will bear not only their proportionate share of the expenses of the Portfolio, but also indirectly, similar expenses of underlying REITs.

REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations.

In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Cyber Security Risk (*All Portfolios*)

The Portfolios/Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Portfolio/Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting the Portfolios/Funds or their Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Portfolios/Funds. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Portfolio's and Fund's ability to calculate their NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject a Portfolio/Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. In addition to administrative, technological and procedural safeguards, the Adviser has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent or reduce the impact of, such cyber security incidents. However, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, as well as the rapid development of new threats. Furthermore, the Funds and Portfolios have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents involving third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Funds, the Portfolios and the Adviser, and the Funds and Portfolios cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by their service providers or any other third-parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their shareholders. A Portfolio/Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Portfolio may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a Portfolio's investment in such companies to lose value and therefore negatively impact a Portfolio's and Fund's NAV.

Operational Risk (*All Portfolios/Funds*)

The Adviser and other service providers may experience disruptions or operating errors that could negatively impact the Funds/Portfolios. While service providers are required to have appropriate operational risk management policies and procedures, their methods of operational risk management may differ from the Funds'/Portfolios' in the setting of priorities, the personnel and resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. The Adviser, through its monitoring and oversight of service providers, seeks to ensure that service providers take appropriate precautions to avoid and mitigate risks that could lead to disruptions and operating errors. However, it is not possible for the Adviser or the other service providers to identify all of the operational risks that may affect a Fund or Portfolio or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects.

Qualified Financial Contracts (*All Portfolios*). Regulations adopted by federal banking regulators under the Dodd-Frank Act require that certain qualified financial contracts ("QFCs") with counterparties that are part of U.S. or foreign global systemically important banking organizations be amended to include contractual restrictions on close-out and cross-default rights. QFCs include, but are not limited to, securities contracts, commodities contracts, forward contracts, repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and swaps agreements, as well as related master agreements, security agreements, credit enhancements, and reimbursement obligations. If a covered counterparty of a Fund or Portfolio or certain of the covered counterparty's affiliates were to become subject to certain insolvency proceedings, the Fund or Portfolio may be temporarily unable to exercise certain default rights, and the QFC may be transferred to another entity. These requirements may impact a Fund's or Portfolio's credit and counterparty risks.

Foreign Securities (All Portfolios except the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio). Each Portfolio (with the exception of the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio) may invest in securities of foreign issuers that are denominated or traded in foreign currencies. Investments in foreign securities involve higher costs than investments in U.S. securities, including higher transaction costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments, and potential imposition of tariffs or other trading disruptions. In addition, foreign investments may include additional risks associated with more or less foreign government regulation; less public information; less stringent investor protections; less stringent accounting, corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure standards; and less economic, political and social stability in the countries in which a Portfolio invests. Volume and liquidity in most foreign bond markets are less than in the United States and, at times, volatility or price can be greater than in the United States. Future political and economic information, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on interest income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions, might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on foreign obligations. Inability to dispose of Portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Portfolio due to subsequent declines in value of the securities, or, if the Portfolio has entered into a contract to sell the securities, could result in possible liability to the purchaser. Individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth or gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Fixed commissions on foreign securities exchanges are generally higher than negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges, although the Portfolios endeavor to achieve the most favorable net results on their portfolio transactions. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, dealers and listed companies than in the United States.

Settlement mechanics (*e.g.*, mail service between the United States and foreign countries) may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Such delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Portfolio is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of a Portfolio to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Portfolio to miss attractive investment opportunities.

Although the Portfolios may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Portfolios value their securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. As a result, the NAV of a Portfolio's shares may fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as the price changes of the Portfolio's securities in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the currencies in which a Portfolio makes its investments could reduce the effect of increases and magnify the effect of decreases in the price of the Portfolio's securities in their local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar may have the opposite effect of magnifying the effect of increases and reducing the effect of decreases in the prices of a Portfolio's securities in its foreign markets. In addition to favorable and unfavorable currency exchange rate developments, a Portfolio is subject to the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or freezes on convertibility of currency. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may invest in obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks ("Eurodollars") and U.S. branches of foreign banks ("Yankee dollars") as well as foreign branches of foreign banks. These investments involve risks that are different from investments in securities of U.S. banks, including potential unfavorable political and economic developments, different tax provisions, seizure of foreign deposits, currency controls, interest limitations or other governmental restrictions which might affect payment of principal or interest. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may also invest in Yankee bonds, which are issued by foreign governments and their agencies and foreign corporations but pay interest in U.S. dollars and are typically issued in the United States.

European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (“EMU”) imposes for membership. Europe’s economies are diverse, its governments are decentralized, and its cultures vary widely. Several EMU countries have faced budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EMU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among EMU member countries. Member countries are required to maintain tight control over inflation, public debt, and budget deficit to qualify for membership in the EMU. These requirements can severely limit the ability of EMU member countries to implement monetary policy to address regional economic conditions.

Recently, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, tariffs and trading disruptions, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Portfolios' investments. The imposition of, or an increase in, tariffs or trade restrictions between the United States and foreign countries, or even the threat of such developments, could lead to a significant reduction in international trade, which could have a negative impact on the economies of the United States and foreign countries.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and Israel and other countries in the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Portfolios' investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region, and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Portfolios from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Portfolios'/Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives, prevent the Portfolios/Funds from receiving payments otherwise due, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Portfolios, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Portfolios to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Portfolios'/Funds' performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Portfolios'/Funds' performance as a whole.

Crypto Asset Investments (The Internet Portfolio, the Global Portfolio, the Paradigm Portfolio, the Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio and the Market Opportunities Portfolio)

The Internet Portfolio, Global Portfolio, Paradigm Portfolio, Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio and the Market Opportunities Portfolio may invest indirectly in crypto assets.

Crypto assets (also referred to as “virtual currencies” and “digital currencies”) are digital assets designed to act as a medium of exchange. Although crypto assets are an emerging asset class, they are not presently widely accepted as a medium of exchange. There are thousands of crypto assets, the most well-known of which is Bitcoin.

Bitcoin or BTC was the first decentralized crypto asset. Bitcoin is a type of crypto asset that is not issued by a government, bank or central organization. Bitcoin exists on an online, peer-to-peer computer network that hosts

the Bitcoin Blockchain. Bitcoin has no physical existence and exists solely through the record of bitcoin transactions on the Bitcoin Blockchain. The Bitcoin Network allows people to exchange tokens of value, bitcoins, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a Blockchain. The Fund may invest indirectly in bitcoin through the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust and through other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to crypto assets. Grayscale Bitcoin Trust is a Bitcoin ETF that enables investors to gain exposure to bitcoin in the form of a security while avoiding the challenges of buying, storing, and safekeeping bitcoin, directly.

In addition to the general risks of investing in other investment vehicles, the value of the Portfolios' indirect investments in crypto assets are subject to fluctuations in the value of the crypto asset, which can be highly volatile. The value of crypto assets is determined by the supply and demand for crypto assets in the global market for the trading of crypto assets, which consists primarily of transactions on crypto asset trading platforms. The price of one crypto asset could drop precipitously (including to zero) for a variety of reasons including but not limited to regulatory changes, a crisis of confidence in the crypto asset network or a change in user preference to competing crypto assets. The Portfolios' exposure to crypto assets can result in substantial losses to the Portfolios.

Crypto assets facilitate decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage, without the oversight of a central authority or banks. The value of crypto assets is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Crypto assets are also susceptible to theft, loss and destruction.

Crypto assets trade on crypto asset trading platforms, which are largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. These crypto asset trading platforms can cease operating temporarily or even permanently, resulting in the potential loss of users' crypto assets or other market disruptions. Crypto asset trading platforms may be more exposed to the risk of market manipulation than exchanges for more traditional assets. Crypto asset trading platforms that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so. Furthermore, crypto asset trading platforms may be operating out of compliance with regulations, and many crypto asset trading platforms lack certain safeguards established by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange, such as measures designed to prevent sudden drops in value of items traded on the exchange (*i.e.*, "flash crashes"). As a result, the prices of crypto assets on crypto asset trading platforms may be subject to larger and more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

Currently, there is relatively limited use of crypto assets in the retail and commercial marketplace, which contributes to price volatility. A lack of expansion by crypto assets into retail and commercial markets, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the value of crypto assets, either of which could adversely impact the value of the Portfolios' investments. In addition, to the extent market participants develop a preference for one crypto asset over another, the value of the less preferred crypto asset would likely be adversely affected.

The crypto asset industry is a newer, speculative, and still-developing industry that faces many risks. The crypto asset industry may still be experiencing a bubble or may experience a bubble again in the future. For example, in the first half of 2022, each of Celsius Network, Voyager Digital Ltd., and Three Arrows Capital declared bankruptcy, resulting in a loss of confidence in participants of the digital asset ecosystem and negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly. In November 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. ("FTX"), one of the largest digital asset platforms by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company's liquidity issues and likely insolvency, which were subsequently corroborated by its CEO. Shortly thereafter, FTX's CEO resigned and FTX and many of its affiliates filed for bankruptcy in the United States, while other affiliates have entered insolvency, liquidation, or similar proceedings around the globe, following which the U.S. Department of Justice brought criminal fraud and other charges, and the SEC and CFTC brought civil securities and commodities fraud

charges, against certain of FTX's and its affiliates' senior executives, including its former CEO. In addition, several other entities in the crypto asset industry filed for bankruptcy following FTX's bankruptcy filing, such as BlockFi Inc. and Genesis Global Capital, LLC. In response to these events, the prices of crypto assets have experienced extreme volatility and other entities in the crypto asset industry have been negatively affected. It is possible that similar event could occur in the future, which would undermine confidence in the crypto asset industry and negatively affect the value of crypto assets. It is not possible to predict at this time all of the risks that they may pose to the Portfolios, its service providers or to the crypto asset industry as a whole.

Factors affecting the further development of crypto assets include, but are not limited to, continued worldwide growth or possible cessation or reversal in the adoption and use of crypto assets and other digital assets; government and quasi-government regulation or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of digital asset networks; changes in consumer demographics and public preferences; maintenance and development of open-source software protocol; availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services; the use of the networks supporting digital assets, such as those for developing smart contracts and distributed applications; general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to digital assets; negative consumer or public perception; and general risks tied to the use of information technologies, including cyber risks. A hack or failure of one crypto asset may lead to a loss in confidence in, and thus decreased usage and/or value of, other crypto assets.

Crypto asset markets in the U.S. exist in a state of regulatory uncertainty. Regulatory changes or actions by Congress as well as U.S. federal or state agencies may adversely affect the value of the Portfolios' indirect investments in crypto assets. As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, a number of state and federal agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. In addition, the SEC, U.S. state securities regulators and several foreign governments have issued warnings and instituted legal proceedings in which they argue that certain digital assets may be classified as securities and that both those digital assets and any related initial coin offerings are subject to securities regulations. Additionally, U.S. state and federal, and foreign regulators and legislatures have taken action against virtual currency businesses or enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from virtual currency activity.

The Portfolios' exposure to crypto assets may change over time and, accordingly, such exposure may not be represented in a Portfolio at any given time. Many significant aspects of the tax treatment of investments in crypto assets are uncertain, and a direct or indirect investment in crypto assets may produce non-qualifying income. Crypto assets are a new technological innovation with a limited history; it is a highly speculative asset and future regulatory actions or policies may limit, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the value of the Portfolios' indirect investment in crypto assets and the ability to exchange a crypto asset or utilize it for payments.

Blockchain technology is a relatively new and untested technology which operates as a distributed ledger. The risks associated with blockchain technology may not fully emerge until the technology is widely used. Blockchain systems could be vulnerable to fraud, particularly if a significant minority of participants colluded to defraud the rest. Access to a given blockchain requires an individualized key, which, if compromised, could result in loss due to theft, destruction or inaccessibility. There is little regulation of blockchain technology other than the intrinsic public nature of the blockchain system. Any future regulatory developments could affect the viability and expansion of the use of blockchain technology.

The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. There are currently a number of competing blockchain platforms with competing intellectual property claims. The uncertainty inherent in these competing technologies could cause companies to use alternatives to blockchain. In addition, blockchain networks may undergo technological developments or upgrades. Certain upgrade proposals to a blockchain may not be accepted by all the participants in an ecosystem. If one significant group adopts a

proposed upgrade and another does not – or if groups adopt different upgrades – this can result in a “fork” of the blockchain, wherein two distinct sets of users and validators or users and miners run two different versions of a protocol. If the versions are sufficiently different such that the two versions of the protocol cannot simultaneously maintain and update a shared record of the blockchain database, it is called a “hard fork.” A hard fork can result in the creation of two competing blockchains, each with its own native crypto assets.

Technological developments may lead to technical or other flaws (including undiscovered flaws) in the underlying blockchain technology, including in the process by which transactions are recorded to a blockchain, or by which the validity of a copy of such blockchain can be proven, or the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the blockchain systems, all of which could negatively impact Portfolio shares.

Most of the Portfolios contributed all or a portion of their holdings in crypto assets to a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of each Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (individually, a “Cayman Subsidiary” and collectively, the “Cayman Subsidiaries”). Each of the Internet, Global and Market Opportunities Portfolios is also the sole shareholder of its respective wholly owned subsidiary organized under Delaware law (collectively, the “Delaware Subsidiaries,” and together with the Cayman Subsidiaries, the “Subsidiaries”) and contributed a portion of its holdings in crypto assets to its Delaware Subsidiary. Any net gains that a Delaware Subsidiary recognizes on future sales of the contributed shares of crypto assets will be subject to federal and state corporate income tax, but the dividends that a Delaware Subsidiary pays to each Portfolio (*i.e.*, those gains, net of the tax paid and any other expenses of the Delaware Subsidiary, such as its management and advisory fees) will be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income” under the Code. In the future, each Portfolio may seek to gain additional exposure to crypto assets that may not produce qualifying income for the corresponding feeder Fund under the Code, if held directly, including, potentially, other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to crypto assets, by investing up to 25% of the value of its total assets at the time of investment in its Subsidiaries.

Generally, a Subsidiary invests primarily in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust, but may, potentially, invest in other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to crypto assets. The Portfolios will invest in their Subsidiaries within the limitations of the federal tax laws, rules and regulations that apply to regulated investment companies (“RICs”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. Unlike the Funds, the Subsidiaries do not, and will not, seek to qualify as RICs.

Temporary Investments

Due to the changing nature of the Internet and related companies, the national economy and market conditions, the **Internet Fund** or the corresponding Portfolio may, as a temporary defensive measure, invest without limitation, in short-term debt securities and money market securities with a rating of A2-P2 or higher. These ratings are described at the end of this SAI under “Description of Securities Ratings.”

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the **Global Portfolio**, the **Paradigm Portfolio**, the **Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio**, the **Market Opportunities Portfolio**, and the **Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio** each may invest up to 100% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments.

In order to have funds available for redemption and investment opportunities, each Portfolio may also hold a portion of its assets in cash or U.S. short-term money market instruments. Certificates of deposit purchased by the Portfolios will be those of U.S. banks having total assets at the time of purchase in excess of \$1 billion, and bankers’ acceptances purchased by the Portfolios will be guaranteed by U.S. or foreign banks having total assets at the time of purchase in excess of \$1 billion. Each Portfolio anticipates that not more than 15% of its total assets

will be so invested or held in cash at any given time, except when the Portfolio is in a temporary defensive posture.

Portfolio Turnover

The Funds have each elected to be treated as RICs for federal tax purposes. In order to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment afforded RICs, and to be relieved of federal tax liabilities, RICs must distribute substantially all of their net income to shareholders generally on an annual basis and the Portfolios in which the Funds invest will have to provide those funds. Thus, the Portfolios may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or borrow cash in order for the Funds to satisfy the distribution requirement. The Portfolios do not trade in securities for short-term profits but, when circumstances warrant, securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held. Portfolio turnover rates may vary depending on the volume of buying and selling activities. Rates over 100% annually are considered high. The table below shows the portfolio turnover rates for the past two fiscal years. Portfolio turnover is reported at the Portfolio level.

Portfolio turnover rate for:	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024
The Internet Portfolio	45%	43%
The Global Portfolio	5%	34%
The Paradigm Portfolio	3%	2%
The Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio	0%	6%
The Market Opportunities Portfolio	4%	7%
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio	74%	37%

Management of the Funds and the Portfolios

Board of Directors/Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Funds and the Portfolios are overseen by the Board of Directors of the Company and the Board of Trustees of the Trust, respectively (each, a “Board,” and collectively, the “Boards”). Each Board consists of the same six individuals, five of whom are not “interested persons” of the Company or the Trust as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (“Independent Directors/Trustees”). Each Board establishes policies for the operation of the Funds and the Portfolios and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Funds and the Portfolios. The Boards have appointed Mr. Jay Kessler, of the Adviser, as their Anti-Money Laundering Officer.

Each Board believes that each of the Director’s/Trustee’s experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Directors/Trustees lead to the conclusion that each Director/Trustee should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes common to all Directors/Trustees is the ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Directors/Trustees, the Adviser, other service providers, counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Directors/Trustees. A Director’s/Trustee’s ability to perform his duties effectively may have been attained through the Director’s/Trustee’s business, consulting, public service and/or academic positions; experience as a board member of the Company and Trust, other investment funds, or non-profit entities or other organizations; education or professional training; and/or other life experiences. In addition to these shared characteristics,

specific details regarding each Director's/Trustee's principal occupations during the past five years are included in the table below.

Officers and Directors/Trustees of the Company and the Trust are listed below with their ages, addresses, present positions with the Company and Trust and principal occupations over at least the last five years. Each Director/Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Director/Trustee at c/o Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc., 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016.

Independent Directors/Trustees

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with Company/Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	# of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽¹⁾ Overseen by Director/Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Director/Trustee⁽²⁾
Steven T. Russell (62) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Independent Director/ Independent Trustee	Indefinite/ 24 years	Professor of Business Law, Suffolk County Community College (1997 to Present); Lawyer, Private Practice (2010 to present).	13	N/A
Douglas Cohen, CPA (64) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Independent Director/ Independent Trustee	Indefinite/ 24 years	Chief Financial Officer, Sunrise Credit Services, Inc. (2005 to 2021).	13	N/A
William J. Graham (64) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Independent Director/ Independent Trustee	Indefinite/ 24 years	Attorney, William J. Graham, PC (2001 to present); Assistant Town Attorney, Town of Islip (2016 to 2021).	13	N/A

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with Company/Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	# of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽¹⁾ Overseen by Director/Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Director/Trustee⁽²⁾
Joseph E. Breslin (72) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Independent Director/ Independent Trustee	Indefinite/ 24 years	Counsel, White Oak Global Advisors, LLC (2016 to present).	13	Trustee, Forethought Variable Insurance Trust (23 portfolios); Trustee, BluArc Multi-Strategy Fund (2014 to 2017); Chairman and Trustee, Northern Lights Fund Trust IV (21 portfolios); Trustee, Hatteras Alternative Mutual Funds Trust (5 portfolios) (2004 to 2016); Trustee, Underlying Funds Trust (5 portfolios) (2004 to 2016); Trustee, Director, Hatteras Master Fund, L.P. (2013 to 2016); Director, Hatteras Core Alternatives TEI Fund, L.P. (2013 to 2016); Director, Hatteras Core Alternatives Fund, L.P. (2013 to 2016); Director, Hatteras Core Alternatives Institutional Fund, L.P. (2013 to 2016); and Director, Hatteras Core Alternatives TEI Institutional Fund, L.P. (2013 to 2016).
James M. Breen (67) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Independent Director/ Independent Trustee	Indefinite/ 16 years	Security Consultant and Licensed Florida Private Investigator (2019 to present); Special Agent, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) (2015 to 2019); Vice President, HBES Consulting, Inc. (2014 to present); Citibank, Senior AML Analyst (2014 to 2015); Senior Special Agent, Homeland Security Investigations, Miami, FL (2011 to 2014); Assistant Attaché Immigration & Customs Enforcement, Pretoria, South Africa (2008 to 2011).	13	N/A

Interested Director/Trustee

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company/Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	# of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽¹⁾ Overseen by Director/Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Director/Trustee⁽²⁾
Peter B. Doyle ⁽³⁾ (63) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Director/ Trustee, President & Chairman of the Board	Indefinite/ 22 years	Co-Chief Executive Officer, Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (2026 to present); Managing Director, Horizon Kinetics Holding Corporation (Parent Company of Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (investment adviser) (1994 to present); Vice President, FRMO Corp. (2001 to present) (provides consulting services to private investment funds and research services with respect to marketable securities).	13	Director and Officer, FRMO Corp. (since 2001).

⁽¹⁾ The term “fund complex” refers to the Company and the Trust, which hold themselves out as related for investment purposes.

⁽²⁾ “Other Directorships Held” includes only directorships of companies required to register or file reports with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (that is, “public companies”) or investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

⁽³⁾ Directors/Trustees who are considered “interested persons” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act because of their association with the Adviser and its affiliates.

Officers

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Company/Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Russell W. Grimaldi (46) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite/< 1 year	Chief Compliance Officer, Horizon Kinetics Holding Corporation (including Horizon Kinetics Asset Management) (2005 to present); KBD Securities, LLC (2005 to present); Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC (2005 to present); Consensus Mining and Seigniorage Corporation (2022 to present); Chief Compliance Officer, Renn Fund, Inc. (2024 to present).
Jay H. Kessler (53) c/o Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Vice President, AML Officer, and Assistant Secretary	Indefinite/20 years	General Counsel, Horizon Kinetics LLC (including Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (an SEC-registered investment adviser) (2000 to present), Chief Compliance Officer, Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (2015 to 2017), Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC (2000 to present), KBD Securities LLC (2000 to present); FRMO Corp. (2014 to present); RENN Fund, Inc. (2017 to present); Vice-President and General Counsel, Consensus Mining and Seigniorage Corporation (2022 to present).

Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for oversight of the Funds and Portfolios rests with the Board of Directors of the Company and Board of Trustees of the Trust, respectively. The Trust, on behalf of each Portfolio, has engaged the Adviser to manage the Portfolios on a day-to-day basis. The Boards are responsible for overseeing the Adviser and other service providers in the operations of the Portfolios in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, applicable provisions of state and other laws and the Company’s Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and the Trust’s Declaration of Trust and By-laws. The Boards meet concurrently in-person at regularly scheduled meetings four times each year. In addition, the Boards may hold special in-person or telephonic meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may arise or require action between regular meetings. The Independent Directors/Trustees have also engaged independent legal counsel to assist them in performing their oversight responsibility. The Independent Directors/Trustees meet with their independent legal counsel in-person during each quarterly in-person board meeting. As described below, the Boards have established an Audit Committee and a Pricing Committee, and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time to assist them in fulfilling their oversight responsibilities.

The Boards have appointed Peter B. Doyle, an interested Director/Trustee, to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman’s role is to preside at all meetings of the Boards and to act as liaison with the Trust’s and Company’s service providers, counsel and other Directors/Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by each Board from time to time. The Boards do not have a

lead independent Director/Trustee. Each Board has determined that the Board’s leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees of Directors/Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight.

The Portfolios, and also the Funds, are subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. Risk oversight forms part of each Board’s general oversight of the Portfolios and Funds and is addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. Day-to-day risk management functions are subsumed within the responsibilities of the Adviser and other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), which carry out the Portfolios’ and Funds’ investment management and business affairs. The Adviser and other service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various events or circumstances that give rise to risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. The Adviser and other service providers have their own independent interests in risk management, and their policies and methods of risk management will depend on their functions and business models. Each Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Portfolios and Funds or to develop processes and controls to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. The Boards require senior officers of the Company and Trust, including the President, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer, and the Adviser, to report to the full Boards on a variety of matters at regular and special meetings of the Boards, including matters relating to risk management. The Boards and the Audit Committee also receive regular reports from the Company’s/Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm on internal control and financial reporting matters. The Boards also receive reports from certain of the Company’s/Trust’s other primary service providers on a periodic or regular basis, including the Company’s/Trust’s custodian, distributor and administrator. The Boards may, at any time and in their discretion, change the manner in which they conduct risk oversight.

Board Committees

The Boards have two standing committees as described below:

Audit Committee		
<u>Members</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u># of Meetings during Past Fiscal Year</u>
James M. Breen Joseph E. Breslin Douglas Cohen, CPA* William J. Graham Steven T. Russell	Responsible for advising the full Board with respect to accounting, auditing and financial matters affecting the Funds/Portfolios.	The Committee met two times during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Pricing Committee

<u>Members</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u># of Meetings during Past Fiscal Year</u>
James M. Breen Joseph E. Breslin* Douglas Cohen, CPA William J. Graham Steven T. Russell	Responsible for (1) monitoring the valuation of the Portfolios' securities and other investments; and (2) as required by the Portfolios' valuation policies, when the full Board is not in session, overseeing the fair value determination of illiquid and other holdings by the Portfolios' valuation designee, which determinations shall be reported to the full Board.	The Committee met two times during the year ended December 31, 2025.

* Designates the Chairperson of the respective Committee.

Board Interest in the Funds

As of December 31, 2025, the Directors/Trustees owned the following amounts in the Funds and in all of the Funds/Portfolios overseen by the Directors/Trustees:

Name of Director/Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds/Portfolios Overseen by Director/Trustee
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INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS/TRUSTEES

Steven T. Russell	Internet Fund	None	None
	Global Fund	None	
	Paradigm Fund	None	
	Small Cap Opportunities Fund	None	
	Market Opportunities Fund	None	
	Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	None	
Douglas Cohen, CPA	Internet Fund	None	Over \$100,000
	Global Fund	None	
	Paradigm Fund	\$10,001-\$50,000	
	Small Cap Opportunities Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Market Opportunities Fund	None	
	Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	None	
William J. Graham	Internet Fund	None	Over \$100,000
	Global Fund	None	
	Paradigm Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$50,001 - \$100,000	
	Market Opportunities Fund	None	
	Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	None	

Name of Director/Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds/Portfolios Overseen by Director/Trustee
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INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS/TRUSTEES

Joseph E. Breslin	Internet Fund	None	Over \$100,000
	Global Fund	None	
	Paradigm Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Small Cap Opportunities Fund	None	
	Market Opportunities Fund	\$50,001 - \$100,000	
	Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	None	
James M. Breen	Internet Fund	None	None
	Global Fund	None	
	Paradigm Fund	None	
	Small Cap Opportunities Fund	None	
	Market Opportunities Fund	None	
	Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	None	

Name of Director/Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds/Portfolios Overseen by Director/Trustee
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INTERESTED DIRECTOR/TRUSTEE

Peter B. Doyle	Internet Fund	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
	Global Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Paradigm Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Small Cap Opportunities Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Market Opportunities Fund	Over \$100,000	
	Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	Over \$100,000	

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2024, for their service as Directors of the Company and Trustees of the Trust, the Independent Directors/Independent Trustees receive an aggregate fee of \$60,000 per year and \$3,750 per Board meeting attended, with an additional \$2,000 for each Pricing and/or Audit Committee meeting attended, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at such meetings. In addition, each Committee Chairman of the Company and the Trust (such as the Audit Committee or Pricing Committee) receives an additional fee of \$5,000 per year for his service as chairman.

The “interested persons” who serve as Directors of the Company or Trustees of the Trust receive no compensation for their service as Directors or Trustees. None of the executive officers receive compensation from the Funds or the Portfolios except the Company’s/Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer. The following table provides compensation information for the Directors/Trustees for the fiscal year-ended December 31, 2025.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation From Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund/Portfolio Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Directors/Trustees ⁽²⁾
Interested Director/Trustee				
Peter B. Doyle ⁽¹⁾	None	None	None	None
Independent Directors/Trustees				
Steven T. Russell	\$28,447	None	None	\$60,000
Douglas Cohen, CPA	\$30,982	None	None	\$65,000
William J. Graham	\$28,447	None	None	\$60,000
Joseph E. Breslin	\$28,516	None	None	\$65,000
James M. Breen	\$28,447	None	None	\$60,000

⁽¹⁾ “Interested person” as defined under the 1940 Act.

⁽²⁾ Includes compensation paid by Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

The following table provides the name and address of any person who owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund as of March 31, 2026 (a “principal shareholder”). A control person is one who owns beneficially either directly or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities

of a company or who acknowledges or asserts the existence of control. For all control persons that are companies, the parent company and jurisdiction under which the control person is organized is also provided.

The Internet Fund (*No Load Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC For The Exclusive Benefit Of Our Customers Attn Mutual Funds Dept 4th Fl 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	28.74%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C Fbo Customers Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	N/A	N/A	22.81%	Record

The Internet Fund (*Advisor Class A Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	American Enterprise Investment Services, Inc.	MN	27.92%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C Fbo Customers Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	25.97%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, NY 10004-1965	N/A	N/A	5.37%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith For the sole benefit of its customers 4800 Deer Lake Drive E Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	N/A	N/A	5.30%	Record
Raymond James & Assoc Inc. FBO RJ 880 Carillon Pkwy, St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	N/A	N/A	5.05%	Record

The Internet Fund (*Advisor Class C Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
RBC Capital Markets, LLC 60 S 6th St. Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	12.28%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC 250 Nicollet Mall Suite 1600 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7582	N/A	N/A	8.48%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. 707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	8.20%	Record

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
LPL Financial LLC Omnibus Customer Accounts Attn: Mutual Fund Operations 4707 Executive Dr San Diego, CA 92121-3091	N/A	N/A	5.51%	Record

The Global Fund *(No Load Shares)*

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC For The Exclusive Benefit Of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4th Fl 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	54.13%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C Fbo Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	N/A	N/A	17.72%	Record

The Global Fund *(Advisor Class A Shares)*

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC 707 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.	MN	57.25%	Record
LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Lindsay O'Toole 4707 Executive Dr. San Diego, CA 92121-3091	N/A	N/A	5.39%	Record

The Global Fund *(Advisor Class C Shares)*

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC 707 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.	MN	65.58%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC C. Brian Carlin Pers Rep David J Land Estate 250 Nicollet Mall Suite 1600 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7582	N/A	N/A	5.84%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC 250 Nicollet Mall Suite 1600 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7582	N/A	N/A	5.28%	Record

The Paradigm Fund *(No Load Shares)*

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
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National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn Mutual Funds Dept 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	37.83%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	N/A	N/A	26.99%	Record

The Paradigm Fund (*Advisor Class A Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	20.82%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	N/A	N/A	11.56%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, NY 10004-1901	N/A	N/A	10.35%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith For the Sole Benefit of its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Drive E Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	N/A	N/A	8.65%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd 4th Fl Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	N/A	N/A	6.00%	Record
UBS WM USA 1000 Harbor Boulevard, 8th Floor Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	N/A	N/A	5.65%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC 707 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	5.59%	Record

The Paradigm Fund (*Advisor Class C Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Ameriprise Financial Services LLC. 702 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	9.61%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	6.83%	Record
RBC Capital Markets, LLC Mary L.A. Stanton Sole Ttee Ardinger Mrtl Tr Frisco, TX 75033-2854	N/A	N/A	6.59%	Record

The Paradigm Fund (*Institutional Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Customer Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	27.61%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	25.19%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza Floor 12 New York, NY 10004-1932	N/A	N/A	8.84%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customer 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	6.16%	Record

The Small Cap Opportunities Fund (*No Load Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC for the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4th Fl 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	62.25%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C Fbo Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	N/A	N/A	16.63%	Record
LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Lindsay O'Toole 4707 Executive Dr. San Diego, CA 92121-3091	N/A	N/A	7.51%	Record

The Small Cap Opportunities Fund (*Advisor Class A Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Pershing, LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	N/A	N/A	16.76%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services LLC. 702 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	16.35%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Acct For The Exclusive Benefit of Customer 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	15.93%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C Fbo Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	N/A	N/A	11.86%	Record
UBS WM USA 1000 Harbor Boulevard, 8th Floor Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	N/A	N/A	8.81%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza Floor 12 New York, NY 10004-1932	N/A	N/A	6.38%	Record

The Small Cap Opportunities Fund (*Advisor Class C Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC	DE	46.80%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC 707 2nd Avenue S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	24.87%	Record
LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Attention Lindsay O Toole 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	N/A	N/A	6.61%	Record

The Small Cap Opportunities Fund (*Institutional Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
UBS WM USA 1000 Harbor Boulevard, 8th Floor Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	UBS Americas Inc.	DE	39.70%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	N/A	N/A	14.70%	Record

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC for the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4th Fl 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	N/A	N/A	12.54%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	10.71%	Record
Pershing, LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	N/A	N/A	10.00%	Record

The Market Opportunities Fund (*No Load Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn: Mutual Fund Dept., 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	42.82%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	39.16%	Record

The Market Opportunities Fund (*Advisor Class A Shares*)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	29.67%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	12.61%	Record
Pershing, LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	N/A	N/A	9.31%	Record
LPL Financial Omnibus Customer Account Attention Lindsay O Toole 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	N/A	N/A	8.77%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC 707 2nd Avenue S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	N/A	N/A	8.61%	Record

The Market Opportunities Fund (Advisor Class C Shares)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
RBC Capital Markets LLC Katherine H. Provick, Trustee Katherine H. Provick Rev Trust 470 Park Avenue South, 3 rd Floor New York, NY 10016-6819	N/A	N/A	18.55%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC James Grunebaum 470 Park Avenue South, 3 rd Floor New York, NY 10016-6819	N/A	N/A	10.20%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	N/A	N/A	9.31%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	N/A	N/A	7.69%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC 250 Nicollet Mall Suite 1600 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7582	N/A	N/A	6.58%	Record

The Market Opportunities Fund (Institutional Class Shares)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	46.24%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn: Mutual Fund Dept., 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	N/A	N/A	24.25%	Record

The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund (No Load Shares)

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	42.85%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	39.16%	Record

Management Ownership

As of March 31, 2026, the Directors and officers of the Company as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Funds of each Fund Class, with the exception of the No Load Class of the Global Fund, Paradigm Fund, Small Cap Opportunities Fund, and Market Opportunities Fund. As of March 31, 2026, the Directors and officers of the Company as a group owned approximately 3.93%, 6.61%, 6.52%, and 6.40%, of the

outstanding shares of the No Load Class of Global Fund, Paradigm Fund, Small Cap Opportunities Fund, and Market Opportunities Fund, respectively.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Trust, on behalf of the Portfolios, has delegated the voting of portfolio securities to the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts, including the Portfolios, for which the Adviser has voting discretion. Pursuant to these policies and procedures, the Adviser's guiding principles in voting proxies is to ensure that the manner in which proxies are voted is in the best interest of its clients and the value of the investment. To this end, an independent third party proxy service, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), has been retained by the Adviser for their fundamental research on the proxy question and subsequent recommendations. Proxies are voted by ISS in accordance with their proxy voting guidelines with the intent of serving the best interests of the Adviser's clients.

ISS will inform the Adviser's proxy administrator of any proxies that do not fall within the adopted guidelines. The Adviser's proxy administrator will send the proxies in question to the relevant Portfolio's portfolio manager for review, documentation of vote rationale, and signature. In the event the designated portfolio manager is unavailable, the proxy will be forwarded to the Chief Investment Strategist for execution.

ISS also updates and revises the Guidelines on a periodic basis, and the revisions are reviewed by the Adviser to determine whether they are consistent with the Adviser's guiding principles. ISS also assists the Adviser in the proxy voting process by providing operational, recordkeeping and reporting services.

The Adviser is responsible for reviewing its relationship with ISS and for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of the various services provided by ISS. The Adviser may hire other service providers to replace or supplement ISS with respect to any of the services the Adviser currently receives from ISS.

The Adviser has implemented procedures that are intended to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions. These procedures include the Adviser's use of ISS as an independent third party and a review and approval process for individual decisions that do not follow ISS recommendations.

More Information

Each Portfolio's actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request by calling toll-free at 1-800-930-3828 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available on the Funds' website at www.kineticsfunds.com or by calling toll-free at 1-800-930-3828 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

Investment Adviser

The Board of the Trustees of the Trust, on behalf of each Portfolio, approved advisory contracts (collectively, the "Advisory Agreement") with Kinetics. The Advisory Agreement continues on a year-to-year basis provided that specific approval is voted at least annually by the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolios, as applicable. In either event, it must also be approved by a majority of the Trustees of the Portfolios who are neither parties to the Advisory Agreement nor "interested persons" of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Adviser's investment decisions are made subject to the direction and supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolios. Ultimate decisions as to a Portfolio's investment policies are made by the Portfolio's officers and the Board of Trustees/Directors.

Under the Advisory Agreement, Kinetics furnishes investment advice to the Portfolios by continuously reviewing the securities portfolios and recommending to the Portfolios to what extent securities should be purchased or sold. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser:

- (1) renders research, statistical and advisory services to the Portfolios;
- (2) makes specific recommendations based on the Portfolios' investment requirements; and
- (3) pays the salaries of those of the Portfolios' employees who may be officers or directors or employees of the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement for each Portfolio is available in the Portfolios' Form N-CSR for the period ended June 30, 2025.

Advisory Fees

The Investment Adviser conducts investment research and supervision for each Portfolio and is responsible for the purchase and sale of securities for each Portfolio. For the above advisory services, except with respect to the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio, each Portfolio has agreed to pay to Kinetics an annual fee of 1.25% of each Portfolio's average daily net assets. All fees are computed on the average daily closing NAV of the Portfolios and are payable monthly. Advisory fees are subsequently allocated to the Funds based on each Fund's respective interest in the corresponding Portfolio. Effective as of April 30, 2023, the Investment Adviser has agreed to reduce the management fee for the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio from 1.25% to 1.00%. Additionally, effective as of April 30, 2023, the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive 0.75% of the 1.00% management fee for the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio through April 30, 2027.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the advisory fees payable to the Adviser that were allocated to the Funds were as follows:

Advisory Fees ⁽¹⁾	2025	2024	2023
The Internet Fund	\$ 4,228,093	\$ 3,259,047	\$ 2,024,221
The Global Fund	\$ 795,518	\$ 379,531	\$ 302,272
The Paradigm Fund	\$ 16,269,402	\$ 13,022,350	\$ 10,675,542
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 6,418,987	\$ 4,337,380	\$ 4,330,935
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 3,860,478	\$ 2,121,973	\$ 1,582,609
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	\$ 38,618	\$ 33,081	\$ 149,673

⁽¹⁾ Fees reflect Master Portfolio level expenses allocated to the Feeder Funds.

The Investment Adviser has voluntarily agreed to waive advisory fees allocated to the Funds and to reimburse Fund expenses in order to keep total annual Fund operating expenses at a certain percentage for each Fund, as

described in the Prospectuses. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, Kinetics waived advisory fees and reimbursed other Fund expenses in the following amounts:

Waiver and Reimbursements	2025		2024		2023	
	Advisory Fee Waiver	Expense Reimbursements	Advisory Fee Waiver	Expense Reimbursements	Advisory Fee Waiver	Expense Reimbursements
The Internet Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Global Fund	\$ 280,410	\$ 0	\$ 198,353	\$ 0	\$ 178,171	\$ 0
The Paradigm Fund	\$ (8,020)	\$ 0	\$ 174,303	\$ 0	\$ 355,617	\$ 0
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 100,143	\$ 0	\$ 164,624	\$ 0	\$ 261,281	\$ 0
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 849,511	\$ 0	\$ 549,141	\$ 0	\$ 457,854	\$ 0
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	\$ 37,540	\$ 0	\$ 52,698	\$ 0	\$ 81,659	\$ 0

Fees of the custodian, administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent are paid by the Funds or by the Portfolios or by the Funds and the Portfolios jointly, as more fully described below. The Funds and/or Portfolios pay all other expenses, including:

- fees and expenses of directors not affiliated with the Adviser;
- legal and accounting fees;
- interest, taxes, and brokerage commissions; and
- record keeping and the expense of operating its offices.

Portfolio Managers

Investment Professionals for the Adviser

Mr. Peter B. Doyle

Mr. Doyle serves as a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Internet Portfolio, Global Portfolio, Paradigm Portfolio, Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio, Market Opportunities Portfolio and Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Doyle as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	6	\$1,422.05	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	11	\$1576.36
Other Accounts	126	\$170.17	0	\$0

Mr. Steven Tuen

Mr. Tuen is a Co-Portfolio Manager for the Global Portfolio and a member of the investment team for the Internet Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Tuen as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$4.07	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Mr. Steven Bregman

Mr. Bregman serves as the Co-Portfolio Manager for the Paradigm Portfolio and as a member of the investment teams of the Internet Portfolio, Global Portfolio, Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio and Market Opportunities Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Bregman as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	4	\$1399	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	11	\$1103.62
Other Accounts	1,084	\$1,242.53	2	\$0.67

Mr. James Davolos

Mr. Davolos is the Co-Portfolio Manager for the Internet Portfolio, Global Portfolio, Paradigm Portfolio, Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio and Market Opportunities Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Davolos as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	3	\$1379.32	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	1	\$48.71
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Mr. Matthew Houk

Mr. Houk serves as a Co-Portfolio Manager for the Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Houk as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$193.86	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	5	\$1.02	2	\$4.64

Mr. Brandon Colavita

Mr. Colavita serves as a Co-Portfolio Manager for the Internet Portfolio and Market Opportunities Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Colavita as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$18.77	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

Mr. Darryl Monasebian

Mr. Monasebian serves as a Co-Portfolio Manager for the Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Monasebian as of December 31, 2025:

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in Millions)
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

As of December 31, 2025, the Portfolio Managers that are responsible for the day-to-day management of each of the Portfolios beneficially owned shares of the Funds as shown below.

Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds Beneficially Owned

- A. None
- B. \$1-\$10,000
- C. \$10,001-\$50,000
- D. \$50,001-\$100,000
- E. \$100,001-\$500,000
- F. \$500,001-\$1,000,000
- G. Over \$1,000,000

Name of Fund							
	Peter B. Doyle	Steven Tuen	James Davolos	Matthew Houk	Steven Bregman	Darryl Monasebian	Brandon Colavita
Internet Fund	E.	B.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Global Fund	G.	B.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Paradigm Fund	G.	D.	E.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Small Cap Opportunities Fund	G.	A.	D.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Market Opportunities Fund	G.	C.	E.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	E.	A.	A.	A.	A.	C.	A.

Compensation

Portfolio Managers are compensated with a base salary and bonus. The base salary is a fixed amount. Bonuses are subjective and are not tied to performance of the Funds, but instead are based on the overall contribution to the Adviser. The Portfolio Managers also have access to a 401(k) retirement plan. Additionally, certain Portfolio Managers are also equity owners of the Adviser.

Material Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser's portfolio managers are responsible for managing one or more of the Portfolios, as well as other accounts. A portfolio manager may manage a separate account or other pooled investment vehicle that may have a materially higher or lower fee arrangement than the Portfolio or that may have a performance fee arrangement. The side-by-side management of these accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross trading, the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. In addition, while portfolio managers generally only manage accounts with similar investment strategies, it is possible that due to varying investment restrictions among accounts and for other reasons that certain investments could be made for some accounts and not others or conflicting investment positions could be taken among accounts. The Adviser has a fiduciary responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The Adviser seeks to provide best execution of all securities transactions and aggregates and then allocates securities to client accounts in a fair and timely manner. To this end, the Adviser has developed compliance policies and procedures that seek to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interest that may arise from side-by-side management of accounts, which include allocation and aggregation policies.

The Adviser and certain of its management personnel have relationships or arrangements that may be material to the advisory business of the Adviser or to investors in the products and accounts managed by the Adviser and that present potential or actual conflicts of interest. The Adviser seeks to address these potential conflicts of interest through the adoption of various policies and procedures, which include both electronic and physical safeguards. Texas Pacific Land Corporation ("TPL") and Miami International Holdings Inc. ("MIAX"), both of which are public companies whose shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange, are significant portfolio holdings in many of the advisory accounts managed by the Adviser, including the Funds. To the extent the Adviser's policies and procedures prevent the Adviser from trading in certain securities (e.g., TPL or MIAX stock or the stock of a company that has a material business relationship with TPL or MIAX) for a client account during certain periods of time, the account and its performance could be negatively impacted. Furthermore, Adviser personnel, including personnel who are or may be involved in the management of the Funds and other advisory accounts managed by the Adviser, have personal investments in TPL and/or MIAX stock or the stock of a company that has a material business relationship with TPL and/or MIAX. These personal investments may also present potential or actual conflicts of interest. The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics governing the manner in which employees may engage in personal securities transactions. The Code requires employees to periodically report their personal holdings and to preclear personal securities transactions. The personal holding information and preclearance requests are reviewed by the Adviser's compliance personnel.

Shareholder Servicing

The Adviser has entered into shareholder servicing agreements with the Funds under which the Adviser may perform, or arrange for others to perform, certain shareholder servicing functions. The Adviser has entered into written agreements with shareholder servicing agents that perform shareholder services on behalf of their clients who own shares of the Funds. For these shareholder servicing functions, the Adviser and/or shareholder servicing agents are entitled to receive an annual shareholder servicing fee in the amount of 0.25% of the average daily net assets for each of the No-Load Class and Advisor Class A shares of the Fund and 0.20% of the average daily net assets of the Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse a portion of the shareholder servicing fee with respect to the Institutional Class in excess of 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Institutional Class until at least April 30, 2027. The Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay additional compensation from time to time, out of their respective assets and not as an additional charge to the Funds, to selected shareholder servicing agents and other persons in connection with providing services to shareholders of the Funds. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Funds paid shareholder servicing fees as follows:

Shareholder Servicing Fees	2025	2024	2023
The Internet Fund	\$ 845,383	\$ 651,656	\$ 404,788
The Global Fund	\$ 159,104	\$ 75,923	\$ 60,455
The Paradigm Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,088,255	\$ 2,362,045	\$ 1,941,999
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,228,086	\$ 833,891	\$ 827,469
The Market Opportunities Fund ⁽³⁾	\$ 750,426	\$ 411,745	\$ 307,154
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 38,577	\$ 32,540	\$ 33,641

⁽¹⁾ The Adviser waived shareholder servicing fees in the amount of \$492,603, \$404,262, and \$351,214, for the Institutional Class of the Paradigm Fund for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 respectively.

⁽²⁾ The Adviser waived shareholder servicing fees in the amount of \$166,931, \$99,009, and \$115,286 for the Institutional Class of the Small Cap Opportunities Fund for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 respectively.

⁽³⁾ The Adviser waived shareholder servicing fees in the amount of \$65,070, \$37,551, and \$28,278 for the Institutional Class of the Market Opportunities Fund for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, 2023 respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ The Adviser waived shareholder servicing fees in the amount of \$0, \$0, and \$0 for the Institutional Class of the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 respectively. Effective as of the close of business on November 18, 2022, Advisor Class A, Advisor Class C and Institutional Class shares in the Multi-Disciplinary Fund were converted into No Load Class shares.

Administrative Services

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as Administrator of the Funds. The Administrator is entitled to receive annual fees, payable monthly, based on each Fund’s average net assets. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the aggregate amounts payable by the Funds to Fund Services (including amounts payable by the Portfolios and allocated to the Funds) for administrative services were as follows:

Administrative Services Fees⁽¹⁾	2025	2024	2023
The Internet Fund	\$ 76,184	\$ 158,341	\$ 108,089
The Global Fund	\$ 16,229	\$ 30,264	\$ 31,185
The Paradigm Fund	\$ 299,172	\$ 441,114	\$ 523,078
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 115,294	\$ 162,194	\$ 230,825
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 70,394	\$ 92,818	\$ 92,994
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	\$ 3,329	\$ 12,280	\$ 21,906

⁽¹⁾ Fees reflect Feeder Fund level expenses as well as Master Portfolio level expenses allocated to the Feeder Funds.

Fund Services also serves as the Funds’ accountant and transfer agent. As such, Fund Services provides certain shareholder services and record management services and acts as the Portfolios’ dividend disbursement agent.

Administrative services include, but are not limited to, providing office space, equipment, telephone facilities, various personnel, including clerical and supervisory, and computers, as is necessary or beneficial to:

- establish and maintain shareholders’ accounts and records,
- process purchase and redemption transactions,
- process automatic investments of client account cash balances,
- answer routine client inquiries regarding the Portfolios,
- assist clients in changing dividend options,
- account designations, and addresses, and
- providing such other services as the Portfolios may reasonably request.

Distributor

Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC, 470 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, is the distributor of the Funds' shares. KFD is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and an affiliate of the Adviser.

The Distributor was paid the following commissions on sales of Advisor Class A shares during the last three fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023:

Fund	2025	2024	2023
The Internet Fund	\$ 15,386	\$ 7,429	\$ 0
The Global Fund	\$ 14,280	\$ 3,910	\$ 0
The Paradigm Fund	\$ 256,749	\$ 240,177	\$ 60,264
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 71,582	\$ 10,676	\$ 10,007
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 82,340	\$ 11,913	\$ 5,415
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

⁽¹⁾ Effective as of the close of business on November 18, 2022, Advisor Class A shares in the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund were converted into No Load Class shares.

The Distributor retained approximately the following commissions on sales of Advisor Class A shares during the last three fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023:

Fund	2025	2024	2023
The Internet Fund	\$ 2,159	\$ 1,022	\$ 0
The Global Fund	\$ 1,444	\$ 407	\$ 0
The Paradigm Fund	\$ 34,347	\$ 31,517	\$ 6,833
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 7,302	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,666
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 11,493	\$ 1,417	\$ 600
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

⁽¹⁾ Effective as of the close of business on November 18, 2022, Advisor Class A shares in the Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund were converted into No Load Class shares.

The following table shows all sales charges, commissions and other compensation received by KFD directly or indirectly from the Funds during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Fund	Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions⁽¹⁾	Compensation on Redemption and Repurchase	Brokerage Commissions in Connection with Fund Transactions	Other Compensation⁽²⁾
The Internet Fund	\$ 2,159	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Global Fund	\$ 1,444	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Paradigm Fund	\$ 34,347	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 7,302	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 11,493	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

- (1) Represents amounts received from front-end sales charges on Advisor Class A shares.
(2) Represents payments made under Distribution Plans (see “Distribution Plans” below.)

Distribution Plans

The Company, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted separate Distribution Plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 promulgated by the SEC pursuant to the 1940 Act (the “Plans”) for each of the Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C shares. Under the Plan for Advisor Class A, Advisor Class A shares may pay up to an annual rate of 0.50% of the average daily NAV of such shares to the Distributor or other qualified recipient under the Plan. Under the Plan for Advisor Class C, Advisor Class C shares may pay an annual rate of 0.75% of the average daily NAV of Advisor Class C shares to the Distributor. The Plans were adopted to facilitate the sale of a sufficient number of shares to allow the Funds to achieve economic viability.

The Plan for the Advisor Class A shares is a “reimbursement” Plan that provides the Company the ability to use assets of the Funds to reimburse KFD and other qualified recipients (*e.g.*, securities dealers, financial institutions and other industry professionals) for any expenses incurred in connection with any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of the Funds’ shares subject to the Plan up to 0.50% (currently limited to 0.25%) of average daily net assets. The Plan for Advisor Class C shares is a “compensation” type plan that provides the Company with the ability to use assets of the Funds to pay KFD and other qualified recipients (*e.g.*, securities dealers, financial institutions and other industry professionals) fees in the amount of 0.75% of average daily net assets to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of the Funds’ shares subject to the Plan.

Activities covered by the Plans include:

- the advertising and marketing of shares of the Funds covered by the Plans;
- preparing, printing, and distributing Prospectuses and sales literature to prospective shareholders, brokers, or administrators; and
- implementing and operating the Plans.

The Plans must be renewed annually by the Board of Directors, including a majority of the Directors who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plans (as used in this section, “Independent Directors”), with votes cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. As long as the Plans are in effect, the Independent Directors must select and nominate other Independent Directors.

The Plans and any related agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval by a majority of the Funds’ outstanding shares covered by the Plans. All material amendments to the Plans or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of the Independent Directors, with votes cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

KFD is required to report in writing to the Board of Directors, at least quarterly, on the amounts and purpose of any payments made under the Plans. KFD is also required to furnish the Board of Directors with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board of Directors to make an informed determination of whether the Plans should be continued.

Pursuant to the Plans, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C shares accrued the following fees:

Advisor Class A shares

12b-1 Fees	2025
The Internet Fund	\$10,167
The Global Fund	\$8,950
The Paradigm Fund	\$632,677
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$63,130
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$54,056

Advisor Class C shares

12b-1 Fees	2025
The Internet Fund	\$25,758
The Global Fund	\$44,285
The Paradigm Fund	\$627,620
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$86,829
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$103,146

These amounts were accrued and paid to broker-dealers as compensation for distribution services. No payments pursuant to the Plans were made by the Funds for advertising, printing or mailing Prospectuses, or interest or other carrying or finance charges.

Custodian

U.S. Bank N.A. (“U.S. Bank”), with principal offices at 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212 is custodian for the securities and cash of the Portfolios. Under a Custody Agreement with the Portfolios, U.S. Bank holds the Portfolios’ assets in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. U.S. Bank receives annual fees based on each Portfolio’s average net assets.

U.S. Bank also serves as custodian of the securities and cash held by the Funds pursuant to a Custody Agreement under which U.S. Bank is responsible for the safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties.

Securities Lending

U.S. Bank serves as securities lending agent for the Portfolios and in that role administers the Portfolios’ securities lending program pursuant to the terms of a Securities Lending Agreement entered into between the Portfolios and U.S. Bank.

Each Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers by entering directly into lending arrangements with such broker-dealers or indirectly through repurchase agreements with respect to no more than 33 1/3% of the total assets of each Portfolio (including any collateral posted) or 50% of the total assets of each Portfolio (excluding any collateral posted). Securities lending and repurchase transactions will be fully collateralized at all

times with cash and/or short-term debt obligations. The Portfolios receive interest on the collateral received as well as a fee for the securities loaned.

The table below sets forth, for each Fund's most recently completed fiscal year, the income from securities lending activities from the Fund's corresponding Portfolio, as well as the fees and/or compensation earned.

	The Internet Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	The Global Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	The Paradigm Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	The Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	The Market Opportunities Portfolio ⁽¹⁾
Gross income from securities lending activities:	\$262,763	\$30,535	\$1,171,109	\$594,526	\$227,170
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split:	(\$31,383)	(\$31,136)	(\$57,461)	(\$19,876)	(\$17,974)
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service that are not included in the revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Administrative fees not included in revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rebates (paid to borrower):	(\$105,849)	(\$14,857)	(\$883,807)	(\$495,144)	(\$137,307)
Other fees not included in revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities:	(\$137,231)	(\$17,992)	(\$941,268)	(\$515,020)	(\$155,281)
Net income from securities lending activities:	\$125,531	\$12,543	\$229,841	\$79,506	\$71,889

⁽¹⁾ These Funds reflect securities lending activity at the corresponding Portfolio and the corresponding Cayman Subsidiary.

Codes of Ethics

The Company, Kinetics and KFD have each adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that permits investment personnel subject to the particular Code of Ethics to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolios, for their own accounts.

Valuation of Shares

Shares of the Funds are sold on a continual basis at the NAV per share next computed, plus any applicable sales charge, following acceptance of an order by the Funds. The Funds' NAV per share for the purpose of pricing purchase and redemption orders is determined at the close of normal trading (currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. The NYSE is closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Day, Washington's Birthday/President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Equity securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on the securities principal exchange. If there is no sales price, a security is valued at the last reported bid price. Securities that are listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market Inc. are valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price (“NOCP”), and if no NOCP is available, then at the last reported bid price. In the event market quotations are not readily available or if events occur that may materially affect the value of a particular security between the time trading ends on a particular security and the close of regular trading on the NYSE, “fair value” will be determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The Portfolios may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the NAV of the Portfolios’ shares.

Futures, options on futures and swap contracts that are listed or traded on a national securities exchange, commodities exchange, contract market or over-the-counter markets and that are freely transferable will be valued at the composite price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes (“NBBO”). NBBO consists of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across any of the exchanges on which an option is quoted thus providing a view across the entire U.S. options marketplace. Composite option pricing calculates the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded. If a composite price is not available, then a quote provided by one of the authorized pricing vendors would be used. If neither a composite price or quote from an authorized pricing provider is available, and it is the day of expiration or post-expiration, expiring options will be priced at intrinsic value. Non-exchange traded options also will be valued at the mean between the last bid and asked quotations. Securities which have no public market and all other assets of the Portfolios are considered at such value as the Investment Adviser, as valuation designee, may determine in good faith, in accordance with the Portfolios’ valuation procedures as adopted by the Adviser and approved by the Trust’s Board of Trustees and the Company’s Board of Directors.

Debt obligations (including convertible securities) that are either investment grade or below investment grade and irrespective of days to maturity are valued at evaluated mean by one of the authorized third party pricing agents which rely on various valuation methodologies such as matrix pricing and other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. Certain instruments such as repurchase agreements, demand notes, and money market mutual funds are traded at cost and there are no market values available for those instruments from third parties. Those instruments are priced at cost. Debt securities that are not priced by an independent third party pricing agent shall be valued (a) at the last sale price if such last sale occurred within the previous five business days, and (b) if there was no sale price during the previous five business days, at the average of the bids, or the sole bid if there is only one. Debt securities and other securities which, in the judgment of the Investment Adviser, do not properly represent the value of a security will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Investment Adviser, as valuation designee, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Investment Adviser and approved by the Trust’s Board of Trustees and the Company’s Board of Directors.

Trading in foreign securities may be completed at times when the NYSE is closed. In computing the NAV of each Fund and each Portfolio, the value of a foreign security is determined as of the close of trading on the foreign exchange on which it is principally traded or as of the scheduled close of trading on the NYSE, whichever is earlier, at the closing sales prices provided by approved pricing services or other alternate sources. In the absence of sales, the last available closing bid will be used. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Investment Adviser, as valuation designee. Values of foreign securities are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars on the basis of the foreign currency exchange rates, as provided by an independent pricing service or reporting agency, generally prior to the close of the NYSE. Occasionally, events affecting the value of foreign securities and such exchange rates occur between the time at which they are determined and the close of the NYSE, which events would not be reflected in the computation of a Portfolio’s NAV. If events materially affecting the value of such securities or currency exchange rates occur during such time period, the securities will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Investment Adviser, as valuation designee, under the oversight of the Trust’s Board of Trustees and the Company’s Board of Directors.

The NAV per share of each Class of shares of a Fund is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the Fund plus any cash or other assets attributable to that Class (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses attributable to that Class) by the total number of shares of that Class outstanding at such time, as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{(Value of Assets of the Class) - (Liabilities of the Class)}}{\text{Shares Outstanding of the Class}} = \text{NAV per share}$$

Portfolio Holdings Information

The Company, on behalf of the Funds, and the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolios, maintain policies and procedures relating to selective disclosure of portfolio holdings (“Portfolio Holdings Policies”) that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Funds and the Portfolios. These Portfolio Holdings Policies have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on behalf of the Funds and the Board of Trustees of the Trust on behalf of the Portfolios. Disclosure of the Funds’/Portfolios’ complete holdings is required to be made twice each fiscal year on Form N-CSR (with respect to each annual and semi-annual period) and twice each fiscal year on Form N-PORT (with respect to the first and third quarters of the Portfolios’ fiscal year). These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Under the Portfolio Holdings Policies, neither the Company/Trust nor any representative of the Company/Trust may solicit or accept any compensation or other consideration in connection with Portfolio Holdings.

The Adviser only discloses information concerning securities held by the Funds and the Portfolios under the following circumstances:

- twenty calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter, the Adviser may post (a) the top twenty (20) securities held by each Fund/Portfolio and their respective percentage of the Portfolio on the Company’s website, (b) the top five (5) performing and the bottom five (5) performing securities held by each of the Trust’s Portfolios, and (c) for Portfolios that primarily invest in derivatives, cash and fixed income instruments, the top ten (10) derivative and top ten (10) fixed income holdings, along with their respective percentage of net assets in each Portfolio; and
- as required by the federal securities laws, the Fund/Portfolio will disclose portfolio holdings in their applicable regulatory filings, including shareholder reports, reports on Forms N-CSR and N-PORT or such other filings, reports or disclosure documents as the applicable regulatory authorities may require.

Portfolio holdings information that is not filed with the SEC or posted on the Company’s website may be provided to third parties only if the third party recipients are required to keep all portfolio holdings information confidential and are prohibited from trading on the information they receive. Disclosure to such third parties must be approved in advance by the Company’s/Trust’s or Adviser’s President. The Administrator is responsible for portfolio holdings disclosure to third party service providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other similar services for the Funds/Portfolios, as well as rating and ranking organizations, which will generally be permitted; however, information may be disclosed to other third parties (including, without limitation, individuals, institutional investors, and intermediaries that sell shares of a Fund/Portfolio) only upon approval by the Company’s/Trust’s or Adviser’s President, who must first determine that the Fund/Portfolio has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. In general, each recipient of non-public portfolio holdings information must sign a confidentiality and non-trading agreement, although this requirement will not apply when the recipient is otherwise subject to a duty of confidentiality. In accordance with the policy, the identity of those recipients who receive non-public portfolio holdings information on an ongoing basis is as follows: the Trust’s Adviser, the Company’s/Trust’s transfer agent and Administrator – U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, the Company’s/Trust’s

independent registered public accounting firm, the Company's/Trust's custodian, the Company's/Trust's legal counsel and the Company's/Trust's proxy voting service. Such holdings are released on conditions of confidentiality, which include appropriate trading prohibitions. "Conditions of confidentiality" include confidentiality terms included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody services provided by financial institutions). Portfolio holdings may also be provided earlier to shareholders and their agents who receive redemptions in kind that reflect a pro rata allocation of all securities held in the portfolio. Third party providers of custodial or accounting services to the Funds may release non-public portfolio holdings information of a Fund/Portfolio only with the permission of the Administrator. From time to time portfolio holdings information may be provided to broker-dealers solely in connection with a Fund/Portfolio seeking portfolio securities trading suggestions. In providing this information, reasonable precautions, including limitations on the scope of the portfolio holdings information disclosed, are taken to avoid any potential misuse of the disclosed information.

The Company's/Trust's Portfolio Holdings Policies set forth the third parties who receive portfolio holdings information pursuant to ongoing arrangements. Furthermore, the Portfolio Holdings Policies can only be revised by Board approval. The Board will be notified by the Adviser and the Administrator if disclosures are made concerning the Company's/Trust's portfolio holdings in contravention of the Company's/Trust's Portfolio Holdings Policies.

In determining the existence of a legitimate business purpose, and in order to ensure that the disclosure of the Company's/Trust's portfolio holdings is in the best interests of the Company's/Trust's shareholders, the following factors, and any additional relevant factors, shall be considered by the Company/Trust or its service providers when disclosing non-public portfolio holdings information to selected third parties: (1) whether the disclosure is consistent with the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws; and (2) avoidance of any conflicts of interest between the interests of the Company's/Trust's shareholders and the service providers.

Purchasing Shares

Shares of the Funds are sold in a continuous offering and may be purchased on any business day through authorized investment dealers or directly from the Funds. Shares of the Funds are sold at their NAV plus any applicable sales charge. Except for the Funds themselves (through KFD), only investment dealers that have an effective selling agreement with the Funds are authorized to sell shares of the Funds.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

The Funds have established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Funds' Distributor and transfer agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and completing a thorough review of all New Account Application Forms. The Funds will not transact business with any person or legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners, if applicable, cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

Offering Price of Advisor Class A Shares

A financial intermediary may offer Fund shares subject to variations in or elimination of the Fund sales charges (“variations”), provided such variations are described in the Funds’ Advisor Class Prospectus. All variations described in Appendix A – Financial Intermediary Sales Charge Variations (“Appendix A”) to the Funds’ Advisor Class Prospectus are applied by the identified financial intermediary. Sales charge variations may apply to purchases, sales, exchanges and reinvestments of Fund shares and a shareholder transacting in Fund shares through the financial intermediary identified on Appendix A to the Funds’ Advisor Class Prospectus should read the terms and conditions of Appendix A carefully. A variation that is specific to the financial intermediary is not applicable to shares held directly with the Funds or through another intermediary. Please consult the financial intermediary with respect to any variations listed on Appendix A to the Funds’ Advisor Class Prospectus.

Advisor Class A Shares of the Funds are sold with a maximum front-end sales charge of 5.75%. Using the NAV per share as of April 1, 2026, the maximum offering price of each Fund’s Advisor Class A Shares would be as follows:

Fund	Net Asset Value	Maximum Sales Charge	Offering Price to Public
The Internet Fund	\$79.17	5.75%	\$84.00
The Global Fund	\$16.80	5.75%	\$17.82
The Paradigm Fund	\$131.10	5.75%	\$139.10
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$185.78	5.75%	\$197.11
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$84.83	5.75%	\$90.01

The actual sales charge that is paid by an investor on the purchase of Advisor Class A Shares may differ slightly from the sales charge listed above or in the applicable Prospectus due to rounding in the calculations. Contact your broker or dealer for further information.

Advisor Class A Shares – Sales Load Waivers

You will not have to pay a sales charge on purchases of Advisor Class A shares if:

- You are an employee of a broker-dealer or agent that has a selling agreement with the Distributor;
- You buy Advisor Class A shares under a wrap program or other all-inclusive program offered by your broker-dealer or agent; or
- The sales charge is waived by a broker-dealer or agent who has entered into an agreement with the Distributor that allows for load-waived Class A shares purchases.

Please consult your broker-dealer or agent to determine whether you may be eligible for these waivers.

Employees, directors or trustees of the Adviser, KFD, the Company, the Trust or any of their affiliates, and members of the families (including parents, grandparents, siblings, spouses, children, and in-laws) of such entities’ employees, directors or trustees will also not have to pay a sales charge on Advisor Class A shares.

Advisor Class A Shares – Reducing the Sales Charge

Advisor Class A shares of the Funds are sold at their NAV plus a sales charge as described in the Prospectus. Shareholders can reduce the sales charge on purchases of Advisor Class A shares by:

- purchasing larger quantities of shares or putting a number of purchases together to obtain the discounts
- signing a 13-month *letter of intent*
- using the reinvestment privilege
- making concurrent purchases

Certain broker-dealers may reduce sales charges under certain circumstances. Consult your broker-dealer. For the variations applicable to shares offered through a financial intermediary, please see “Appendix A – Financial Intermediary Sales Charge Variations” in the Funds’ Advisor Class Prospectus.

Large Purchases and Quantity Discounts. As indicated in the applicable Prospectus, the more Advisor Class A shares a shareholder purchases, the smaller the sales charge per share. Shareholders who purchase \$1 million or more worth of Class A shares will pay no initial sales charge. If a shareholder purchases Advisor Class A shares on the same day as his or her spouse or children under 21, all such purchases will be combined in calculating the sales charges.

Also, if shareholders later purchase additional shares of a Fund, the purchases will be added together with the amount already invested in that Fund. For example, if a shareholder already owns shares of a Fund with a value at the current NAV of \$40,000 and subsequently purchases \$10,000 more of that same Fund at the current NAV, the sales charge on the additional purchase would be 4.75%, not 5.75% as shown in the Prospectus. At the time of purchasing additional purchases, shareholders should inform that Funds *in writing* that they already own Advisor Class A shares of the Fund.

Signing a Letter of Intent. If investors intend to purchase at least \$50,000 of Advisor Class A shares over the next 13 months, they should consider signing a *letter of intent* (“LOI”) to reduce the sales charge. A letter of intent includes a provision providing for the assessment of the sales charge for each purchase based on the amount you intend to purchase within the 13-month period. It also allows the custodian to hold the maximum sales charge (*i.e.*, 5.75%) in shares in escrow until the purchases are completed. The shares held in escrow in the investor’s account will be released when the 13-month period is over. If the investor does not purchase the amount stated in the letter of intent, the Fund will redeem the appropriate number of escrowed shares to cover the difference between the sales charge paid and the sales charge applicable to the individual purchases had the LOI not been in effect. Any remaining escrow shares will be released from escrow.

The letter of intent does not obligate the investor to purchase shares, but simply allows the investor to take advantage of the lower sales charge applicable to the total amount intended to be purchased. Any shares purchased within 90 days of the date you establish a letter of intent may be used as credit toward fulfillment of the letter of intent, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after that date. The investor’s prior trade prices will not be adjusted.

Reinvestment Privilege. If Advisor Class A shares of any of the Funds have been redeemed, the investor has a one-time right, within 60 days, to reinvest the redemption proceeds at the next-determined NAV without any sales charge. Shareholders should inform the Funds, *in writing*, that they are reinvesting so that they will not be overcharged.

Concurrent Purchases. Another way to reduce the sales charge is to combine purchases made at the same time in a Fund and one or more other funds offered by the Company that apply sales charges. For example, if an investor invests \$30,000 in Advisor Class A shares of one of the Funds, and \$70,000 in Advisor Class A shares of another Fund offered by the Company, the sales charge would be lower. Investors should inform the Funds *in writing* about the concurrent purchases so that they will not be overcharged.

Broker-Dealer Purchases. Purchases of Advisor Class A shares may be made with no initial sales charge (i) by an investment adviser, broker or financial planner, provided arrangements are pre-approved through an existing agreement between the investment adviser, broker or financial planner and the Fund's distributor, and purchases are placed through an omnibus account with the Fund; (ii) by clients of such investment adviser or financial planner who place trades for their own accounts, if such accounts are linked to a master account of such investment adviser or financial planner on the books and records of the broker or agent or (iii) in other circumstances at a Fund's discretion. Such purchases may also be made for retirement and deferred compensation plans and trusts used to fund those plans.

Involuntary Redemptions. The Funds reserve the right to redeem shares of accounts where the account balance is less than \$1,000 with respect to the No Load, Advisor Class A and Advisor Class C shares and less than \$100,000 with respect to the Institutional Class. See the applicable Prospectus for more information on accounts with low balances.

Exchange Privilege

Shareholders may exchange shares of a Fund for shares of any other Fund offered by the Company. Exercising the exchange privilege is treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you may realize short or long-term capital gains or losses on the exchange. An exchange of Fund shares held for 30 days or less may be subject to a 2.00% redemption fee.

Shareholders may exchange shares by telephone or in writing as follows:

- By Telephone

You may exchange shares by telephone only if the shareholders registered on your account are the same shareholders registered on the account into which you are exchanging. Exchange requests must be received before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time to be processed that day.

- In Writing

You may send your exchange request in writing. Please provide the Fund name and account number for each of the Funds involved in the exchange and make sure the letter of instruction is signed by all shareholders on the account.

Generally, you may only exchange No Load shares for No Load shares, Institutional Class shares for Institutional Class shares, Advisor Class A shares for Advisor Class A shares and Advisor Class C shares for Advisor Class C shares. In all cases involving Advisor Class A share exchanges, shareholders will be required to pay a sales charge only once, assuming they are not eligible for a sales charge waiver.

NOTE: *The Funds may modify or terminate the exchange privilege at any time upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. Investors may have difficulty making exchanges by telephone through brokers or banks during times of drastic market changes. If you cannot contact your broker or bank by telephone, you should send your request in writing via overnight mail.*

Stock Certificates and Confirmations

The Funds do not intend to issue stock certificates representing shares purchased. Confirmations of the opening of an account and of all subsequent transactions in the account are forwarded by the Funds to the shareholder's address of record.

Special Incentive Programs

At various times the Funds may implement programs under which a dealer's sales force may be eligible to (a) win nominal awards for certain sales efforts or as part of recognition programs conforming to criteria established by the Funds, or (b) participate in sales programs sponsored by the Funds. In addition, the Adviser, in its discretion, may from time to time, pursuant to objective criteria established by the Adviser, sponsor programs designed to reward selected dealers for certain services or activities that are primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the Funds. These programs will not change the price you pay for your shares or the amount that the Fund will receive from such sale.

Investing Through Authorized Brokers or Dealers

The Funds may authorize one or more brokers to accept purchase orders on a shareholder's behalf. Brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to accept orders on the Funds' behalf. An order is deemed to be received when an authorized broker or agent accepts the order. Orders will be priced at the Funds' NAV next computed after they are accepted by an authorized broker or agent.

For all classes other than the Institutional Class, if any authorized dealer receives an order of at least \$1,000, the dealer may contact the Funds directly. Orders received by dealers by the close of trading on the NYSE on a business day that are transmitted to the Funds by 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on that day will be effected at the NAV per share determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. Otherwise, the orders will be effected at the next determined NAV. It is the dealer's responsibility to transmit orders so that they will be received by the Distributor before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Redemption of Shares

To redeem shares, shareholders may send a written request in "good order" to:

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252
1-800-930-3828

A written request in "good order" to redeem shares must include:

- the shareholder's name,
- the name of the Fund;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- signatures by all shareholders on the account.

The proceeds will be wired to the bank account of record or sent to the address of record within seven days.

If shareholders request redemption proceeds be sent to an address other than that on record with the Funds or proceeds be made payable other than to the shareholder(s) of record, the written request must have signatures guaranteed by:

- a trust company or commercial bank whose deposits are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund, which is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”);
- a member of the New York, Boston, American, Midwest, or Pacific Stock Exchange;
- a savings bank or savings association whose deposits are insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund, which is administered by the FDIC; or
- any other “eligible guarantor institution” as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Funds do not accept signatures guaranteed by a notary public.

The Funds and their transfer agent have adopted standards for accepting signature guarantees from the above institutions. The Funds may elect in the future to limit eligible signature guarantors to institutions that are members of a signature guarantee program. The Funds and their transfer agent reserve the right to amend these standards at any time without notice.

Redemption Fees

The Funds are designed for long-term investors willing to accept the risks associated with a long-term investment. The Funds are not designed for short-term traders.

For these reasons, the Funds assess a 2.00% fee on the redemption or exchange of Fund shares held for 30 days or less. These fees will be paid to the Funds to help offset transaction costs. Each Fund reserves the right to waive the redemption fee, subject to its sole discretion in instances it deems not to be disadvantageous to the Fund.

The Funds will use the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method to determine the 30-day holding period. Under this method, the date of the redemption or exchange will be compared to the earliest purchase date of shares held in the account. If this holding period is 30 days or less, the redemption fee will be assessed using the current NAV of those shares. The redemption fee will be applied on redemptions and exchanges of each investment made by a shareholder that does not remain in a Fund for a 30-day period from the date of purchase.

The redemption fee will not apply to any shares purchased through reinvested distributions (dividends and capital gains), or to redemptions made under the Funds’ systematic programs, as these transactions are typically de minimis. This fee will also not be assessed to the participants in employer-sponsored retirement plans that are held at the Funds in an omnibus account (such as 401(k), 403(b), 457, Keogh, Profit Sharing Plans, and Money Purchase Pension Plans) or to accounts held under trust agreements at a trust institution held at the Funds in an omnibus account. The redemption fee will also not be assessed to accounts of the Adviser or its affiliates used to capitalize the Funds as such accounts will be used specifically to control the volatility of shareholder subscriptions and redemptions to avoid adverse effects to the Funds. In addition, the Funds are authorized to waive redemption fees for redemptions to asset allocation programs, wrap fee programs and other investment programs offered by financial institutions. Although frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares are generally permitted, the Funds only intend to waive redemption fees for redemptions the Funds reasonably believe do not raise frequent trading or market timing concerns.

Brokerage

Each Portfolio’s assets are invested by the Adviser in a manner consistent with the Portfolio’s investment objective, strategies, policies and restrictions and with any instructions the Board of Trustees may issue from time

to time. Within this framework, the Adviser is responsible for making all determinations as to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities and for taking all steps necessary to implement securities transactions on behalf of each Portfolio.

Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges, commodities markets and futures markets and other agency transactions may involve the payment by the Adviser, on behalf of the Portfolios, of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. A particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in foreign investments often involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which may be higher than those in the United States. There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, but the price paid by the Adviser usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Adviser on behalf of the Portfolios includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer.

U.S. government securities generally are traded in the over-the-counter market through broker-dealers. A broker-dealer is a securities firm or bank that makes a market for securities by offering to buy at one price and sell at a slightly higher price. The difference between the prices is known as a spread.

In placing orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for the Portfolios, the Adviser seeks to obtain the best price and execution, taking into account such factors as price, size of order, difficulty and risk of execution and operational facilities of the firm involved. For securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, the Adviser deals directly with the dealers who make markets in these securities unless better prices and execution are available elsewhere. The Adviser negotiates commission rates with brokers based on the quality and quantity of services provided in light of generally prevailing rates, and while the Adviser generally seeks reasonably competitive commission rates, the Portfolios do not necessarily pay the lowest commissions available. The Trust's Board of Trustees and the Company's Board of Directors periodically review the commission rates and allocation of orders.

When consistent with the objectives of best price and execution, business may be placed with broker-dealers who furnish investment research or services to the Adviser. Such research or services include advice, both orally and in writing, as to the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities; and the availability of securities, or purchasers or sellers of securities; as well as analyses and reports concerning issues, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts. To the extent portfolio transactions are effected with broker-dealers who furnish research services to the Adviser, the Adviser receives a benefit, not capable of evaluation in dollar amounts, without providing any direct monetary benefit to the Portfolios from these transactions. The Adviser believes that most research services obtained by it generally benefit several or all of the investment companies and private accounts that they manage, as opposed to solely benefiting one specific managed fund or account.

The Trust, on behalf of a Portfolio, may also enter into arrangements, commonly referred to as "broker/service arrangements" with broker-dealers pursuant to which a broker-dealer agrees to pay the cost of certain products or services provided to the Portfolio in exchange for fund brokerage. Under a typical brokerage/service arrangement, a broker agrees to pay a portion of the Portfolio's custodian, administrative or transfer agency fees, and, in exchange, the Portfolio agrees to direct a minimum amount of brokerage to the broker. The Adviser, on behalf of the Trust/Company, usually negotiates the terms of the contract with the service provider, which is paid directly by the broker.

The Portfolios may direct certain portfolio trades to unaffiliated brokers who pay a portion of the commissions for those trades in cash to the applicable Portfolio that generated the commission.

From time-to-time, the Adviser may effect transactions in portfolio securities with executing brokers that may also promote or sell shares of the Funds/Portfolios (“selling brokers”) pursuant to policies adopted by the Company’s/Trust’s Board of Directors/Trustees. These policies provide that the Adviser shall not (i) take into consideration the promotion or sale of the Funds’/Portfolios’ shares as a factor in selecting executing brokers for the Funds/Portfolios, (ii) enter into an arrangement or understanding (whether oral or written) pursuant to which the Adviser directs, or is expected to direct, portfolio securities transactions or any other remuneration (as described below) to any broker or dealer in consideration for the promotion or sale of the Funds/Portfolios, and (iii) enter into a “step out” or any other type of arrangement under which a portion of the Funds’/Portfolios’ commission is directed to the selling brokers for the purpose of compensating such brokers for promoting or selling shares of the Funds/Portfolios. This prohibition applies to all transactions whether such transaction involves a commission, mark-up, mark down, other fee or portion of another fee paid or to be paid from a transaction effected through an executing broker.

The same security may be suitable for a Portfolio, another Portfolio of the Trust or other private accounts managed by the Adviser. If and when a Portfolio and two or more accounts simultaneously purchase or sell the same security, the transactions will be allocated as to price and amount in accordance with arrangements equitable to the Portfolio and the accounts. The simultaneous purchase or sale of the same securities by the Portfolio and other accounts may have a detrimental effect on the Portfolio, as this may affect the price paid or received by the Portfolio or the size of the position obtainable or able to be sold by the Portfolio.

All brokerage commissions are reflected at the Portfolio level. The following table represents the total brokerage commissions paid by the Portfolios for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively:

Total Brokerage Commissions Paid	2025	2024	2023
The Internet Portfolio	\$ 54,359	\$ 123,910	\$ 8,973
The Global Portfolio	\$ 14,005	\$ 18,770	\$ 3,429
The Paradigm Portfolio	\$ 45,799	\$ 17,205	\$ 20,869
The Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio	\$ 26,692	\$ 20,473	\$ 19,475
The Market Opportunities Portfolio	\$ 29,088	\$ 11,836	\$ 6,793
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Taxes

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that are not described in the Prospectuses. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectuses are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Potential investors should consult their tax advisor with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectuses and this SAI are based on the Code and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly alter the statements included herein, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive.

Federal – General Information

Each Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify for each taxable year as a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. As a RIC, each of the Funds generally is exempt from federal income tax on

its net investment income and realized capital gains that it distributes to shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, each Fund must meet three important tests each year.

First, each Fund must derive with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies or net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of each Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and securities of other issuers as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of each Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Third, each Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the year.

Each Fund intends to comply with this distribution requirement. If a Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Fund could be disqualified as a RIC.

Each of the Funds invests all of its assets in and derives all of its income from a corresponding master portfolio. Each master portfolio is treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes, and each Fund will be treated as recognizing an allocable share of the income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the master portfolio in which it invests. For purposes of the income and diversification requirements, a Fund will be treated as receiving its allocable share of items of income and gain of the master portfolio and as owning its allocable share of a master portfolio's assets. Thus, a Fund's ability to satisfy the income and diversification requirements depends upon the character of a master portfolio's income and assets. Each master portfolio intends to invest its assets so that its Fund investors will satisfy the income and diversification requirements.

If for any taxable year a Fund were not to qualify as a RIC, all its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In that event, taxable shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax on regulated investment companies that fail to distribute each year an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for this excise tax, although there can be no guarantee that a Fund will be able to do so.

Taxation of Certain Financial Instruments

The tax principles applicable to transactions in financial instruments, such as futures contracts and options, that may be engaged in by a master portfolio, and investments in passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"), are complex and, in some cases, uncertain. The tax consequences of such transactions and investments will pass

through to each Fund and may cause a Fund to recognize taxable income prior to the receipt of cash, thereby requiring the Fund to liquidate other positions, or to borrow money, so as to make sufficient distributions to shareholders to avoid corporate-level tax. Moreover, some or all of the taxable income recognized may be ordinary income or short-term capital gain, so that the distributions may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

In addition, in the case of any shares of a PFIC in which any master portfolio invests, a Fund may be liable for corporate-level tax on any ultimate gain or distributions on the shares if a master portfolio fails to make an election to recognize income annually during the period of its ownership of the shares of the PFIC.

Capital Loss Carryforwards

At December 31, 2025, the Funds had the following short-term and long-term capital loss carryforwards without expiration.

	Capital Loss Carryforward		
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Total
The Internet Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Global Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Paradigm Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Small Cap Opportunities Fund	\$ 258,970	\$ 0	\$ 258,970
The Market Opportunities Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund	\$ 16,302	\$ 5,451,728	\$ 5,468,030

State and Local Taxes

Although each Fund expects to qualify as a regulated investment company and to be relieved of all or substantially all federal income taxes, depending upon the extent of its activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, each Fund could be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, PA 19102, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. Its services include an audit of the Funds' financial statements and the performance of other related audit and tax services.

Financial Statements

The Funds' annual report to shareholders and Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 have been filed with the SEC. The financial statements, notes thereto and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm included in the Form N-CSR are incorporated by reference into this SAI, or by following the hyperlink to the [Form N-CSR](#).

Financial statements certified by the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* short-term issue credit rating is generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

“A-1” – A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

“A-2” – A short-term obligation rated “A-2” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

“A-3” – A short-term obligation rated “A-3” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – A short-term obligation rated “B” is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

“C” – A short-term obligation rated “C” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“D” – A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings – S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

“NR” – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Moody’s Ratings (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a

default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

"P-1" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

"P-2" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

"P-3" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

"NP" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

"NR" – Is assigned to an unrated issuer, obligation and/or program.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short-term" based on market convention.¹ Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

"F1" – Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

"F2" – Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

"F3" – Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

"B" – Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

"C" – Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

"RD" – Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

¹ A long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity.

“D” – Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

“NR” – Is assigned to an issue of a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated.

The *Morningstar DBRS® Ratings Limited (“Morningstar DBRS”)* short-term obligation ratings provide Morningstar DBRS’s opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of shorter than one year. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by Morningstar DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” – A downgrade to “D” may occur when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding-up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods.

Morningstar DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by *S&P Global Ratings* for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” – An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” – An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” – An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” – Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

“BB” – An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CCC” – An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless

S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring

Plus (+) or minus (-) – Ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

“NR” – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings - S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” – Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” – Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” – Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” – Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” – Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B” – Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” – Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” – Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C” – Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from “Aa” through “Caa.” The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

“NR” – Is assigned to unrated obligations, obligation and/or program.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by *Fitch*:

“AAA” – Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

“AA” – Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

“A” – Securities considered to be of high credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

“BBB” – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” – Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicates an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present

“CCC” – A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” – A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” – A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The *Morningstar DBRS* long-term obligation ratings provide Morningstar DBRS’s opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the long-term obligation was issued. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of one year or longer. All rating categories from AA to CCC contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by Morningstar DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” – Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” – A downgrade to “D” may occur when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. Morningstar DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings’ analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment - the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” – A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” – A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” – A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

“D” – This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody’s uses the global short-term Prime rating scale (listed above under Short-Term Credit Ratings) for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer’s self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody’s uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (“VMIG”) scales provided below.

Moody’s uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less.

MIG Scale

“MIG-1” – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

“MIG-2” – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

“MIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), Moody’s assigns both a long-term rating and a short-term payment obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer’s ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term payment obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to meet any purchase price payment obligation resulting from optional tenders (“on demand”) and/or mandatory tenders of the VRDO. The short-term payment obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. Transitions of VMIG ratings with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions of Prime ratings reflecting the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody’s typically assigns the VMIG rating if the frequency of the payment obligation is less than every three years. If the frequency of the payment obligation is less than three years but the obligation is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the VMIG short-term rating is not assigned and it is denoted as “NR”.

“VMIG-1” – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

“VMIG-2” – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

“VMIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

About Credit Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings’ view of the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Ratings assigned on **Moody’s** global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities.

Fitch’s credit ratings are forward-looking opinions on the relative ability of an entity or obligation to meet financial commitments. Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) are assigned to corporations, sovereign entities, financial institutions such as banks, leasing companies and insurers, and public finance entities (local and regional governments). Issue-level ratings are also assigned and often include an expectation of recovery, which may be notched above or below the issuer-level rating. Issue ratings are assigned to secured and unsecured debt securities, loans, preferred stock and other instruments. Credit ratings are indications of the likelihood of repayment in accordance with the terms of the issuance. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e., rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation’s documentation).

Morningstar DBRS offers independent, transparent, and innovative credit analysis to the market.

Credit ratings are forward-looking opinions about credit risk that reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, security and/or obligation based on Morningstar DBRS’s quantitative and qualitative analysis in accordance with applicable methodologies and criteria. They are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of, or meant to predict, any specific default probability. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. Morningstar DBRS issues credit ratings using one or more categories, such as public, private, provisional, final(ized), solicited, or unsolicited. From time to time, credit ratings may also be subject to trends, placed under review, or discontinued. Morningstar DBRS credit ratings are determined by credit rating committees.