Kinetics Mutual Funds

First Quarter 2021 - Conference Call with Peter Doyle

April 13, 2021

Important Risk Disclosures:

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("HKAM") is pleased to announce that on April 13, 2021, Peter Doyle, Co-Founder of HKAM and Senior Portfolio Manager for Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc., hosted a conference call to financial advisors. The transcript set forth below is intended to provide a summary of Mr. Doyle's remarks.

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Chris Bell: Good morning, everyone. Welcome and thank you for your time today for the 2021 First Quarter Kinetics Mutual Fund Update Webinar. Today we are joined by Peter Doyle, Cofounder of Horizon Kinetics and President of Kinetics Mutual Funds, and Portfolio Manager, James Davolos. They will speak about the economy, markets and inflation. Then we'll take some questions. Please note that we are recording this call and a re-play will be made available. Also, the slide deck will be available. Please reach out to me or one of your Horizon Kinetics wholesaling team members or your HRC rep, or go to www.kineticsfunds.com for factsheets and presentations on each fund. Also, please go to www.horizonkinetics.com for research and podcasts backing up our asset-lite real asset inflation beneficiaries theme and our strategy updates.

Performance last quarter was outstanding. As one of the top sectors in the quarter was energy, the flagship Paradigm Fund was up a staggering 50% for the quarter, outpacing the S&P 500 by almost 45 percentage points. As you will see in James' presentation, the wide margins between value and growth are starting to narrow and we are benefitting. Note that the fact sheets on the mutual funds will be available on the website in two to three weeks. At this time, I'd like to turn it over to Peter Doyle.

Peter Doyle: Thank you, Chris, and good morning to everyone. I guess as an organization, we probably should have disclaimers read into the record. You know, past performance is no guarantee of future performance. And I want everyone to be fully aware that our funds definitely take on risk. And the risk that we take on tends to be concentration risk. And the reason for that is that over time, since we have very low turnover, the best companies within the portfolio start to dominate as those return characteristics are reflected in the valuations and the stock prices themselves. So, we tend to have a very high level of concentration.

What we try to avoid, and I think we've done a great job over the history of our firm, is we try to avoid financial risk, i.e., permanent erosion of capital. So, volatility does not unnerve us, it should not unnerve you if you're in our funds. I want everyone to understand that we're long-term investors. Concentration does not unnerve us provided we think the companies themselves are on solid financial footing. So, you know, what we don't want is anyone investing in the funds without understanding the concentration issue so it's important that we remind investors of our top holdings, which are listed at the end of this transcript.

So, from an investment standpoint, the world has three big problems: First, it has a debt problem; second, it has a money printing problem; and, third, it has a valuation problem. So, those are three serious things to basically navigate around, and it's a very treacherous time to be an investor.

So, first, the debt problem. At present, the global debt is something on the order of $286 trillion. This number is 3.17x global GDP, which is estimated to be approximately $90 trillion. The national debt of the United States is $28.1 trillion or 130% of our current GDP, which is estimated to be roughly $21 trillion. To put this in perspective, looking at our national debt, as a percentage of GDP it was 53% in 1960, it was 34.5% in 1980 and it was 58.4% in the year 2000. Thus, since 2000, our debt to GDP has increased by over 124%.

Now, that's not all of the debt outstanding. All of the debt outstanding in the United States is on the order of $85.9 trillion, and that's over 4x our current GDP. Now, that's a staggering number but that number does not include $15.48 – and listen to this – quadrillion – $15.48 quadrillion in derivatives netting out to be $609 trillion of net derivatives outstanding. Now, God only knows what people are doing with those things, but that's just the type of leverage that's in the system that's just absolutely staggering.

Debt per family now averages over a million dollars, versus savings of only $33,000 per family. The annual interest on that $85.9 trillion, and that includes all debt outstanding – so, national debt, state and local debt, car loans, student loans, you name it. The interest payment on that is $3.86 trillion on an annual basis. This number has implications for the net purchasing capability of the nation. For example, if you are an individual with an annual salary of $100,000 and your after-tax earnings were $70,000 but you had credit card debt of $10,000, your net available income is really $60,000. And when you have a debt burden of $3.86 trillion, a very large slug of GDP is allocated to covering that interest expense. Virtually any time a nation has had a debt burden achieve a level of 130%, that nation was placed in a position to debase its currency in order to escape that debt burden.

So, now the second problem: money printing. During 2020, because of the tremendous demand shock as a result of COVID, extraordinary money printing went into effect. Our nation's money supply, as measured by M2, grew by 24%. In the fourth quarter of 2020 alone, money supply grew by over 9%. Excluding the 1970s, which was somewhat of an aberration and brought on inflation during that period of time – it was brought on by an oil embargo in 1973 – there have been only five years in the last 60 years where the annual money supply grew by over 9%. We did that in the fourth quarter of 2020, and 24%, as I mentioned, over the course of the entire year.

So, if you looked at what went on as a result of the oil embargo during the 1970s, you had inflation that rose 131% from 1972 to 1982. Some of that had to do with the vast money printing that was going on. You had a number of years where the money printing during that period of time was in excess of 13% per annum.

So, if you look at money printing in relationship to GDP, over the last 20 years, our GDP has grown at a rate of about 4.21%. During this time, reported inflation, as measured by CPI, Consumer Price Index, was up only 2%. However, over that time period, including the 2020 period, the money supply has risen by 7% per annum.

Now, the federal tax revenue for our country is roughly $3.45 trillion on an annual basis. If you take away known expenses, such as Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, defense spending, etc., you're left with approximately $370 billion of disposable income. Just on the national debt, the national debt interest payment that we have is roughly $397 billion. So that does not include other programs, of which there are plenty, including federal pensions, food assistance program, classified programs that we don't even know what's going on behind the scenes in defense, stimulus package, fiscal stimulus that's being predicted.

So, it's estimated that our deficit in the year 2021, in addition to being very large during the year 2020, is going to be on the order of $4.5 trillion, or roughly 16% of GDP. This additional money printing that's going to have to basically backstop that $4.5 trillion deficit, is at a place where the growth in debt and the growth in interest payments has far outstripped the ability of the economy to grow its way out of that. So, you're going to have currency debasement, and that's what you're seeing in real time.

Now, the last leg of this is valuation. Global stocks are now valued at $111 trillion. It's the highest on record. That stock market to GDP ratio is above 2x. The typical range, if you wanted to consider that fair value, this is called the Buffett Indicator, is somewhere in the 0.85x to 1.15x range. And the long-term average has been 1.05x. So, you're talking about 100% above the long-term average. Now, that's a reflection of lower interest rates, that's a reflection of money printing. People who basically that have financial assets have done very well. You wouldn't think during a period like we had during 2020, where you had this tremendous economic decline, that a stock market would actually be up fairly substantially, and yet it was. And that's basically a result of the people who benefited most from the money printing, funneling that money into financial assets.

The Shiller Cyclically Adjusted P/E Multiple is currently at 37.1x. This is up from 25.93x one year ago, or it's up roughly 44% in one year's period of time. The high point for the Shiller came in 2000, and it was 43.8x. The long-term average for equity based on that metric is 17.1x. So, you have just staggering valuations across the board and, again, it's very reflective of interest rates being kept artificially low, in my opinion, and people who had financial assets, funneling those assets in there because they know they're being debased if they keep it in cash or fixed income.

Turning our attention very briefly to fixed income, you have the 10-Year Treasury that sits at 1.69%. You have the 30-Year Treasury that sits at 2.34%. Now, I don't know anybody in their right mind that would either lend you money at 2.34% for 30 years or somebody that would make that investment because that, to me, seems like it's all risk, no reward, particularly when I look at how we are inflating the monetary stock of the nation.

Commodities, while up substantially in the recent past, are still near historic lows relative to financial assets. And that's why we've been focusing on hard assets, asset-light companies, companies that might benefit from the increase of commodities such as the exchanges. And James can get into that a little later. If you look just in the first quarter of 2021, commodity prices across the board, almost without exception, are up fairly substantially. Corn is up 25%. Soybeans up 22.4%. Copper up 17.9%. Spot crude up 35.6%. Natural gas up 16.6%. Cotton up 16%. Beef up 5%[1].

So, to date – and I think people are just starting to see it – you haven't really seen it in your purchasing but as you go to the pump, you notice the higher gas prices, you go to the grocery store, you're seeing the meat prices a little bit higher, milk prices higher, etc. Inflation is here, and how you navigate that is going to be the trick. But those are really the three main problems that investors are grappling with today.

If you look back during periods of inflation – and let's use the 1970s as the most prominent – the S&P 500 on an absolute return basis was up 19.1% during the period from 1973 to 1982, which is principally the inflationary period of time, or 1.8% annually. Adjusted for inflation, the S&P was actually down 48.2% total or 6.5% annually.

So, while it appears that stocks – and people believe this – that stocks are a great place to be to protect themselves against inflation, if you're not in the right stocks, it's not a good hedge because your costs can be rising much faster than your revenue. And one of the things that we've been very good at is finding companies that have unique characteristics. And I'm just going to use Texas Pacific Land Corp. as an example. It's a very big position of ours.

Over the last decade, Texas Pacific Land Corp. through the end of 2020 was up 36% per annum. This compares to the S&P 500, which was up 14% per annum, and the NASDAQ, which was up 18%. Also during that period of time, West Texas Intermediate Crude was down 6% per annum, and the S&P 500 energy, I think, oil energy position was down around 11%.

So, now how can we have an investment that's focused principally on getting a big chunk of its revenues coming from oil royalties, and yet that stock has done quite well? And if you looked at it, there are really no physical assets. Up until very recently when they diversified into the water business, they were cashing checks. And when you have a lot of free cash flow, you can do things that are very creative. You can return it to the shareholders.

[1] https://tradingeconomics.com/

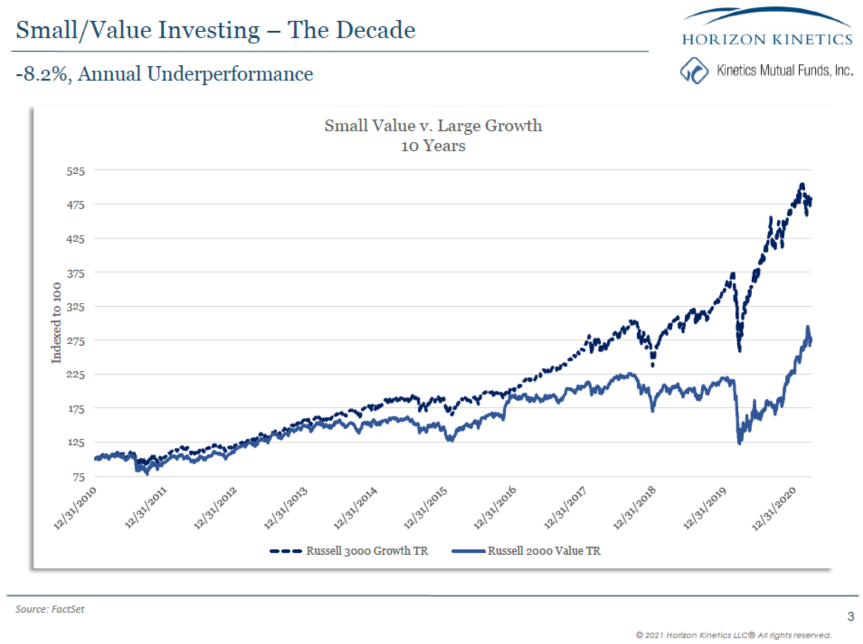
So, they would pay a dividend and then they would buy back their shares and shrink their share count. So, you can be in a very challenged industry but if you have the right companies with the right economics, you can actually do very well. And that's the world that we're entering right now, and that's how we believe that you have to position yourselves.

So, I don't think I can be any more brief than that, but those are really the challenges that we grapple with on a daily basis. And I think we've done a good job navigating that, anticipating that situation – the situation we find ourselves in right now. And I think, although I cannot promise, that we're likely to continue to do well across our funds. That being said, there is risk in our funds. We do take a fair amount of concentration. It's not unusual for the Texas Pacific Land Corp. to go down, for no apparent reason that we can see, but it does go down and we have no control over that. The price of admission for better returns, in our opinion, is to accept that volatility.

So, with that, I will turn it over to James.

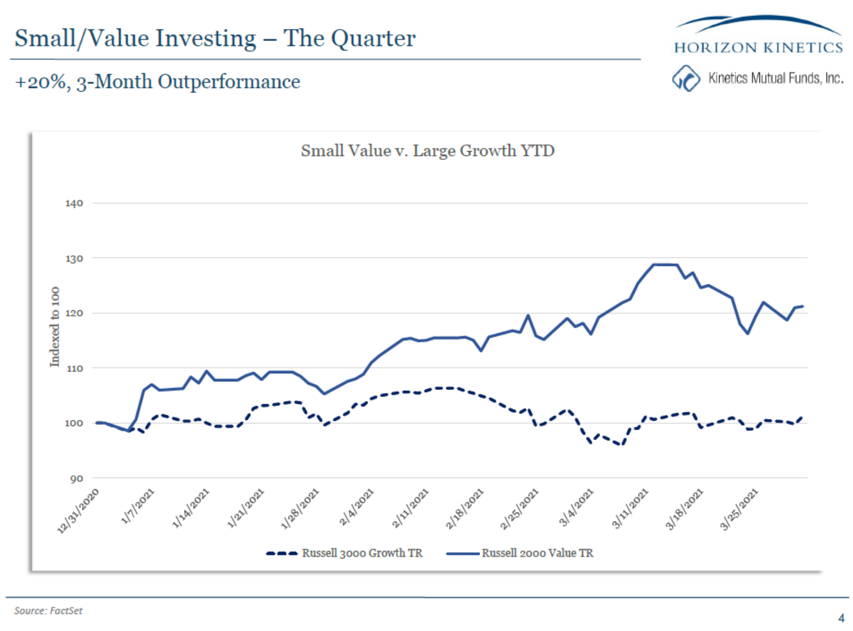
<u>James Davolos:</u> Thanks, Peter. So, just moving on to the first slide, I'll quickly just review the agenda. Peter's given the introduction, we'll do our usual market observations. Obviously a hot topic after Peter's prelude is the dollar and inflation risk. I want to address some of the more recent cyclical moves in value, quickly kind of go through our conclusion, and then hopefully leave some time for Q&A. So, I want to leave a bit of time at the end, so I might work through these a bit quickly.

So, first slide. And this is one that we've actually been showing you on a lot of quarters, which is the discrepancy between value and growth. So, this actually shows you the Russell 3000 Growth, which is an all-cap index, for all intents and purposes; it skews large and mega-cap. That's in the dark blue dotted line. And then the lighter blue solid line is the Russell 2000 Small Cap Value. So, you're seeing two big factors at play here. On the one hand,



you have large and growth; on the other hand you have small and value. And going back a decade, you have 8.2% annual underperformance for small and value. So, imagine if you were a professional allocator. You probably would no longer have your job. And if you're a financial advisor, you'd certainly have a lot of explaining to do. So, it's clearly been a very painful decade and a lot of room left to catch up.

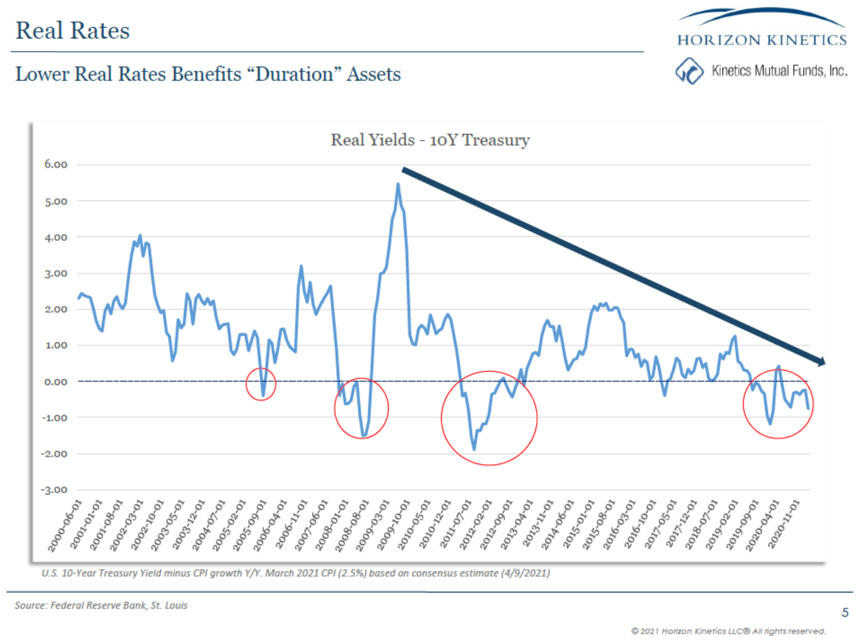
And as I transition to the next slide, bear in mind, this slide includes the first quarter of 2021. Here's the quarter. So, 20% three month outperformance on these same factors but reversed. So, the Russell 2000 Value is up roughly 20%, whereas the Russell 3000 Growth is pretty much flat. And I think there are a number of factors here but, obviously, the number one is valuation where you've seen tremendous multiple expansion within



the large growth complex and you've seen a lot of long-term securities within small value.

That being said, and I'll address this toward the end of the presentation, we don't think that you can birdshot into these value plays because there are obviously a lot of companies that are going to have a really tough time with a flat yield curve, with rising PPIs, with rising CPIs and a lot of the macro headwinds.

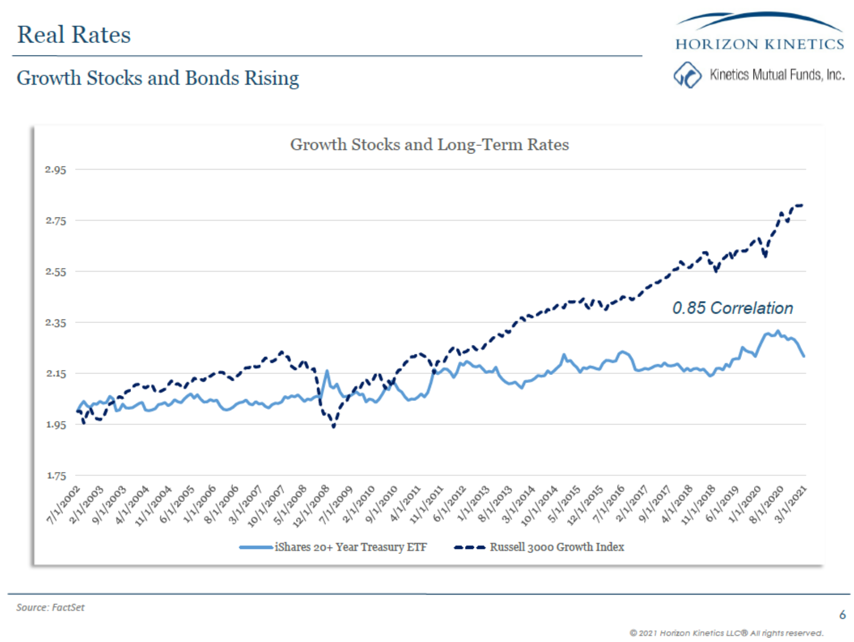
So, with that, moving on to the next slide, I really harped on this over the years – is how important interest rates are. And this shows you the real yield of the 10-Year Treasury. So, this blue line shows you the 10-Year Treasury yield minus the most recently reported CPI inflation level. And you can see we've actually briefly been in negative territory a couple of times over the past 20 years. Once in mid-2005, again, obviously in the global financial crisis. You can see there in 2011 and 2012, when you saw a big sovereign bond kind of blow out in Europe, and then again more recently.



But I think the more important thing is this cannot last indefinitely. Buyers, whether they're institutions, whether they're foreign, or whether they're individuals, will just not willingly hand over their money for ten years with a negative real rate of return. And this has been a huge driver of what I call duration assets. So, in the most conventional sense, that's a 30-year bond. The same thing with a home mortgage. So, obviously, helping housing prices immensely. Forget for a moment the convexity of mortgage-backed securities but look purely from your standpoint as a mortgage borrower.

But the one that gets left out and not very widely recognized is growth stocks. Growth stocks have almost infinite duration, where if you have zero discountable cash flow today, maybe you'll hit an inflection point somewhere in the next 5, 10, 15, 20 years. By definition, all of your value is in the terminal value and the duration on the S&P and on growth stocks is 50, 60, 70 years, if you were to compare that.

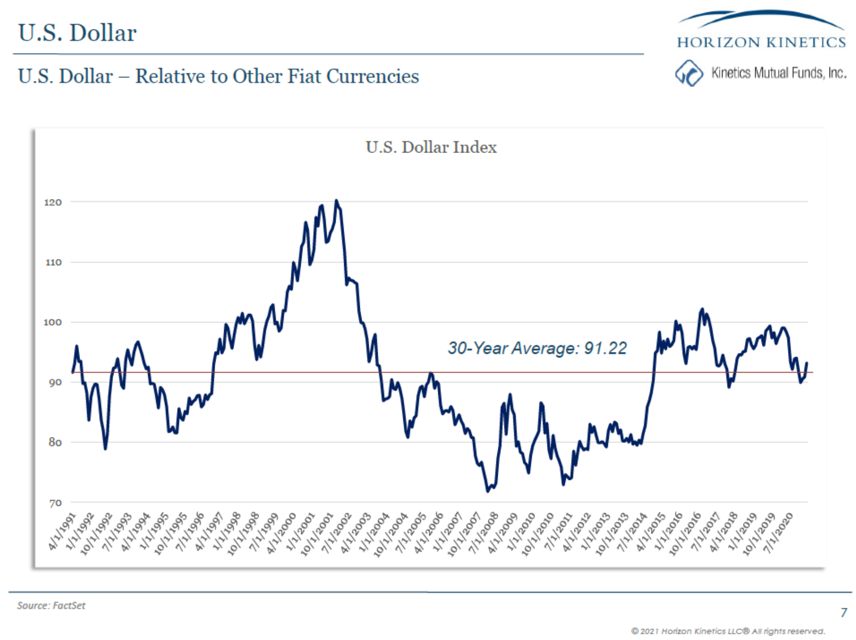
So, here are growth stocks and bonds. So, this actually charts the return of the Russell 3000 Growth and the iShares 20+ Year Treasury ETF, has ultra, ultra-long duration U.S. Treasuries. This should not happen. There should not be a positive .85% correlation. What happened ever so briefly – you can see there in 2008, where the Russell Growth tanked and the long bond spiked. That's what should happen in a normally functioning market. Long rates go down and this goes up when there's a very serious economic calamity.



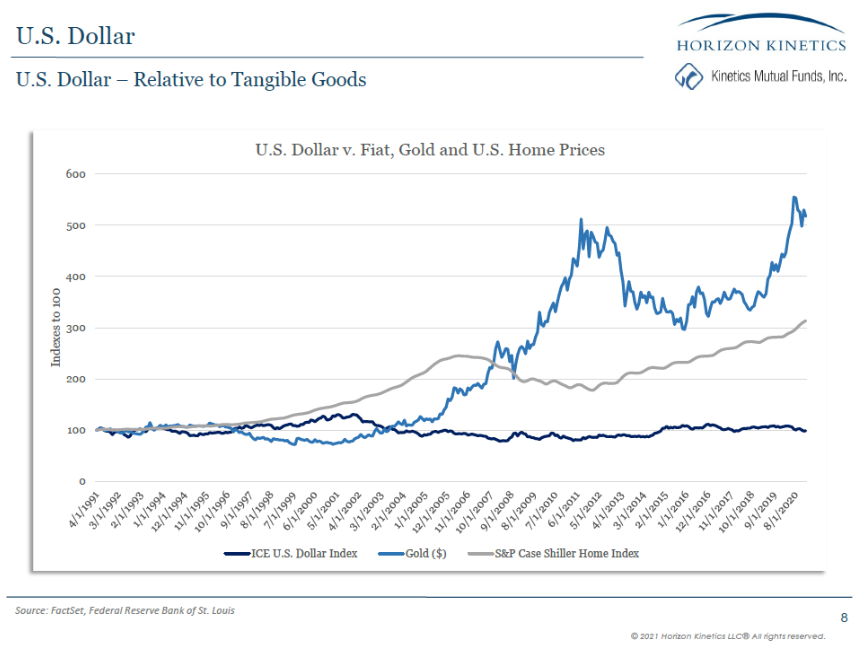
But we've basically seen the 20-year go down in yield (or go up in price), meaning, declining in yields for the last 15 years while growth stocks have gone up. This .85 correlation should be very concerning to anybody with a lot of growth and a lot of S&P exposure, because if it can go up together, it can go down together. And if you look at the broader context of this conversation, we think that there is going to be a lot of pressure on that long yield, but we'll see what the Federal Reserve can do. But I think, more importantly, for everyone who's tweeting and posting their one-year and five-year returns and thinks that they're a genius, they're basically – depending on what you're investing in, I think it's a levered bet on low and declining rates.

So, whether you're in a compounder that's trading at 40x earnings, or a SPAC that is never going to be profitable, or a work-from-home growth story trading at 300x earnings, it's varying degrees of leveraged short rates. And understand what you own. So, moving on to the next slide.

The dollar. The dollar has been front and center in a lot of debates. This is the 30-year history for DXY. So, DXY is the ICE U.S. Dollar Index. It is the dollar against a basket of other fiat currencies, and it's GDP-weighted within the context of free-floated currency. So, obviously, you don't see China fully represented here. It's predominantly the euro, the yen, the pound and other OECD currencies. And, believe it or not, the dollar has actually been flat against this basket for going all the way back to 1991. You've basically gone nowhere. But you cannot compare the dollar against other fiats because it's kind of the least rotten apple.

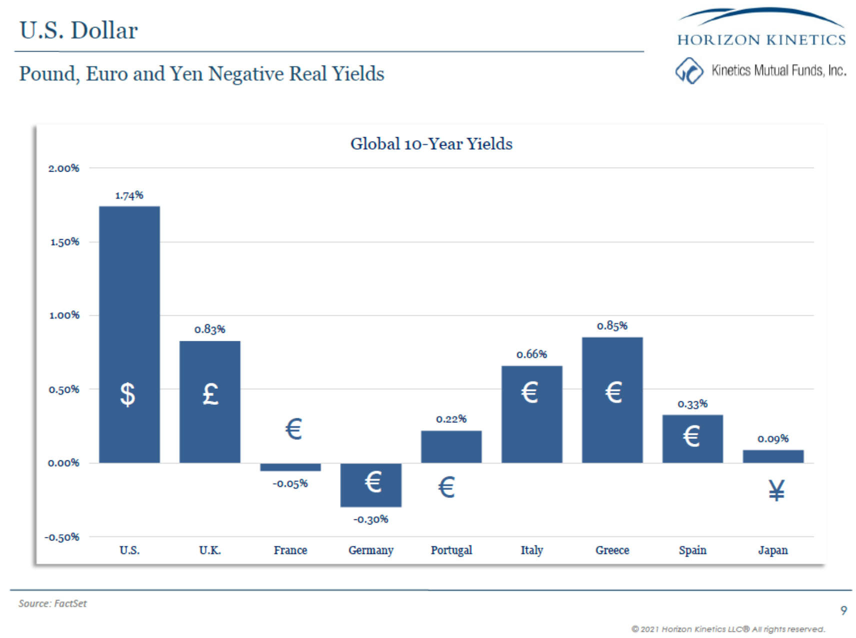


And if you kind of move on to the next slide, here's a more qualitative measure of the dollar. So, in the bottom dark blue line, you see that ICE Dollar Index, which has basically gone nowhere since 1991. The gray line is the S&P Case Shiller Home Index. So, you can see obviously a peak there in late 2005, early 2006. We're well above that again. But you've seen that index go from basically over triple, while the dollar's gone nowhere. So, your home price has gone up threefold and the dollar has gone nowhere. So, maybe the DXY isn't the best measure.



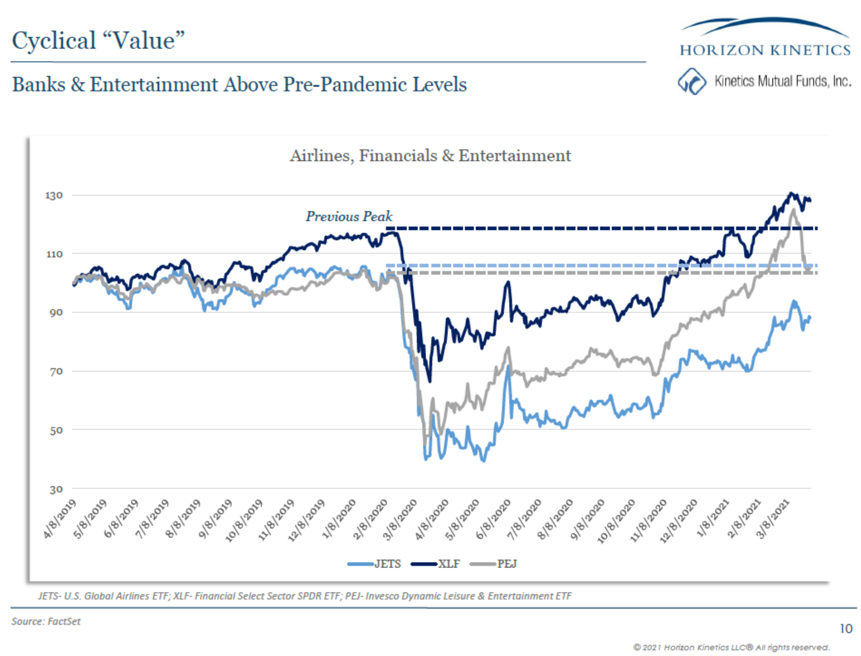
Gold, which is something that people tend to hold when they don't want to hold dollars, is up over fivefold. So, again, it's really important when looking at the dollar, and you hear all this rhetoric around the dollar, you need to look at the dollar against other tangible goods, not simply a basket of other fiats. And the next slide actually shows a good reason why.

So, the dollar – the 10-Year Treasury yield – and these numbers were run earlier in the week, so fairly static to where they trade today, with the U.S. 10-Year at about 1.74%, again, the least rotten apple. So, if you're in pounds at 83 bps for 10 years. The eurozone, you can be anywhere from negative 30 bps in yield to maturity. And if you want to go into Greece, you can get 85 bps. And then Japan remains basically at zero for the yen.



So, against this basket of currencies, obviously the dollar is going to show a lot of resilience. But, obviously, I don't think that that is the proper measure, especially with what is going on in these currencies. I think as the global economy shifts into a recovery mode and the higher the U.S. 10-year gets, there is going to be more pressure from holders of these currencies as well as yuan and ruble and other types of non-OECD currencies. So, then at 175 basis points, the US 10-year is pretty darn attractive relative to these yields. So, a fluid dynamic but the most important thing is focus on the tangible, real or hard assets because other fiats just aren't giving you a clear picture.

So, then moving on to the next slide, I mentioned earlier on that I think you've seen a huge cyclical trade. And a trade is very different from a long-term, sound, fundamental investment strategy. And so on the top you see the iShares Financial ETF in dark blue. In the gray you have the Invesco Dynamic Leisure & Entertainment ETF. And then in the light blue you have the Airlines ETF. So, you can see actually both financial sector



ETF is now at an all-time high, above where it was in pre-crisis, and you can see the entertainment and leisure ETF is basically more around where it started. So, it recovered everything.

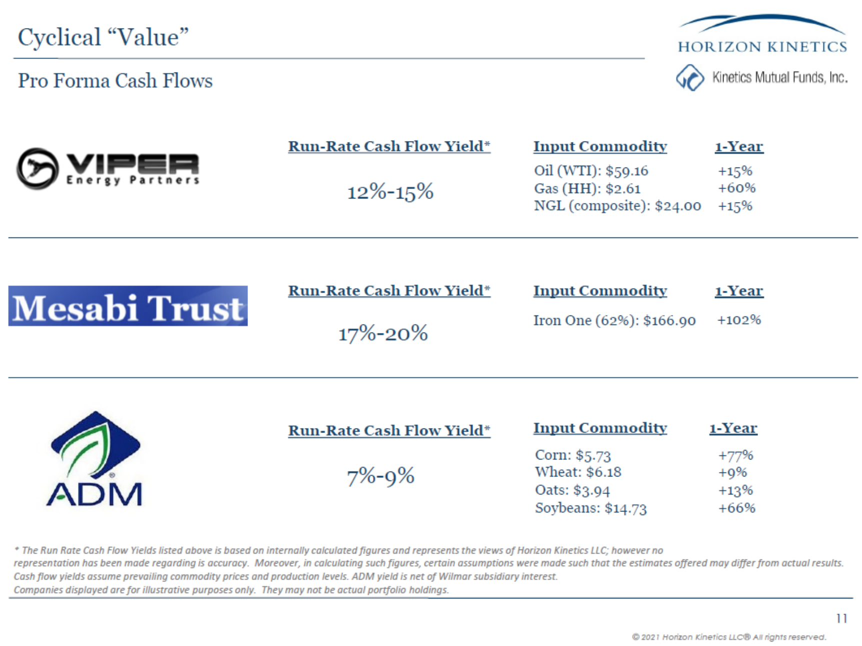
But when I look around, I don't see yield curves improving for banks, I don't see underwriting results and the ability to invest float improving for insurance companies, and I don't see much improvement yet in terms of the entertainment and leisure front. And these are basically pricing in a full recovery with no dilution and no long-term impairments to these business models, which remains to be seen. Maybe the business models will fully recover. I think it's very hard to imagine in certain sectors there not being dilution or a fairly substantial capital structure shift, which would not benefit the equity-holders when you're talking restaurants, and casinos, and hotels.

Now the Airlines ETF. The Airlines are without a doubt going to have to dilute everybody – there's already government money in a lot of global airlines. The ETF has recovered almost 90% to its previous value. You can see the TSA gate clearings. It's obviously nowhere near full capacity.

So, the point of this slide is to show you, based on what you're experiencing, based on intuitive common sense, a lot of a recovery is fully, if not overly, priced into some of these really cyclical stocks. That doesn't mean that there's isn't room to run from a multiple expansion and a trade standpoint. It's just that it's going to be really difficult to justify where these things are trading once gravity sets in.

So, it's nice to say how great Peloton and Zoom and all these software companies are when nobody's leaving their house or nobody's going to the office. But then what happens when you actually have to reconcile these grand assumptions with reality, and you're looking at what's actually happening fundamentally? So, again, it remains to be seen.

But then moving on to the next slide, what opportunities are there? So, these are a few examples of some asset-light or capital-light hard asset companies. Some of these names should be familiar to people. But we have an energy royalty, an iron royalty and a food processor. So, Viper Energy Partners owns some of the best acreage in the United States – and I'm sure we'll get into a bit more on energy when we get into the Q&A section. If you were to basically look at the inputs for the revenue of Viper, oil is up 15% year over year, gas is up 60%, NGLs, which is a composite of WTI, is up about 15%. So, this business is in a lot better shape than it was in a year ago. And, obviously, we weren't into the full energy price declines as of March 31st but we were well on our way.



But Viper stock hasn't recovered. Pre-COVID, this was trading anywhere from a 5-6% free cash flow yield, and the market just doesn't want to accept the fact that this business has – actually, they're going to produce – they're on track to produce more this year than they actually produced in 2019, and that current commodity strip, you're going to have a very generous dividend yield. So, buying this at a normalized run rate free cash flow yield of 12-15%, obviously you've been compounding that for many years and it doesn't have a very commanding valuation.

Mesabi is probably even more interesting, where there are a lot of nuances to this business and they're positioned perfectly for "the ESG initiatives." You can see there on the right, iron ore is up 102% year over year, and the commodity price is almost $170 per long ton today. But Mesabi's mine in particular produces a very high-grade pellet, of which the U.S. is very short on capacity, which can go into electric arc furnaces (EAFs). Less refined and powdered iron ore cannot go into these EAFs, which are electric fired as opposed to coal. So, Mesabi's mine has a huge demand draw on their specific type of iron ore. Yet, if you were to basically run a capacity adjustment for current demand as well as current pricing, you can buy this iron ore royalty at a 17-20% yield.

And then finally on the bottom, Archer-Daniels-Midland is one of the world's largest processors of food, processing different types of grains into starches and flours, as well as different types of oils – seed oils into finished oils. And they sell a lot of intermediary products. So, they're selling starches, and flours, and seed oils to, let's say, a Mondelez or a Nabisco that's then going to refine that and put that into a finished product.

But they're basically a middleman. They procure, they process, they upgrade and they earn a spread. You can see their inputs. So, a higher margin on a higher top line is going to be a much bigger bottom line. Corn is up 77%, wheat is up 9%, oats are up 14%, soybeans are up 66%. So, if you were to subtract their international subsidiaries, which are, in my opinion, really interesting at ADM – one is Wilmar, and then a Chinese subsidiary, Yihai Kerry – you're buying this at what's probably a cyclical trough and cash flow between a 7 and a 9% pre-cash flow yield.

So, the point is that there is a lot of value in this market and it just might not be in what CNBC is talking about and – I kind of call it the first derivative, second derivative, third derivative of these types of investment themes. So, the first derivative might be great, the world is reopening, buy an airline, buy a restaurant, buy a bar, buy a hotel. But there are more nuanced and interesting value opportunities once you kind of drill down past that first derivative idea.

So, just wrapping up before we go into the Q&A, the monetary and fiscal stimulus efforts are colliding with economic momentum in 2021 and 2022. And, yes, we don't want to be myopic. The U.S. is clearly leading the world right now in terms of our economic recovery and certainly our vaccination rates, but we've seen a lot of stimulus over the past 10, 15, 20 years that's been monetary oriented. We're already at the lower bound. We've gone from just handing out checks, to now looking at $3 trillion-plus fiscal bills. So, you're looking at money supply growth, but I think once that fiscal effect really combines into this real physical economy reopening, you know, it's going to be a very, very different world ahead.

The preconditions for growth and bond returns – unless you think the U.S. is going to zero, unless you think that we're going to basically sit in this holding pattern forever, it's really tough to get behind assumptions for return leadership from these assets. And the correlation there is very concerning, depending on how you're allocated.

Just a reminder: Look at the dollar relative to goods and services, not other fiats. And a quick note here. The CPI came out this morning, where we won't get into some of the shortcomings of CPI, but the March number was 2.6% year over year. So, we're running a little hot. I think the Fed would actually be thrilled with a 2.6%. The core number was 1.6%. But I think what you really need to look at is the PPIs. So, the producer input cost that we're looking on when you look at the ADMs, when you look at the iron, when you look at the energy, these are what are going into businesses. And those are the costs that need to absorb to then create their finished product. If they can't push that on to the end user, margins go down. If they do push it on, there's CPI inflation, which is what everybody focuses on.

But look at PPIs Here are four companies that are pretty near and dear to a lot of people's everyday lives. One that's very close to my everyday life is Kimberly-Clark. They're raising diaper prices because their input costs for the pulp paper and the different types of cellophane that go into diapers are going up. So, people that are buying diapers, prices are going up.

General Mills. Their oats cost – you saw that with the ADM slide – they're raising prices on cereals because their input costs are going up. Hormel, peanut butter – peanut prices are going up so if people that want to keep eating peanut butter, you're going to pay more money. And then finally SJM Smucker's, best known for their jelly but actually it's a huge pet food company and a lot of the ground-up chicken meal and proteins and different inputs that go into dog and cat food is going up. So, they're announcing that your daily meal for your pets are going up in price. So, this seems like it's all just really aligning to a fairly obvious outcome, and there seem to be a lot of narratives around it. But I think if you focus on fairly objective terms like this, it's pretty easy to see what's happening.

So, just wrapping up here, cyclical trades – just really look at what is a cyclical trade versus what is a cyclical value, and what are you paying, and what is priced in relative to the future? It's easy to look at the qualitative, but then it is important to reconcile that to a quantitative. What is this business earning? What is it going to earn next year, the following year, the following year? And what does that mean for me as an equity holder?

And last, but not least, and Peter really kind of hammered this home at the beginning, fewer opportunities in this world require concentration in your highest conviction idiosyncratic ideas. I think I've mentioned this a couple times on these calls but I still just love the Warren Buffet quote: Treat every investment you make like you have a punch card. Let's say there are 20 slots. And once you run out of those punch card slots, you can never make an investment again.

So, this basically means two things: Have very, very high conviction in what you're doing. And when you do, bet big and let it really dictate your return. And that's the way to really make money. Otherwise you're asset gathering and client expectation managing, and clearly, looking at the composition of our funds, that's not something that we're doing.

So, I feel like this gave you a good summary of where our funds are at, what we're thinking, and I left a good 20 minutes here for Q&A. So, I'll turn it over to Peter, if he has any concluding remarks, or Chris can kind of get the Q&A going.

Peter Doyle: So, the only thing that I would add on to your last comment, James, about bet big is you don't necessarily need to bet big with the initial purchase. But if you own something great, the best thing that you can do is leave it alone and it naturally becomes a much bigger percentage of your portfolio.

So, if you look at what we've done over the course of our history as investors, we've really had very low turnover. And that low turnover is a feature, not a bug, and it's meant to be basically let the businesses compound. You're going to have some really wonderful investments, you're going to have some average investments and, hopefully, you're going to have very few bad investments, but it happens. And then, over time, if you don't turn over your portfolio, the great investments start compounding at a higher rate and they become a bigger percentage of your portfolio.

So, that's really – that's what you're seeing in the funds in how they're positioned, more or less, right now. And if you go back and if you look at the long-term success of most grade investors, they share that common characteristic. They don't turn over their portfolio, and they allow for higher concentration.

Chris Bell: Thank you, Peter. Thank you, James. We do have a few questions that have been sent in to us. James, I wanted to ask you this question and it kind of goes with one of the questions we got from a listener. The question from the listener is that they're looking at the approximate net wells of 18 net wells that are indicated to come online in the next 12 months at Texas Pacific Land Corp., and they're wondering what percentage of the income from those net wells Texas Pacific will receive.

I also wanted to ask you a question about a potential oil shock coming, and how we're doing with the rig count, and what sort of price do you expect, say, over the next 6-9 months?

James Davolos: Sure. So, I'll start with the macro level for oil and gas. And I think – look, there's a lot more of this story to write in terms of the economic reopening and demand. But if you were to have asked me last year what total consumption per day would have averaged to, I would have said nothing close to 90 million barrels a day. So, that shows you that in a world that was locked down for months on end, there was basically a 10 million barrel difference.

And if you look at what's happened with CapEx and where the rig counts stand today and where all of European multinationals are divesting, unless there's a miracle technological innovation, the world is going to be demanding over 100 million barrels again very soon. Inventories are going to drop. And you don't flick a magic switch to basically just turn on millions of barrels a day. So, I think prices are going to be choppy until OPEC is at full capacity again. Once you see inventories draw down and OPEC producing at full capacity and everyone wakes up to the fact that we're going to be drawing a lot of barrels, especially from non-OECD demand, meaning, China, India, Southeast Asia, Africa, and there's not much we can do about it, I think that's when you're going to start to see a very different regime in where oil prices are.

And then obviously I think it's going to be – I'm very bullish on gas long term because I think that it's a very rational, functional transition fuel for a lot of these ESG initiatives – where just get everything off coal and put in gas infrastructure. But again, big, big burden to carry in terms of putting in the infrastructure.

So, as it pertains to TPL – I saw this question in advance so I do have some numbers if people want to sharpen their pencils – but the 18 net wells that they say are coming online, net means that they are getting 100% of that revenue. So, a gross well would be a well where they have a proportionate royalty interest of, let's say, a 16th, or a 25th, or in some cases lower. In this case, they're netting out that proportionate interest to 18 wells where they have 100% full interest.

So, just to give you an idea of what type of revenue inventory we have sitting here in the backlog, at $60 oil, $24 NGL and about $2.60 gas, your composite barrel for a Permian well is going to get you net about $44. So, again, that's a breakdown of oil in that barrel, dry gas and wet gas and composite. If we look at the presentation – you can look at these Northern Delaware wells – they're doing conservatively 1.5 million barrels a piece. So, 18 wells, 1.5 barrels per well at $44 a barrel – that's $1.2 billion of backlog.

Let's take it to the next step. These wells are going to use about 400,000 barrels of source water and generate a water cut of about 4 to 1. So, about 6 million barrels of recycled water. So, again, I think there's a good multiplier of about – typically, I think the average net royalty is somewhere between 18 and 20. So, if you basically multiply that 18 by, call it, 20. So, again, you have 400,000 barrels per well times 18 times 20. Same thing with 6 million times 18 times 20. 50 cents a source barrel, 15 cents per disposal barrel, that's another 500 million of revenue.

And then the trailing land revenue, which is probably very conservative – they've been earning about $60,000 per well drilled within an acre of their net acreage. So, that would add up to about another 50 million, but I think that number's going to go up a lot once you start seeing more wind and solar and infrastructure. Because, again, we're really in the early innings.

So, you add up those three lines, royalties, water, land, you get to about 1.7 billion of, let's call it, inventory. Now, obviously, this will be generated over many years, not one year. But I think the most salient fact here is that if you look at those wells, that's roughly 1.8 to 2% of the total drilling inventory that TPL has on their land. So, you could theoretically multiply that figure by anywhere from 50-60x to look at what the lifetime revenue capacity of TPL would be using conservative land usage, current water rates and $60 oil and 260 gas, and not too far off from $100 billion. So, great statistic there that can actually give you an idea of what's in the backlog today versus what the entire capacity of this land can be using this heuristic assumption.

Peter Doyle: James did a great job talking about the perhaps limited supply versus the growing demand for energy. And one of the issues is that a lot of the models that you have may not really work or may be way, way conservative if there's a feeling that the currency itself is going to continue to be debased. And

James is 100% right to look at it versus real assets versus other currencies, because other currencies are doing more or less the same thing that the United States is doing.

So, who knows where the price of oil could actually go to? You know, we were on calls yesterday and I said that Texas Pacific Corp. could be some very high number. Murray one-upped me later in the afternoon by saying that he thought the price of a barrel of oil could be some absolutely crazy number. So, there's a real situation. I don't want to scare our investors, but there's some real concern that I have about the debasement of currencies around the world and what that might mean in how things are priced in those currencies. And I think we're positioned properly for that. It doesn't have to play out that way but I think people should be thinking along those lines.

Chris Bell: Thank you, Peter. We did get a follow-up question but I wanted to give Agustin a chance to see if there are any questions from our listeners.

Agustin Krisnawahjuesa: Yes. We do have a couple of follow-up questions to Peter's remarks earlier. The person is interested in hearing feedback on the following: Debt reduces growth. We are following the path that Japan has taken over the last 30 years, and they had deflation. What are we doing on money printing that will bring inflation versus what they did in Japan that created deflation?

James Davolos: I've obviously come across this a lot, and we've done a lot of research and thinking about this. And I think one of the biggest variables with Japan is the demographics. Obviously, an aging society, a very developed economy. But you also have the insular nature of government funding where there's very little funding of government debts from outside bondholders. There's not a lot of people lining up to buy JGBs that are not domiciled in Japan. And so that's basically enabled them to continuously funding at incredibly low rates, but you haven't seen any ability to stimulate consumption by virtue of the fact that, again, most of the policy has been monetary. You haven't really seen a lot of productive uses of this, and you've seen continued in most of the world this shift, this orientation towards capital instead of labor.

And now you're having this fiscal orientation of government policy worldwide. You're even having a rethinking of sorts within the culture of Japanese corporations right now away from kind of a static older model of just being ultra-conservative with different types of subsidiaries and conglomerates, where a lot of it is psychological and a lot of it is getting the money into the hands of people who have the propensity to consume.

So, the two distinguishing factors, just to clarify again, about Japan were, A, the demographics and the insular nature of the JGB and the yen markets. And then B, the nature of the stimulus and the inability to have something with any physical substantive growth and consumption driver.

Peter Doyle: So, I would just add to that that, you know, of the maybe 51 times Japan is the sole outlier of where you didn't have massive debasement. So, holding that up as an example I'm not sure it's really – you know, 2% of the times that you go above 130% of the debt, this is the one country that basically manages not to have that so far and, James, I think gave some pretty good reasons for why that was likely. I wouldn't want to be making that type of bet.

Again, you have an alternative financial system that's growing up around this environment that we're presently in. There's an escape valve for investors that they never really had before. And it's going to be interesting to see. It's just a fascinating but also a very dangerous time right now.

James Davolos: And I think one other factor that's worth mentioning is that with the U.S., the ability to manage the debt as it stands today, you don't have the ability to have kind of this captive financing mechanism of U.S. corporations and savers that are willing to fund the government. In Japan you do. So, the government has three choices: you can default, you can debase or you can institute austerity measures.

So, let's assume for the moment default is completely off the table and unthinkable in the United States. Austerity is a political decision and politicians have a propensity to seek reelection. And you've seen people who have tried austerity in Europe get chased out of office with a pitchfork. So, I would bet that is maybe even more unlikely than default, given the political impetus of people.

So then you debase. But you can't put billboards on I-95 telling people that we're debasing you because then you would see social unrest. But you can do it through subtle mechanisms. You can massage data, you can tell people it's transitory. But that's really the only endgame because you need to debase your debts because you can't grow your way out of it. It's really the only solution.

Chris Bell: Agustin, do we have any more questions?

James Davolos: So, I see one more here on the Lacy Hunt argument that the Fed's balance sheet is not yet legal tender. And this seems to be a big sticking point of the macro crew; for clarity, Lacy Hunt is at Hoisington. They run a 30-year duration ultra-long bond fund. He is a deflationist. And Russell Napier was formerly a big deflationist who's now a hyper-inflationist. And the sticking point is a very subtle – I'm not even sure if it's all that important: what is, if any, the separation between the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury?

So, are we at the point right now where there is no independence and the Treasury effectively can control the Fed to basically print or buy their tender as they issue debt? At that point, you're basically just monetizing all of the debt and it's almost as if, you know, money supply and money issuance is no longer a tangible item. It's almost a – I don't think that there needs to be an explicit combination of the Fed and the Central Bank. If you're effectively – if the Central Bank is purchasing a lot of the debt that you're issuing to finance huge fiscal and government, meaning Congress and Senate-driven initiatives and policies, then whether you're legally married or Common Law married living in the same house for 30 years, you're still life partners and it's going to be pretty hard to separate the two of you whenever – if you were to separate.

So, Russell kind of took that step where he said, look, for all intents and purposes, they are one in the same. And once you go down that road – politicians don't tend to get control and then give it back up. So, we're probably past the tipping point of there being very strong government influence on the Federal Reserve. And if that were to be explicit, which they could never really do, I think the dollar would just collapse and you'd have a calamity.

So, whether it's in the substance of the topic or the spirit, I think if you look at objectively what's happening, it's basically already combined and it's probably going to get worse, not better.

Chris Bell: Thank you very much, Peter. Thank you, James. Thank you, Agustin. I'd just like to remind everyone that the factsheets will be available in a few weeks, and if you want more information please reach out to your wholesaler or to your HRC representative. And I hope you all have a nice day. Thank you very much.

[END]

The Kinetics Alternative Income Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Management Team

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2012

Matt Houk
Co-Portfolio Manager
15 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2015

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee
Adv. A	KWIAX	494613714	0.50%
Adv. C	KWICX	494613698	1.00%
Inst.	KWIIX	494613680	-
No Load	KWINX	494613722	-

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$12.4 million
Total Number of Positions*	5
Turnover Ratio	0.00%
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Cash or Equivalent	51.8%
Investment Company	48.2%

www.kineticsfunds.com

Alternative Income Fund Overview

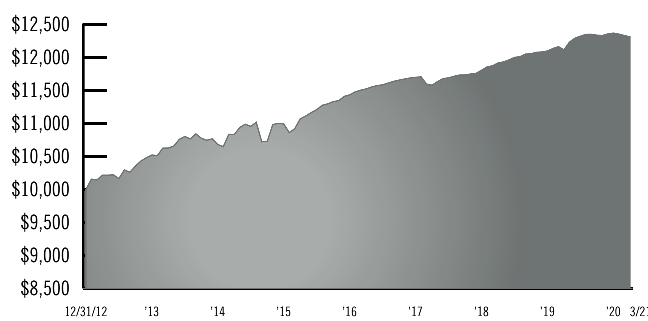
- A two-part investment strategy focused on generating income and capital gains in excess of traditional short duration, investment grade fixed income indexes.
- The strategy primarily invests in a diversified portfolio of short-term, investment grade bonds with an emphasis on liquidity, diversification, and lower interest rate or duration risk (1-3 years).
- A conservative equity option strategy supplements bond portfolio income via the collection of option premiums. Option exposures are allocated broadly across quality companies and indexes/exchange traded funds. The investment adviser seeks to mitigate incremental risks by selecting option strike prices that are below their underlying stock prices (out-of-the-money) and by limiting option notional exposures.

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Since 1/1/13
Fund (KWINX)	5.22%	1.50%	2.94%	4.00%	2.32%	0.92%	2.47%	2.23%	2.56%
Bloomberg Barclays US Agg. Bond Index	-2.02%	5.97%	0.55%	2.65%	3.54%	0.01%	8.72%	7.51%	2.78%
Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 Year US Credit Index	1.45%	1.12%	0.85%	2.11%	1.66%	1.64%	5.01%	3.69%	2.11%

Growth of $10,000 Returns

$12,313



Statistics

	Fund	Barclays Agg.
Beta	0.08	1.00
Standard Deviation	2.02	3.15
Sharpe Ratio	0.91	0.65

Equity Option Overview

Option Statistics

Notional % of Portfolio with Put Options	0
Average Life of Options (days)	N/A
Average Option % Moneyness	N/A
Average Option Delta	N/A

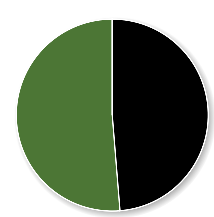
Fixed Income Overview

Fixed Income Statistics

Average Duration (years)	0.73
Average Maturity (years)	0.76

Credit Quality (%)

Cash	51.8%
A	48.2%



The Kinetics Alternative Income Fund

1Q 2021

Performance (No-Load Class)

			Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21				
	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception
Alternative Income Fund (KWINX)	-0.45%	-0.45%	1.63%	2.07%	2.15%	2.16%	0.68%
Bloomberg Barclays US Agg. Bond Index	-3.37%	-3.37%	0.71%	4.65%	3.10%	3.44%	4.25%
Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 Year US Credit Index	-0.02%	-0.02%	4.39%	3.54%	2.57%	2.23%	3.06%

The Alternative Income Fund No Load Class inception date is 6/29/07. Performance prior to 1/1/13 reflects the Fund's prior investment objective and restrictions and may not be indicative of the Fund's prospective results. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Expense Ratios by Share Class

	Adv. A	Adv. C	No Load	Inst.
Gross	2.31%	2.81%	2.06%	2.01%
Net	1.25%	1.75%	1.00%	0.80%

The Gross expense ratios listed are as of 12/31/2019 as reported in the 4/29/2020 prospectus. The Fund's adviser voluntarily agreed to waive management fees and reimburse fund expenses so that net annual fund operating expenses do not exceed certain levels, not including acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), through May 1, 2021 and may be discontinued at any time by the Fund's adviser after May 1, 2021.

Definitions:

Average Put Option % Moneyness: % moneyness refers to a put option's strike price relative to the price of its underlying security in percentage terms. The average put option % moneyness is the average % moneyness for the option exposures weighted by each option's % of notional exposure. In-the-money (ITM) refers to a put option with a strike price that is above the underlying security's price. At-the-money (ATM) refers to a put option with a strike prices that is equal to the underlying security's price. Out-the-money (OTM) refers to a put option with a strike price that is below the underlying security's price. For example, a put option that is 5% OTM has a strike price that is 5% below the underlying security's price and a put option that is 5% ITM has a strike price that is 5% higher than the underlying security's price. **Beta:** A statistic that measures the volatility of the fund, as compared to the overall market. The market's beta is set at 1.00; therefore a beta higher than 1.00 is considered to be more volatile than the market, while a beta lower than 1.00 is considered to be less volatile. It is important to note that a low beta for a fund does not necessarily imply that the fund has a low level of volatility, a low beta signifies only that the fund's market-related risk is low. Beta has been calculated starting 12/31/12. **Delta:** A statistical measure relating the changes in an option's price to price changes of the option's underlying security. **Notional % of Portfolio with Put Options:** Represents the aggregate notional value of all written put options (strike price multiplied by the number of contracts) as a percentage of the portfolio's net assets, as of the stated date. **Sharpe Ratio:** A statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated starting 12/31/12 using the 3-month treasury bill for the risk-free rate of return. **Standard Deviation:** A statistical measure of portfolio risk used to measure variability of total return around an average, over a specified period of time. The greater the standard deviation over the period, the wider the variability or range of returns and hence, the greater the fund's volatility. The standard deviation has been calculated starting 12/31/12. **Turnover Ratio:** A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers represented over a one year period.

This Fund is classified as diversified; however, asset allocation/diversification does not guarantee profit or eliminate risk of loss.

Factsheet statistics that rely on Fund data prior to January 1, 2013 will reflect the Fund's prior investment objective and restrictions and may not be indicative of the Fund's current positioning or prospective results.

In April 2019, Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("KAM") and Kinetics Advisers, LLC ("KA") reorganized into Horizon Asset Management LLC ("HAM"), following which HAM was renamed Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("HKAM"). KAM, HAM and KA were all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Horizon Kinetics LLC, and HKAM will remain a wholly-owned subsidiary. HKAM is the Fund's adviser, previously, KAM was the Fund's adviser. Neither the portfolio managers of the Fund nor the Fund's investment objective and investment strategy have changed.

The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares on 12/31/2012 in commencement with the investment objective change on that date. It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

The Top Sectors displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities. For purposes of calculating the top percentage holdings of the fund, the top 10 equity and fixed income holdings are valued at their applicable market value.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. For a free copy of the fund's prospectus, which contains this and other information, visit our website at www.kineticsfunds.com or call 1-800-930-3828. You should read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, i.e., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). The Bloomberg Barclays US 1-3 Year Credit Index measures the performance of investment grade corporate debt and sovereign, supranational, local authority, and non-US agency bonds that have a remaining maturity of at least one year and less than three years. Both Bloomberg indices are trademarks of Bloomberg. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.
We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Global** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

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Portfolio Managers

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2011

Steve Tuen, CFA
Co-Portfolio Manager
31 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2003

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	KGLAX	494613631	0.50%	1.84%	2.98%
Adv. C	KGLCX	494613623	1.00%	2.34%	3.48%
No Load	WWWEX	494613805	-	1.59%	2.73%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$28.0 million
Total Number of Positions*	38
Turnover Ratio	7.00%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	All Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Common Stocks	36.9%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	35.2%
Unit Investment Trust	27.9%
Preferred Stocks	0.0%

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Global Fund Overview

- Global Fund focuses on classic value investment opportunities worldwide with at least 40% of net assets in companies located outside the U.S.
- Seeks to identify unique business models with pricing dislocations
- On March 11, 2008 the Fund changed its name and investment mandate from the Internet Emerging Growth Fund to the Global Fund.

Performance (No-Load Class)

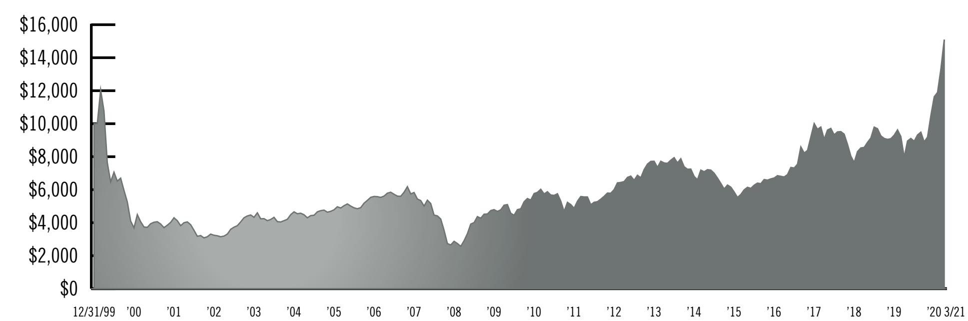
Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21

	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	20YR	Since Inception
Fund (WWWEX)	29.76%	29.76%	89.28%	18.55%	20.29%	10.14%	7.22%	1.96%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	8.47%	6.84%
MSCI ACW Index	4.57%	4.57%	54.60%	12.07%	13.21%	9.14%	7.07%	5.21%

The Global Fund No Load Class inception date is 12/31/99. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$15,092



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Grayscale Bitcoin Trust	27.9%
Texas Pacific Land Corp.	16.4%
CACI International, Inc. - Class A	3.6%
Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.	3.1%
Mesabi Trust	2.0%
Franco-Nevada Corporation	1.6%
Clarkson plc	1.5%
The Boeing Company	1.5%
Wheaton Precious Metals Corporation	1.4%
Civeo Corporation	1.0%

Statistics

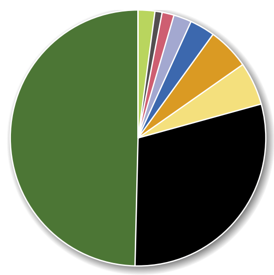
Statistics	Fund	S&P 500
Beta	0.96	1.00
Standard Deviation	22.00	15.13
Up Market Capture Ratio	0.92	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	1.08	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.02	0.35
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$23,383	$465,025
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$2,995	$29,242
Price to Book	2.55	4.16
Price to Earnings	4.67	29.52
Return on Equity	49.38%	23.07%
Active Share	99.18%	-

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

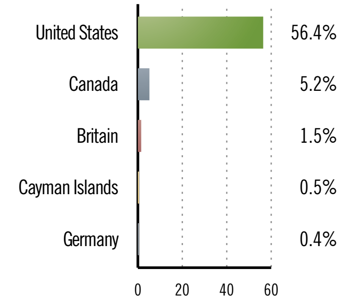
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (WWWEX)	-63.10%	16.53%	-24.65%	33.56%	7.67%	2.65%	16.90%	4.27%	-50.72%	66.86%	20.30%	-15.41%	23.16%	28.59%	-11.89%	-13.83%	14.40%	49.20%	-23.58%	21.61%	25.00%
S&P 500 Index	-9.10%	-11.89%	-22.10%	28.68%	10.88%	4.91%	15.79%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%
MSCI ACW Index	-14.21%	-16.21%	-19.32%	33.99%	15.23%	10.84%	20.95%	11.66%	-42.20%	34.63%	12.67%	-7.35%	16.13%	22.80%	4.16%	-2.36%	7.86%	23.97%	-9.42%	26.60%	16.25%

Top 10 Sectors (%)

Finance and Insurance	32.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	19.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	2.1%
Manufacturing	1.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	1.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.6%
Machinery Manufacturing	0.4%
Retail Trade	0.0%



Top Countries (%)



Definitions:

Active share: A measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from a benchmark index. It is calculated by taking the sum of the differences of the weight of each holding in the portfolio and the weight of each holding in the benchmark index and dividing by two. Active share is measured against the iShares S&P 500 ETF. **Beta:** A statistic that measures the volatility of the fund, as compared to the overall market. The market's beta is set at 1.00; therefore a beta higher than 1.00 is considered to be more volatile than the market, while a beta lower than 1.00 is considered to be less volatile. It is important to note that a low beta for a fund does not necessarily imply that the fund has a low level of volatility, a low beta signifies only that the fund's market-related risk is low. **Down Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The down-market capture ratio has been calculated since inception. **Median Market Capitalization:** The median market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks. **Price to Book Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/book (P/B) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The ratio calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the company's book value per share (assets minus liabilities). **Price to Earnings Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/earnings (P/E) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The P/E ratio is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the trailing one year earnings. **Return on Equity:** The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. **Sharpe Ratio:** A statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated since inception using the 3-month treasury bill for the risk-free rate of return. **Standard Deviation:** A statistical measure of portfolio risk used to measure variability of total return around an average, over a specified period of time. The greater the standard deviation over the period, the wider the variability or range of returns and hence, the greater the fund's volatility. The standard deviation has been calculated since inception. **Turnover Ratio:** A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers represented over a one year period. **Up Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The up-market capture ratio has been calculated since inception. **Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap:** The mean market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks, taking into account the relative weight of each investment.

The Gross expense ratios listed are as of 12/31/2019 as reported in the 4/29/2020 prospectus. The Fund's adviser voluntarily agreed to waive management fees and reimburse fund expenses so that net annual fund operating expenses do not exceed certain levels, not including acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), through May 1, 2021 and may be discontinued at any time by the Fund's adviser after May 1, 2021.

In April 2019, Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("KAM") and Kinetics Advisers, LLC ("KA") reorganized into Horizon Asset Management LLC ("HAM"), following which HAM was renamed Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("HKAM"). KAM, HAM and KA were all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Horizon Kinetics LLC, and HKAM will remain a wholly-owned subsidiary. HKAM is the Fund's adviser, previously, KAM was the Fund's adviser. Neither the portfolio managers of the Fund nor the Fund's investment objective and investment strategy have changed.

The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares on commencement of operations (12/31/99). It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Equity holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top 10 Sectors and Top Countries displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. For a free copy of the fund's prospectus, which contains this and other information, visit our website at www.kineticsfunds.com or call 1-800-930-3828. You should read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

The Fund is classified as diversified; however, asset allocation/diversification does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk of loss. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, i.e., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

The Fund holds investments that provide exposure to bitcoin. The value of bitcoins is determined by the supply of and demand for bitcoins in the global market for the trading of bitcoins, which consists of transactions on electronic bitcoin exchanges ("Bitcoin Exchanges"). Pricing on Bitcoin Exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the bitcoin. Currently, there is relatively small use of bitcoins in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of bitcoins by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect a portfolio's direct or indirect investments in bitcoin. Bitcoin transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred bitcoins may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed bitcoin transactions could adversely affect the value of a portfolio's direct or indirect investment in bitcoin. Only investors who can appreciate the risks associated with an investment should invest in cryptocurrencies or products that offer cryptocurrency exposure. As with all investments, investors should consult with their investment, legal and tax professionals before investing, as you may lose money.

S&P 500 Index statistics chart data is based on the iShares S&P 500 Index Fund for market cap, price to book, price to earnings, return on equity, and active share. iShares is a product of BlackRock, Inc.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index represents an unmanaged, broad-based basket of stocks. It is typically used as a proxy for overall market performance. The S&P 500 Index returns assumes that dividends are reinvested. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Internet** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 1999

Peter Doyle
Senior Portfolio Manager
35 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 1999

James Davolos
Co-Portfolio Manager
15 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2010

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	KINAX	494613862	0.50%	2.34%	2.34%
Adv. C	KINCX	494613763	1.00%	2.84%	2.84%
No Load	WWWFX	460953102	-	2.09%	2.09%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$250.3 million
Total Number of Positions*	36
Turnover Ratio	5.00%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	All Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Unit Investment Trust	42.8%
Common Stocks	39.4%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17.8%

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Internet Fund Overview

- A fund that invests in undervalued companies participating in the growth of the Internet.
- Focused not only on investing in traditional technology companies, but also those that provide new kinds of services or products made possible by development or improvement of Internet-related technologies within a variety of sectors.
- Favor companies with strong alignment of interest and high barriers to entry, such as growing information library, scalability and network/adoption.

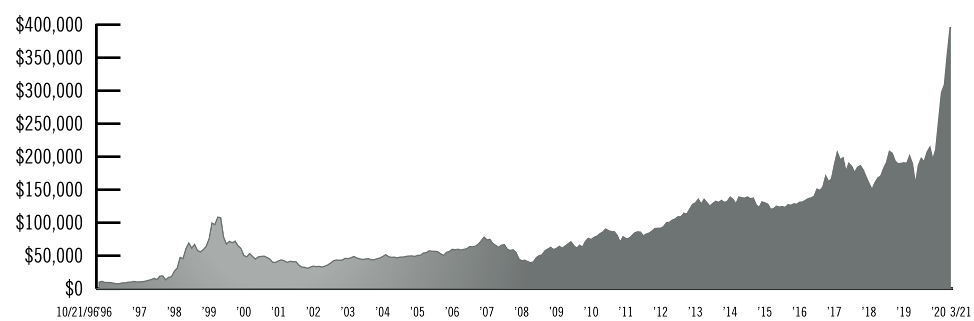
Performance (No-Load Class)

	3 Month	YTD	Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21 1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	20YR	Since Inception
Fund (WWWFX)	33.35%	33.35%	150.32%	30.75%	25.98%	16.53%	11.52%	16.25%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	8.47%	9.34%
NASDAQ Composite Index	2.78%	2.78%	72.04%	23.32%	22.16%	16.89%	10.37%	10.19%

The Internet Fund No Load Class inception date is 10/21/96. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$396,612



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Grayscale Bitcoin Trust	42.9%
Texas Pacific Land Corp.	13.4%
PayPal Holdings, Inc.	5.8%
CACI International, Inc. - Class A	4.0%
OTC Markets Group, Inc. - Class A	1.9%
Visa, Inc. - Class A	1.8%
Alphabet, Inc. - Class C	1.3%
Alphabet, Inc. - Class A	1.3%
Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.	1.0%
MasterCard, Inc. - Class A	1.0%

Statistics

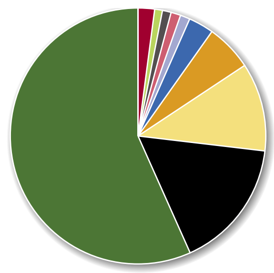
Statistics	Fund	S&P 500
Beta	1.23	1.00
Standard Deviation	29.91	15.42
Up Market Capture Ratio	1.43	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	1.16	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.46	0.47
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$97,410	$465,025
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$12,328	$29,242
Price to Book	2.74	4.16
Price to Earnings	4.23	29.52
Return on Equity	46.97%	23.07%
Active Share	93.92%	-

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

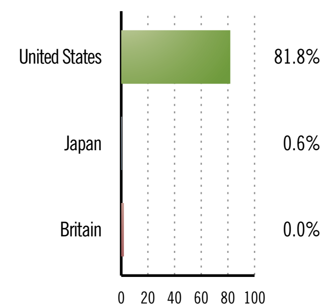
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (WWWFX)	-51.49%	-9.62%	-23.44%	40.11%	10.06%	-1.69%	16.49%	26.81%	-42.24%	48.61%	21.18%	-1.98%	23.24%	44.28%	-0.16%	-5.42%	2.59%	57.43%	-27.32%	26.45%	56.42%
S&P 500 Index	-9.10%	-11.89%	-22.10%	28.68%	10.88%	4.91%	15.79%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%
NASDAQ Composite Index	-39.29%	-21.05%	-31.53%	50.01%	8.59%	1.37%	9.52%	9.81%	-40.54%	43.89%	16.91%	-1.80%	15.91%	38.32%	13.40%	5.73%	7.50%	28.24%	-3.88%	35.23%	43.64%

Top 10 Industries (%)

Sec., Cmmdty Contracts, and Other Fin. Inv. and Rel. Act.	46.2%
Oil and Gas Extraction	13.4%
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	9.1%
Aerospace and Defense	4.8%
Other Information Services	2.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.0%
Other Telecommunications	1.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0.9%
Offices of Other Holding Companies.	0.8%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	0.7%



Top Countries (%)



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Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Equity holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top 10 Industries and Top Countries displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities.

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As a non-diversified fund, the value of its shares may fluctuate more than shares invested in a broader range of companies. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, i.e., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. Furthermore, Internet stocks are subject to a rate of change in technology obsolescence and competition that is generally higher than that of other industries, and have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

The Fund holds investments that provide exposure to bitcoin. The value of bitcoins is determined by the supply of and demand for bitcoins in the global market for the trading of bitcoins, which consists of transactions on electronic bitcoin exchanges ("Bitcoin Exchanges"). Pricing on Bitcoin Exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the bitcoin. Currently, there is relatively small use of bitcoins in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of bitcoins by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect a portfolio's direct or indirect investments in bitcoin. Bitcoin transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred bitcoins may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed bitcoin transactions could adversely affect the value of a portfolio's direct or indirect investment in bitcoin. Only investors who can appreciate the risks associated with an investment should invest in cryptocurrencies or products that offer cryptocurrency exposure. As with all investments, investors should consult with their investment, legal and tax professionals before investing, as you may lose money.

S&P 500 Index statistics chart data is based on the iShares S&P 500 Index Fund for market cap, price to book, price to earnings, return on equity, and active share. iShares is a product of BlackRock, Inc.

The NASDAQ Composite (NASDAQ) and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) each represent an unmanaged, broad-based basket of stocks. They are typically used as a proxy for overall market performance. NASDAQ Composite returns stated above do NOT include reinvested dividends, while the S&P 500 Index returns assume that dividends are reinvested. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc

We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Market Opportunities** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (2006)

Peter Doyle
Senior Portfolio Manager
35 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (2006)

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	KMKAX	494613771	0.50%	1.76%	2.20%
Adv. C	KMKCX	494613730	1.00%	2.26%	2.70%
Inst.	KMKYX	494613615	-	1.31%	1.90%
No Load	KMKNX	494613789	-	1.51%	1.95%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$143.1 million
Total Number of Positions*	50
Turnover Ratio	1.00%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	All Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Common Stocks	56.1%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	22.6%
Unit Investment Trust	21.0%
Preferred Stocks	0.2%
Other Investments	0.1%

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Market Opportunities Fund Overview

- U.S. focused global fund invests in companies engaged in capital markets related activities and services, which trade at attractive valuations.
- Investments are focused on companies that generally benefit from increasing transactional volume or facilitating financial transactions without employing financial leverage or risking their own capital.
- Such companies tend to have high operating leverage, high returns on equity and scalability.

Performance (No-Load Class)

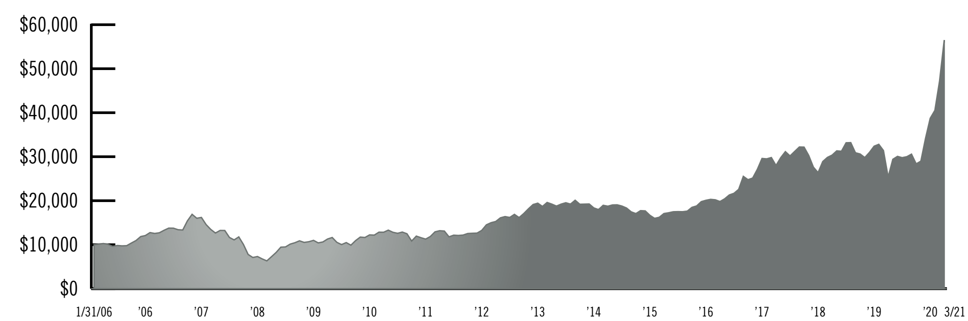
Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21

	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception
Fund (KMKNX)	45.93%	45.93%	122.54%	26.37%	27.03%	15.98%	12.10%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	10.02%
MSCI EAFE Index	3.48%	3.48%	44.57%	6.02%	8.85%	5.52%	4.26%

The Market Opportunities Fund No Load Class inception date is 1/31/06. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$56,518



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Texas Pacific Land Corp.	40.3%
Grayscale Bitcoin Trust	21.0%
DREAM Unlimited Corp.	1.7%
Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.	1.6%
Partners Value Investments LP	1.4%
Visa, Inc. - Class A	1.2%
IntercontinentalExchange Group, Inc.	1.0%
MasterCard, Inc. - Class A	1.0%
Associated Capital Group, Inc. - Class A	1.0%
CME Group, Inc.	0.8%

Statistics

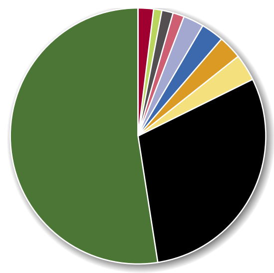
Statistics	Fund	S&P 500
Beta	1.13	1.00
Standard Deviation	21.36	15.07
Up Market Capture Ratio	1.20	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	1.14	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.51	0.59
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$29,824	$465,025
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$3,819	$29,242
Price to Book	3.68	4.16
Price to Earnings	7.33	29.52
Return on Equity	68.55%	23.07%
Active Share	97.45%	-

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

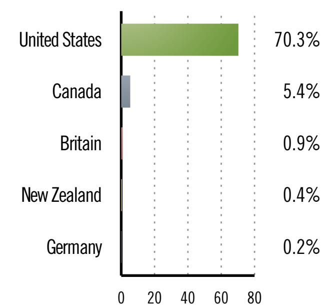
	2006*	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (KMKNX)	20.85%	34.03%	-54.83%	50.21%	11.31%	-7.85%	17.52%	46.74%	-5.55%	-9.11%	20.45%	47.28%	-10.86%	22.76%	19.55%
S&P 500 Index	10.80%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%
MSCI EAFE Index	20.97%	11.17%	-43.38%	31.78%	7.75%	-12.14%	17.32%	22.78%	-4.90%	-0.81%	1.00%	25.03%	-13.79%	22.01%	7.82%

Top Industries (%)

Oil and Gas Extraction	40.3%
Sec., Cmmdty Contracts, and Other Fin. Inv. and Rel. Act.	22.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2.6%
Other Investment Pools and Funds	2.3%
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	2.2%
Real Estate	2.0%
Securities and Commodity Exchanges	1.1%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1.1%
Support Activities for Water Transportation	0.8%
Offices of Other Holding Companies.	0.5%



Top Countries (%)



Definitions:

Active share: A measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from a benchmark index. It is calculated by taking the sum of the differences of the weight of each holding in the portfolio and the weight of each holding in the benchmark index and dividing by two. Active share is measured against the iShares S&P 500 ETF. **Beta:** A statistic that measures the volatility of the fund, as compared to the overall market. The market's beta is set at 1.00; therefore a beta higher than 1.00 is considered to be more volatile than the market, while a beta lower than 1.00 is considered to be less volatile. It is important to note that a low beta for a fund does not necessarily imply that the fund has a low level of volatility, a low beta signifies only that the fund's market-related risk is low. **Down Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The down-market capture ratio has been calculated since inception. **Median Market Capitalization:** The median market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks. **Price to Book Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/book (P/B) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The ratio calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the company's book value per share (assets minus liabilities). **Price to Earnings Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/earnings (P/E) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The P/E ratio is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the trailing one year earnings. **Return on Equity:** The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. **Sharpe Ratio:** A statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated since inception using the 3-month treasury bill for the risk-free rate of return. **Standard Deviation:** A statistical measure of portfolio risk used to measure variability of total return around an average, over a specified period of time. The greater the standard deviation over the period, the wider the variability or range of returns and hence, the greater the fund's volatility. The standard deviation has been calculated since inception. **Turnover Ratio:** A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers represented over a one year period. **Up Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The up-market capture ratio has been calculated since inception. **Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap:** The mean market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks, taking into account the relative weight of each investment.

The Gross expense ratios listed are as of 12/31/2019 as reported in the 4/29/2020 prospectus. The Fund's adviser has voluntarily agreed to waive management fees and reimburse fund expenses so that net annual fund operating expenses do not exceed certain levels, not including acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), through May 1, 2021 and may be discontinued at any time by the Fund's adviser after May 1, 2021.

In April 2019, Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("KAM") and Kinetics Advisers, LLC ("KA") reorganized into Horizon Asset Management LLC ("HAM"), following which HAM was renamed Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("HKAM"). KAM, HAM and KA were all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Horizon Kinetics LLC, and HKAM will remain a wholly-owned subsidiary. HKAM is the Fund's adviser, previously, KAM was the Fund's adviser. Neither the portfolio managers of the Fund nor the Fund's investment objective and investment strategy have changed.

The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares on commencement of operations (1/31/06). It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Equity holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top 10 Industries and Top Countries displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. For a free copy of the fund's prospectus, which contains this and other information, visit our website at www.kineticsfunds.com or call 1-800-930-3828. You should read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

As a non-diversified fund, the value of its shares may fluctuate more than shares invested in a broader range of companies. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, i.e., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

The Fund holds investments that provide exposure to bitcoin. The value of bitcoins is determined by the supply of and demand for bitcoins in the global market for the trading of bitcoins, which consists of transactions on electronic bitcoin exchanges ("Bitcoin Exchanges"). Pricing on Bitcoin Exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the bitcoin. Currently, there is relatively small use of bitcoins in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of bitcoins by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect a portfolio's direct or indirect investments in bitcoin. Bitcoin transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred bitcoins may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed bitcoin transactions could adversely affect the value of a portfolio's direct or indirect investment in bitcoin. Only investors who can appreciate the risks associated with an investment should invest in cryptocurrencies or products that offer cryptocurrency exposure. As with all investments, investors should consult with their investment, legal and tax professionals before investing, as you may lose money.

S&P 500 Index statistics chart data is based on the iShares S&P 500 Index Fund for market cap, price to book, price to earnings, return on equity, and active share. iShares is a product of BlackRock, Inc.

The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index represents an unmanaged, broad-based basket of stocks. It is typically used as a proxy for overall market performance. The S&P 500 Index returns assume that dividends are reinvested. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc

We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Medical** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Paul Abel
Co-Portfolio Manager
21 years of management experience
Manager of Fund since inception (1999)

Peter Doyle
Senior Portfolio Manager
35 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (1999)

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	KRXAX	494613847	0.50%	1.64%	2.59%
Adv. C	KRXCX	494613755	1.00%	2.14%	3.09%
No Load	MEDRX	494613102	-	1.39%	2.34%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$17.6 million
Total Number of Positions*	27
Turnover Ratio	4.00%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	All Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Common Stocks	99.2%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.7%
Other Investments	0.1%

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Medical Fund Overview

- Invests in patented first line pharmaceuticals and biologics as these products tend to have high profit margins and significant barriers to entry.
- Employs a long-term perspective seeking to capture returns of both intrinsic valuation realization and scientific discovery.
- Bio-Pharma sector is relatively insensitive to economic turmoil, while novel research and development imply sustained growth.

Performance (No-Load Class)

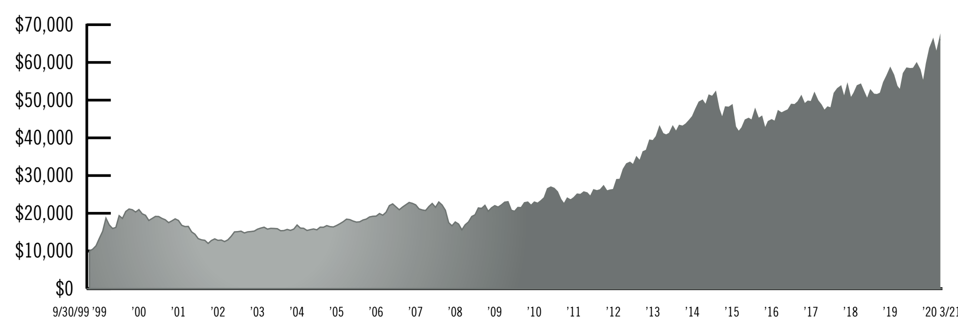
Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21

	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	20YR	Since Inception
Fund (MEDRX)	0.60%	0.60%	22.03%	9.59%	8.49%	10.27%	6.53%	9.03%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	8.47%	7.44%
NASDAQ Composite Index	2.78%	2.78%	72.04%	23.32%	22.16%	16.89%	10.37%	7.59%

The Medical Fund No Load Class inception date is 9/30/99. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$66,172



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	8.4%
Eli Lilly and Co.	6.9%
Novartis AG - ADR	6.8%
Johnson & Johnson	6.5%
Pfizer, Inc.	6.2%
AbbVie, Inc.	6.1%
Merck & Co., Inc.	6.1%
Biogen, Inc.	6.0%
AMGEN, Inc.	5.6%
AstraZeneca plc - ADR	5.1%

Statistics

Statistics	Fund	S&P 500
Beta	0.69	1.00
Standard Deviation	16.79	15.13
Up Market Capture Ratio	0.83	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	0.64	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.44	0.38
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$134,950	$465,025
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$42,634	$29,242
Price to Book	4.98	4.16
Price to Earnings	21.62	29.52
Return on Equity	8.04%	23.07%
Active Share	95.26%	-

The Kinetics **Medical** Fund

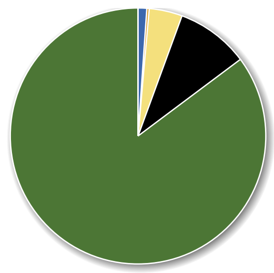
1Q 2021

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

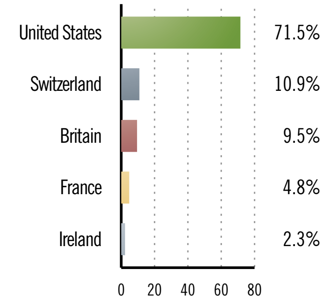
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (MEDRX)	57.04%	-13.77%	-29.14%	23.19%	6.96%	-0.72%	14.81%	15.47%	-20.42%	24.47%	4.30%	5.11%	8.86%	49.25%	16.44%	6.59%	-8.01%	10.71%	1.67%	16.04%	9.04%
S&P 500 Index	-9.10%	-11.89%	-22.10%	28.68%	10.88%	4.91%	15.79%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%
NASDAQ Composite Index	-39.29%	-21.05%	-31.53%	50.01%	8.59%	1.37%	9.52%	9.81%	-40.54%	43.89%	16.91%	-1.80%	15.91%	38.32%	13.40%	5.73%	7.50%	28.24%	-3.88%	35.23%	43.64%

Top Industries (%)

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	85.3%
Chemical Manufacturing	9.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	0.3%
Scientific Research and Development Services	0.1%



Top Countries (%)



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The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares on commencement of operations (9/30/99). It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Equity holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top Industries and Top Countries displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities.

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S&P 500 Index statistics chart data is based on the iShares S&P 500 Index Fund for market cap, price to book, price to earnings, return on equity, and active share. iShares is a product of BlackRock, Inc.

The NASDAQ Composite (NASDAQ) and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) each represent an unmanaged, broad-based basket of stocks. They are typically used as a proxy for overall market performance. NASDAQ Composite returns stated above do NOT include reinvested dividends, while the S&P 500 Index returns assume that dividends are reinvested. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc

We Do *Our* Research

Kinetics Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Management Team

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (2008)

Matt Houk
Co-Portfolio Manager
15 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2015

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee
Adv. A	KMDAX	494613664	0.50%
Adv. C	KMDCX	494613656	1.00%
Inst.	KMDYX	494613649	-
No Load	KMDNX	494613672	-

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$27.8 million
Total Number of Positions*	18
Turnover Ratio	0.04%
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Fixed Income	50.4%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	39.4%
Other Investments	10.2%

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Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund Overview

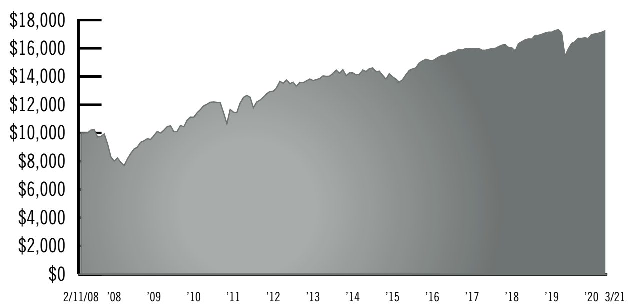
- Multi-strategy investment approach that opportunistically invests in income oriented securities and utilizes an equity option strategy which seeks to generate income and capital gains in excess of traditional fixed income indexes while assuming less interest rate risk or duration risk.
- Fixed income investments generally comprise limited duration securities, including investment grade and high yield bonds, and emphasize the avoidance of permanent capital losses.
- A selective equity option strategy supplements fixed income investments through the monetization of equity market volatility. The investment adviser aims to moderate incremental risks by selecting option strike prices that are below their underlying stock prices and by limiting option notional exposures.

Performance (No-Load Class)

			Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21					
	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception	5 Year Standard Deviation
Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund (KMDNX)	1.31%	1.31%	11.66%	2.81%	4.07%	3.66%	4.23%	5.55%
BB Barclays US Agg. Bond Index	-3.37%	-3.37%	0.71%	4.65%	3.10%	3.44%	3.86%	3.31%
BB Barclays US HY Corp. Bond Index	0.85%	0.85%	23.72%	6.84%	8.06%	6.48%	7.82%	7.51%

The Multi-Disciplinary Income Fund No Load Class inception date is 2/11/08. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent fund month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares less than 30 days after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception $17,237



Statistics

	Fund	Barclays Agg.
Beta	0.41	1.00
Standard Deviation	5.55	3.31
Up Market Capture Ratio	0.89	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	0.41	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.53	0.59

Recent Fund Distributions**

	Fund
Mar-2021	$0.08
Dec-2020	$0.06
Sep-2020	$0.07
Jun-2020	$0.08

Fixed Income Overview

Fixed Income Statistics

Average Duration (years)	1.68
Average Maturity (years)	2.52

Top 10 Fixed Income Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Ashland, Inc.	11.2%
Stolt-Nielsen Limited	7.5%
Lennar Corporation	7.4%
Lamb Weston Holdings, Inc.	7.2%
Murphy Oil Corp.	4.6%
Brookfield Residential Properties	2.4%
Cheniere Energy, Inc.	2.4%
CenturyLink, Inc.	1.9%
Hughes Satellite Systems Corp.	1.8%
Ball Corporation	0.9%

Kinetics **Multi-Disciplinary Income** Fund

1Q 2021

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

	2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (KMDNX)	-17.76%	22.90%	13.04%	0.24%	15.38%	4.28%	2.46%	-2.17%	10.41%	4.75%	-1.00%	9.08%	-1.38%
BB Barclays US Agg. Bond Index	4.08%	5.93%	6.54%	7.84%	4.21%	-2.02%	5.97%	0.55%	2.65%	3.54%	0.01%	8.72%	7.51%
BB Barclays US HY Corp. Bond Index	-27.02%	58.21%	15.12%	4.98%	15.81%	7.44%	2.45%	-4.47%	17.13%	7.50%	-2.08%	14.32%	7.11%

*Cumulative return from Fund's inception to year-end.

Expense Ratios by Share Class

	Adv. A	Adv. C	No Load	Inst.
Gross	2.57%	3.07%	2.32%	2.27%
Net	2.02%	2.52%	1.77%	1.57%

The Gross expense ratios listed are as of 12/31/2019 as reported in the 4/29/2020 prospectus. The Fund's adviser voluntarily agreed to waive management fees and reimburse fund expenses so that net annual fund operating expenses do not exceed certain levels, not including acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), through May 1, 2021 and may be discontinued at any time by the Fund's adviser after May 1, 2021.

Definitions:

Beta: A statistic that measures the volatility of the fund, as compared to the overall market. The market's beta is set at 1.00; therefore a beta higher than 1.00 is considered to be more volatile than the market, while a beta lower than 1.00 is considered to be less volatile. It is important to note that a low beta for a fund does not necessarily imply that the fund has a low level of volatility, a low beta signifies only that the fund's market-related risk is low. Beta has been calculated for the past five years. **Down Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The down-market capture ratio has been calculated for the past five years. **Sharpe Ratio:** A statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated for the past five years using the 3-month treasury bill for the risk-free rate of return. **Standard Deviation:** A statistical measure of portfolio risk used to measure variability of total return around an average, over a specified period of time. The greater the standard deviation over the period, the wider the variability or range of returns and hence, the greater the fund's volatility. The standard deviation has been calculated for the past five years. **Turnover Ratio:** A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers represented over a one year period. **Up Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The up-market capture ratio has been calculated for the past five years.

**Distributions by the Fund are subject to change and may discontinue at any time without notice.

In April 2019, Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("KAM") and Kinetics Advisers, LLC ("KA") reorganized into Horizon Asset Management LLC ("HAM"), following which HAM was renamed Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("HKAM"). KAM, HAM and KA were all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Horizon Kinetics LLC, and HKAM will remain a wholly-owned subsidiary. HKAM is the Fund's adviser, previously, KAM was the Fund's adviser. Neither the portfolio managers of the Fund nor the Fund's investment objective and investment strategy have changed.

The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares on commencement of operations (2/11/08). It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top Sectors displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities. For purposes of calculating the top percentage holdings of the fund, the top 10 equity and fixed income holdings are valued at their applicable market value. Fixed Income Statistics include details on instruments held directly by the Fund and do not include securities which may be held within a portfolio owned by the Fund.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. For a free copy of the fund's prospectus, which contains this and other information, visit our website at www.kineticsfunds.com or call 1-800-930-3828. You should read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

The Fund is classified as diversified; however, asset allocation/diversification does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk of loss. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, i.e., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). The Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Bond Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Bonds from issuers with an emerging markets country of risk, based on Barclays EM country definition, are excluded. Both Bloomberg indices are trademarks of Bloomberg. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.
We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Paradigm** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (1999)

Peter Doyle
Senior Portfolio Manager
35 years of management experience
Co-Manager of fund since inception (1999)

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	KNPAX	494613854	0.50%	1.89%	1.97%
Adv. C	KNPCX	494613821	1.00%	2.39%	2.47%
Inst.	KNPYX	494613797	-	1.44%	1.67%
No Load	WWNPX	494613607	-	1.64%	1.72%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$998.2 million
Total Number of Positions*	47
Turnover Ratio	0.29%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	All Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Common Stocks	82.1%
Unit Investment Trust	9.9%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.0%

www.kineticsfunds.com

Paradigm Fund Overview

- U.S. focused global all-cap fund comprised of investments in misunderstood or underappreciated companies whose businesses exhibit long product life cycles and have substantial barriers to entry.
- Proprietary in-house research sources original investment opportunities in companies for which investors fail to distinguish between permanent and transitory problems.
- The strategy seeks to capture long-term results commensurate with the returns of companies' underlying businesses, and has low turnover.

Performance (No-Load Class)

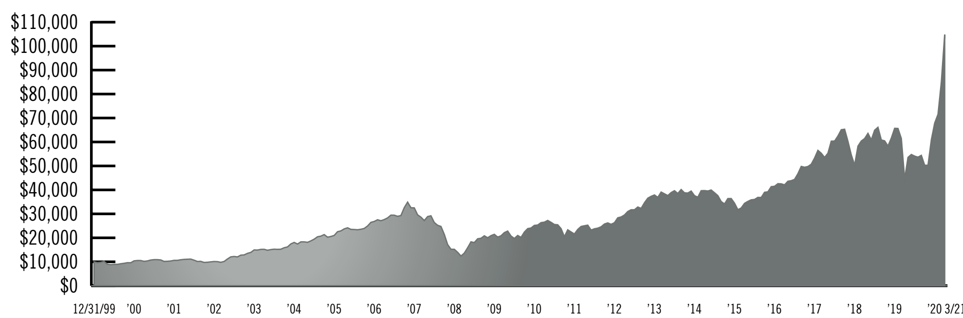
Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21

	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	20YR	Since Inception
Fund (WWNPX)	54.40%	54.40%	135.36%	25.09%	24.97%	14.72%	12.35%	11.69%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	8.47%	6.84%
MSCI ACW Index	4.57%	4.57%	54.60%	12.07%	13.21%	9.14%	7.07%	5.21%

The Paradigm Fund No Load Class inception date is 12/31/99. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of the sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$104,812



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Texas Pacific Land Corp.	55.9%
Grayscale Bitcoin Trust	9.9%
Brookfield Asset Management, Inc. - Class A	3.7%
The Howard Hughes Corporation	3.3%
Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	2.5%
Franco-Nevada Corporation	2.2%
Liberty Broadband Corporation - Series C	1.9%
Icahn Enterprises LP	1.4%
CACI International, Inc. - Class A	1.2%
Associated Capital Group, Inc. - Class A	0.9%

Statistics

Statistics	Fund	S&P 500
Beta	1.04	1.00
Standard Deviation	20.24	15.13
Up Market Capture Ratio	1.17	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	0.93	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.50	0.35
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$17,104	$465,025
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$11,597	$29,242
Price to Book	4.28	4.16
Price to Earnings	14.43	29.52
Return on Equity	59.40%	23.07%
Active Share	99.49%	-

The Kinetics **Paradigm** Fund

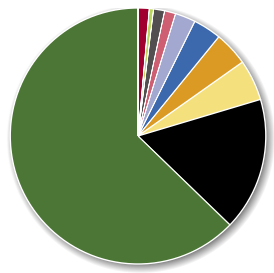
1Q 2021

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

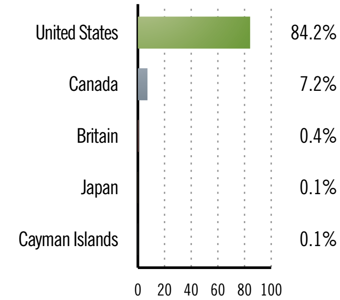
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (WWNPX)	4.00%	2.02%	-4.62%	47.77%	20.93%	16.11%	27.81%	21.14%	-53.17%	41.02%	17.37%	-14.27%	21.78%	44.07%	-0.79%	-8.33%	20.45%	28.41%	-5.55%	30.48%	3.32%
S&P 500 Index	-9.10%	-11.89%	-22.10%	28.68%	10.88%	4.91%	15.79%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%
MSCI ACW Index	-14.21%	-16.21%	-19.32%	33.99%	15.23%	10.84%	20.95%	11.66%	-42.20%	34.63%	12.67%	-7.35%	16.13%	22.80%	4.16%	-2.36%	7.86%	23.97%	-9.42%	26.60%	16.25%

Top 10 Sectors (%)

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	58.2%
Finance and Insurance	15.6%
Information	4.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	1.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	0.5%
Real Estate	0.3%



Top Countries (%)



Definitions:

Active share: A measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from a benchmark index. It is calculated by taking the sum of the differences of the weight of each holding in the portfolio and the weight of each holding in the benchmark index and dividing by two. Active share is measured against the iShares S&P 500 ETF. **Beta:** A statistic that measures the volatility of the fund, as compared to the overall market. The market's beta is set at 1.00; therefore a beta higher than 1.00 is considered to be more volatile than the market, while a beta lower than 1.00 is considered to be less volatile. It is important to note that a low beta for a fund does not necessarily imply that the fund has a low level of volatility, a low beta signifies only that the fund's market-related risk is low. **Down Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The down-market capture ratio has been calculated since inception. **Median Market Capitalization:** The median market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks. **Price to Book Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/book (P/B) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The ratio calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the company's book value per share (assets minus liabilities). **Price to Earnings Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/earnings (P/E) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The P/E ratio is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the trailing one year earnings. **Return on Equity:** The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. **Sharpe Ratio:** A statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated since inception using the 3-month treasury bill for the risk-free rate of return. **Standard Deviation:** A statistical measure of portfolio risk used to measure variability of total return around an average, over a specified period of time. The greater the standard deviation over the period, the wider the variability or range of returns and hence, the greater the fund's volatility. The standard deviation has been calculated since inception. **Turnover Ratio:** A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers represented over a one year period. **Up Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The up-market capture ratio has been calculated since inception. **Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap:** The mean market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks, taking into account the relative weight of each investment.

The Gross expense ratios listed are as of 12/31/2019 as reported in the 4/29/2020 prospectus. The Fund's adviser voluntarily agreed to waive management fees and reimburse fund expenses so that net annual fund operating expenses do not exceed certain levels, not including acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), through May 1, 2021 and may be discontinued at any time by the Fund's adviser after May 1, 2021.

In April 2019, Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("KAM") and Kinetics Advisers, LLC ("KA") reorganized into Horizon Asset Management LLC ("HAM"), following which HAM was renamed Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC ("HKAM"). KAM, HAM and KA were all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Horizon Kinetics LLC, and HKAM will remain a wholly-owned subsidiary. HKAM is the Fund's adviser, previously, KAM was the Fund's adviser. Neither the portfolio managers of the Fund nor the Fund's investment objective and investment strategy have changed.

The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares commencement of operations (12/31/99). It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Equity holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top 10 Sectors and Top Countries displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. For a free copy of the fund's prospectus, which contains this and other information, visit our website at www.kineticsfunds.com or call 1-800-930-3828. You should read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

As a non-diversified fund, the value of its shares may fluctuate more than shares invested in a broader range of companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, ie., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

The Fund holds investments that provide exposure to bitcoin. The value of bitcoins is determined by the supply of and demand for bitcoins in the global market for the trading of bitcoins, which consists of transactions on electronic bitcoin exchanges ("Bitcoin Exchanges"). Pricing on Bitcoin Exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the bitcoin. Currently, there is relatively small use of bitcoins in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of bitcoins by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect a portfolio's direct or indirect investments in bitcoin. Bitcoin transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred bitcoins may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed bitcoin transactions could adversely affect the value of a portfolio's direct or indirect investment in bitcoin. Only investors who can appreciate the risks associated with an investment should invest in cryptocurrencies or products that offer cryptocurrency exposure. As with all investments, investors should consult with their investment, legal and tax professionals before investing, as you may lose money.

S&P 500 Index statistics chart data is based on the iShares S&P 500 Index Fund for market cap, price to book, price to earnings, return on equity, and active share. iShares is a product of BlackRock, Inc.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index represents an unmanaged, broad-based basket of stocks. It is typically used as a proxy for overall market performance. The S&P 500 Index returns assume that dividends are reinvested. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc

We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Small Cap Opportunities** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (2000)

Peter Doyle
Senior Portfolio Manager
35 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (2000)

Matt Houk
Co-Portfolio Manager
15 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since 2011

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	KSOAX	494613839	0.50%	1.90%	2.01%
Adv. C	KSOCX	494613748	1.00%	2.40%	2.51%
Inst.	KSCYX	494613813	-	1.45%	1.71%
No Load	KSCOX	494613706	-	1.65%	1.76%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$289.4 million
Total Number of Positions*	42
Turnover Ratio	0.46%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	Small Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Common Stocks	90.2%
Unit Investment Trust	5.3%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.2%
Other Investments	0.3%

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Small Cap Opportunities Fund Overview

- U.S. focused global small-cap fund seeking to invest in fundamentally undervalued companies with market capitalizations at or below the highest market capitalization of a component security within the S&P SmallCap 600 Index.
- Investments are concentrated in companies that have a small capitalization with the potential to expand to higher valuations either through revaluation, growth or a combination thereof.
- Fund targets companies with substantial barriers to entry, long product life cycles and sound capital structures; on occasion companies may be less mature companies and in the process of developing a superior product or market niche.

Performance (No-Load Class)

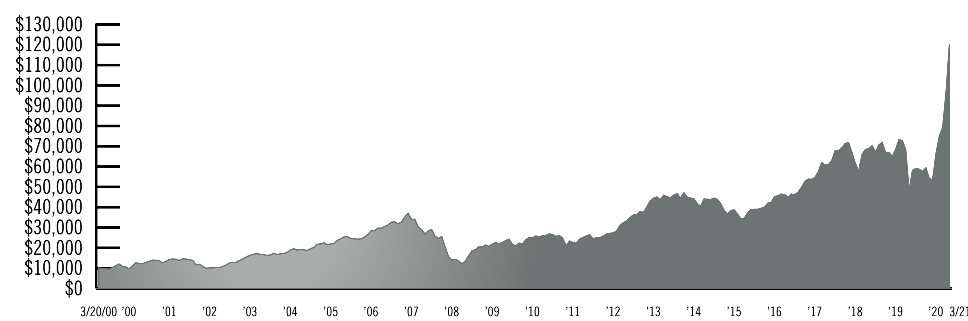
Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21

	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	20YR	Since Inception
Fund (KSCOX)	60.47%	60.47%	150.20%	25.47%	26.41%	16.53%	12.14%	12.56%
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	18.24%	18.24%	95.33%	13.71%	15.60%	12.97%	11.07%	10.36%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	8.47%	6.94%

The Small Cap Opportunities Fund No Load Class inception date is 3/20/00. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$120,421



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Texas Pacific Land Corp.	57.5%
DREAM Unlimited Corp.	5.7%
Grayscale Bitcoin Trust	5.3%
CACI International, Inc. - Class A	4.8%
Icahn Enterprises LP	3.3%
Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.	2.6%
Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	2.4%
The Howard Hughes Corporation	2.2%
Associated Capital Group, Inc. - Class A	2.0%
The Wendy's Company	2.0%

Statistics

Statistics	Fund	S&P 600
Beta	0.93	1.00
Standard Deviation	22.50	19.47
Up Market Capture Ratio	0.93	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	0.76	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.49	0.46
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$10,969	$2,621
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$2,242	$1,548
Price to Book	3.32	2.25
Price to Earnings	17.62	22.95
Return on Equity	57.76%	3.85%
Active Share	99.45%	-

The Kinetics **Small Cap Opportunities** Fund

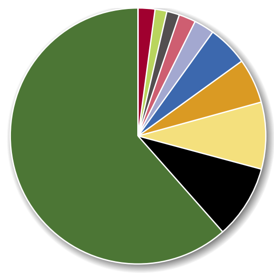
1Q 2021

Historical Total Return (No-Load Class) as of 03/31/21

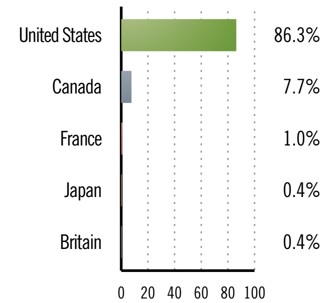
	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (KSCOX)	11.00%	30.63%	-30.28%	66.51%	16.40%	13.17%	28.37%	19.65%	-57.88%	58.16%	13.86%	-13.65%	26.74%	59.40%	-7.28%	-12.26%	24.39%	26.23%	0.29%	27.06%	2.30%
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	4.27%	6.54%	-14.63%	38.79%	22.65%	7.68%	15.12%	-0.30%	-31.07%	25.57%	26.31%	1.02%	16.33%	41.31%	5.76%	-1.97%	26.56%	13.23%	-8.48%	22.78%	11.29%
S&P 500 Index	-8.57%	-11.89%	-22.10%	28.68%	10.88%	4.91%	15.79%	5.49%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%

Top 10 Sectors (%)

Sector	%
Oil and Gas Extraction	57.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8.7%
Real Estate	7.9%
Sec., Cmmdty Contracts, and Other Fin. Inv. and Rel. Act.	5.3%
Aerospace and Defense	4.8%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	2.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	2.0%
Accommodation	1.5%
Chemical Manufacturing	1.4%
Other Pipeline Transportation	1.0%



Top Countries (%)



Definitions:

Active share: A measure of the percentage of holdings in a portfolio that differ from a benchmark index. It is calculated by taking the sum of the differences of the weight of each holding in the portfolio and the weight of each holding in the benchmark index and dividing by two. Active share is measured against the iShares Core S&P Small-Cap ETF. **Beta:** A statistic that measures the volatility of the fund, as compared to the overall market. The market's beta is set at 1.00; therefore a beta higher than 1.00 is considered to be more volatile than the market, while a beta lower than 1.00 is considered to be less volatile. It is important to note that a low beta for a fund does not necessarily imply that the fund has a low level of volatility, a low beta signifies only that the fund's market-related risk is low. **Down Market Capture Ratio:** A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The down-market capture ratio has been calculated since 04/01/00. **Median Market Capitalization:** The median market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks. **Price to Book Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/book (P/B) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The ratio calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the company's book value per share (assets minus liabilities). **Price to Earnings Ratio:** The harmonic weighted average of the price/earnings (P/E) ratios of the equity securities referenced. The P/E ratio is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by the trailing one year earnings. **Return on Equity:** The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. **Sharpe Ratio:** A statistical measure that uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio implies a better historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio has been calculated since 04/01/00 using the 3-month treasury bill for the risk-free rate of return. **Standard Deviation:** A statistical measure of portfolio risk used to measure variability of total return around an average, over a specified period of time. The greater the standard deviation over the period, the wider the variability or range of returns and hence, the greater the fund's volatility. The standard deviation has been calculated since 04/01/00. **Turnover Ratio:** A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers represented over a one year period. **Up Market Capture Ratio**: A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The up-market capture ratio has been calculated since 04/01/00. **Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap:** The mean market capitalization (value of outstanding shares) of a basket of stocks, taking into account the relative weight of each investment.

*Cumulative return from Fund's inception to year end.

The Gross expense ratios listed are as of 12/31/2019 as reported in the 4/29/2020 prospectus. The Fund's adviser voluntarily agreed to waive management fees and reimburse fund expenses so that net annual fund operating expenses do not exceed certain levels, not including acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), through May 1, 2021 and may be discontinued at any time by the Fund's adviser after May 1, 2021.

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The Growth of $10,000 chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in No Load Class shares commencement of operations (3/20/00). It assumes reinvestment of capital gains and dividends. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance.

Holdings are expressed as a percentage of total net investments and may vary over time. Equity holdings are subject to change, and may not be indicative of actual market position due to the use of call and put options.

The Top 10 Sectors and Top Countries displayed represent a percentage of the net assets and excludes cash equivalents and other assets in excess of liabilities.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. For a free copy of the fund's prospectus, which contains this and other information, visit our website at www.kineticsfunds.com or call 1-800-930-3828. You should read the prospectus carefully before you invest.
As a non-diversified fund, the value of its shares may fluctuate more than shares invested in a broader range of companies. In addition, investing in foreign securities involves more risk than just U.S. investments, including the risk of currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in financial reporting standards. There may also be heightened risks investing in non-investment grade debt securities and the use of options. There are also risks associated with investing in small and medium sized companies. Non-investment grade debt securities, i.e., junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Options contain special risks including the imperfect correlation between the value of the option and the value of the underlying asset. Unlike other investment companies that directly acquire and manage their own portfolios of securities, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio series of Kinetics Portfolio Trust.

The Fund holds investments that provide exposure to bitcoin. The value of bitcoins is determined by the supply of and demand for bitcoins in the global market for the trading of bitcoins, which consists of transactions on electronic bitcoin exchanges ("Bitcoin Exchanges"). Pricing on Bitcoin Exchanges and other venues can be volatile and can adversely affect the value of the bitcoin. Currently, there is relatively small use of bitcoins in the retail and commercial marketplace in comparison to the relatively large use of bitcoins by speculators, thus contributing to price volatility that could adversely affect a portfolio's direct or indirect investments in bitcoin. Bitcoin transactions are irrevocable, and stolen or incorrectly transferred bitcoins may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed bitcoin transactions could adversely affect the value of a portfolio's direct or indirect investment in bitcoin. Only investors who can appreciate the risks associated with an investment should invest in cryptocurrencies or products that offer cryptocurrency exposure. As with all investments, investors should consult with their investment, legal and tax professionals before investing, as you may lose money.

S&P SmallCap 600 Index statistics chart data is based on the iShares Core S&P Small-Cap ETF for market cap, price to book, price to earnings, return on equity, and active share. iShares is a product of BlackRock, Inc.

The S&P SmallCap 600 Index represents an unmanaged, broad-based basket of small-cap stocks in the U.S equity market. The S&P SmallCap 600 returns assume that dividends are reinvested. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index represents an unmanaged, broad-based basket of stocks. It is typically used as a proxy for overall market performance. The S&P 500 Index returns assume that dividends are reinvested. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Distributor: Kinetics Funds Distributor LLC is not an affiliate of Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc.

Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc
We Do *Our* Research

The Kinetics **Spin-off and Corporate Restructuring** Fund

1Q 2021

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

- Employee-owned, SEC-registered investment adviser, initially established in 1994.
- Manages approximately $6.6 billion in assets as of 03/31/2021.
- Oversees investments in mutual funds, separate accounts and alternative products.
- Investment decisions based on fundamental research, all of which is conducted in-house.
- Horizon Kinetics Asset Management is the Fund's adviser. Previously, Kinetics Asset Management was the Fund's adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Murray Stahl
Chief Investment Officer
42 years of management experience
Co-Manager of Fund since inception (2007)

Steven Bregman
President
35 years of management experience
Co-Manager of fund since inception (2007)

Class Information

Class	Ticker	Cusip	12b-1 fee	Net	Gross
Adv. A	LSHAX	494613557	0.25%	1.61%	2.17%
Adv. C	LSHCX	494613540	0.75%	2.36%	2.67%
Inst.	LSHUX	494613532	-	1.36%	1.87%
No Load	LSHEX	494613524	-	1.56%	1.92%

Fund Characteristics

Total Net Assets	$27.5 million
Total Number of Positions*	31
Turnover Ratio	1.00%
Investment Style	Global Equity
Market Cap Focus	All Cap
Minimum Purchase	$2,500

*Calculated such that all securities issued by one issuer are counted as one position.

Portfolio Allocation

Common Stocks	98.9%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.1%

www.kineticsfunds.com

Spin-off and Corporate Restructuring Fund Overview

- U.S. focused global all-cap fund comprised of investments in:
  - Spin-off companies and parent companies of spin-offs.
  - Subsidiary companies resulting from an equity "carve out" or "partial initial public offering" where a parent company sells equity of such subsidiary.
  - Companies subject to a corporate restructuring, or public shareholder activist holding companies which cause other companies to undergo a spin-off or corporate restructuring.
- Return potential is often the result of the market's inefficiency in initially valuing these securities, due in part to the lack of coverage by the investment community, lack of a natural shareholder base immediately following the transaction, and resulting initial, indiscriminate selling pressure.

Performance (Institutional Class)*

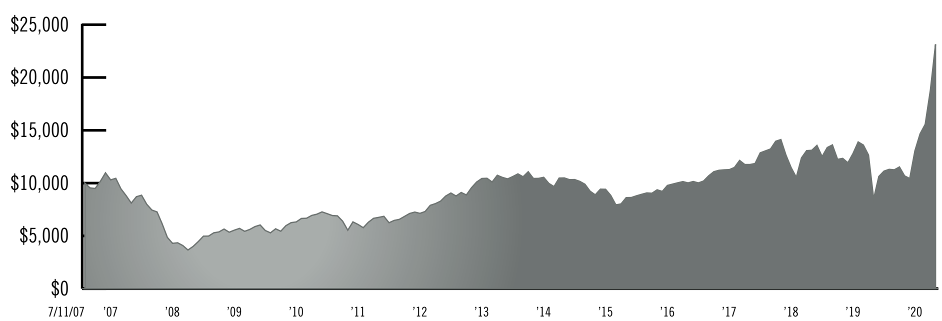
Annualized Returns as of 03/31/21

	3 Month	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception
Fund (LSHUX)	57.89%	57.89%	172.07%	25.31%	21.82%	12.61%	6.30%
S&P 500 Index	6.17%	6.17%	56.35%	16.78%	16.29%	13.91%	9.52%

The Spin-off and Corporate Restructuring Fund Institutional Class inception date is 7/11/07. Figures include changes in principal value, reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will vary, and shares may be worth more or less at redemption than at original purchase. Call 1-800-930-3828 or visit us at www.kineticsfunds.com for the most recent month-end performance data. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data does not reflect the deduction of the sales load or fee which, if reflected, would reduce the performance quoted. You will be charged a redemption fee equal to 2.00% of the net amount of the redemption if you redeem or exchange your shares 30 days or less after you purchase them.

Growth of $10,000 Returns Since Inception

$23,141



Top 10 Holdings (%) as of 03/31/21

Texas Pacific Land Corp.	61.3%
PayPal Holdings, Inc.	8.2%
DREAM Unlimited Corp.	5.4%
CSW Industrials, Inc.	5.4%
Associated Capital Group, Inc. - Class A	4.2%
The Howard Hughes Corporation	2.2%
Graham Holdings Company - Class B	2.0%
Liberty Broadband Corporation - Series A	1.5%
Capital Southwest Corporation	1.4%
Welbilt, Inc.	1.1%

Statistics

Statistics	Fund	S&P 500
Beta	1.35	1.00
Standard Deviation	25.26	15.70
Up Market Capture Ratio	1.22	-
Down Market Capture Ratio	1.43	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.24	0.59
Weighted Avg. Mkt. Cap. ($mil)	$32,346	$465,025
Median Market Cap. ($mil)	$1,722	$29,242
Price to Book	3.70	4.16
Price to Earnings	35.96	29.52
Return on Equity	56.16%	23.07%
Active Share	99.09%	-

The Kinetics **Spin-off and Corporate Restructuring** Fund

1Q 2021

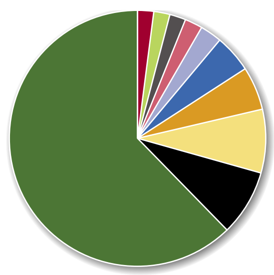
Historical Total Return (Institutional Class)* as of 03/31/21

	2007†	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fund (LSHUX)	4.51%	-58.40%	31.35%	16.49%	-13.17%	26.54%	43.07%	-4.65%	-11.37%	12.08%	15.90%	-8.11%	31.74%	5.46%
S&P 500 Index	-2.43%	-37.00%	26.46%	15.06%	2.11%	16.00%	32.39%	13.69%	1.38%	11.96%	21.83%	-4.38%	31.49%	18.40%

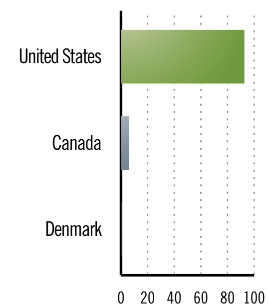
†Cumulative return from Fund's inception to year-end.

Top 10 Sectors (%)

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	61.3%
Admin. and Spprt. and Wst. Mgmt. and Rem. Srvcs.	8.2%
Manufacturing	7.9%
Real Estate	5.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2.7%
Information	2.2%
Educational Services	2.0%
Finance and Insurance	2.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	1.0%



Top Countries (%)



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