

The Internet Fund
No Load Class (WWWFX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information and shareholder reports, online at <http://kineticsfunds.com/reports.htm>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 930-3828 or by sending an e-mail request to kineticsfunds@usbank.com, or from your financial intermediary. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated April 30, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Internet Fund is long-term growth of capital. The Internet Fund seeks to obtain current income as a secondary objective. The Internet Fund is the sole "feeder fund" to The Internet Portfolio, a series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Internet Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Fee Table⁽¹⁾

SHAREHOLDER FEES		No Load Class
(fees paid directly from your investment)		
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 30 days or less, if applicable)		2.00%
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES		No Load Class
(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾		1.25%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees		None
Other Expenses		0.50%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.25%	
Other Operating Expenses	0.25%	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses		1.75%

⁽¹⁾ This table and the example below reflect the aggregate expenses of the Internet Fund and the Internet Portfolio. The management fees paid by the Internet Fund reflect the proportionate share of fees allocated to the Internet Fund from the Internet Portfolio. The fees and expenses of the Internet Portfolio included those incurred by any subsidiary wholly-owned and controlled by the Internet Portfolio.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Internet Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Internet Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Internet Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the expense limitation only in the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs for the Internet Fund would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
No Load Class	\$178	\$551	\$949	\$2,062

Portfolio Turnover. The Internet Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in

annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Internet Portfolio's, and therefore the Internet Fund's, performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Internet Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Internet Fund is a non-diversified fund that invests all of its investable assets in the Internet Portfolio, a series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust. Under normal circumstances, the Internet Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in common stocks, convertible securities, warrants and other equity securities having the characteristics of common stocks (such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and International Depositary Receipts ("IDRs")), of U.S. and foreign companies engaged in the Internet and Internet-related activities and whose businesses are vastly improved through the distribution of content and reduction of costs with the use of the Internet, such as content providers, computer hardware and software, venture capital, Internet service providers, Internet portals, wireless/broadband access, e-commerce, financial service companies, auction houses, and telecommunications. The Internet Portfolio may also invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and purchase and write options for hedging purposes and/or direct investment.

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

The Investment Adviser selects portfolio securities by evaluating a company's positioning and business model as well as its ability to grow and expand its activities via the Internet or achieve a competitive advantage in cost/profitability and brand image leveraging via use of the Internet. The Investment Adviser also considers a company's fundamentals by reviewing its balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends. Furthermore, the Investment Adviser looks at the amount of capital a company currently expends on research and development. The Internet Portfolio may invest in companies of any size, including small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, the Internet Portfolio may participate in securities lending arrangements up to 33-1/3% of the securities in its portfolio with brokers, dealers, and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio.

The Internet Portfolio may invest indirectly in bitcoin through a Delaware statutory trust, Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF ("Grayscale Bitcoin Trust") and through other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to crypto assets. Certain of these vehicles may not be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and do not receive the protections of the 1940 Act. **The Internet Portfolio will not invest directly in Bitcoin or other crypto assets.** Grayscale Bitcoin Trust is one of the first spot Bitcoin ETFs in the U.S. It enables investors to gain exposure to bitcoin in the form of a security while avoiding the challenges of buying, storing, and safekeeping bitcoin, directly. Bitcoins are a type of crypto assets that are not issued by a government, bank or central organization. Bitcoins exist on an online, peer-to-peer computer network (the "Bitcoin Network") that hosts a public transaction ledger where bitcoin transfers are recorded (the "Blockchain"). Bitcoins have no physical existence beyond the record of transactions on the Blockchain. The Grayscale Bitcoin Trust invests principally in bitcoins. The Internet Portfolio held 52.67% of its net assets in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust as of March 31, 2024. The amount of the Internet Portfolio's investment in crypto assets may be limited by law or by tax considerations.

The Internet Portfolio contributed a portion of its holdings in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust to a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Cayman Subsidiary").

The Internet Portfolio is also the sole shareholder of a wholly owned subsidiary organized under Delaware law (the "Delaware Subsidiary"). The Internet Portfolio contributed a portion of its holdings in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust to the Delaware Subsidiary. Any net gains that the Delaware Subsidiary recognizes on future sales of the contributed Grayscale Bitcoin Trust shares will be subject to federal and state corporate income tax, but the dividends that the Delaware Subsidiary pays to the Internet Portfolio (*i.e.*, those gains, net of the tax paid and any other expenses of the Delaware Subsidiary, such as its management and advisory fees) will be eligible to be treated

as “qualified dividend income” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). The Delaware Subsidiary and the Cayman Subsidiary are each referred to herein as a “Subsidiary” and collectively as “Subsidiaries.” Additional information regarding the tax treatment of the Fund is provided in the “Taxes” section of the SAI.

In the future, the Internet Portfolio may seek to gain additional exposure to the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust that may not produce qualifying income for the Internet Fund under the Internal Revenue Code if held directly. The Internet Portfolio will not make any additional investments in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust if as a result of such investment, its aggregate investment in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust, either directly or through a Subsidiary, would be more than 15% of its assets at the time of the investment. However, the Portfolio’s investment in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust may, at times, exceed 15% of its net assets, due to appreciation.

Each Subsidiary invests primarily in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust. The Internet Portfolio will invest in its Subsidiaries in a manner that is consistent with the limitations of the federal tax laws, rules and regulations that apply to the Internet Fund as a “regulated investment company” (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code (“Subchapter M”). However, the Internet Portfolio and each Subsidiary comply with the same fundamental investment restrictions on an aggregate basis, to the extent those restrictions are applicable to the investment activities of each Subsidiary. Each Subsidiary also complies with Section 17 of the 1940 Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody, and the Investment Adviser complies with Section 15 of the 1940 Act, relating to investment advisory contracts with respect to the Subsidiaries. Unlike the Internet Fund, each Subsidiary does not, and will not, seek to qualify as a RIC. The Internet Portfolio is the sole shareholder of each Subsidiary and does not expect shares of the Subsidiaries to be offered or sold to other investors. The Subsidiaries include entities that engage in investment activities in securities or other assets that are primarily controlled by the Internet Portfolio. The Internet Portfolio does not intend to create or acquire primary control of any entity which primarily engages in investment activities in securities or other assets other than entities wholly-owned by the Internet Portfolio.

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

The Internet Portfolio may maintain during a temporary period, which could be for a short period or a longer period lasting several years or more, of abnormal conditions, a significant portion of its total assets in cash and securities, generally considered to be cash and cash equivalents, including, but not limited to: high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments. The Investment Adviser will invest in such short-term cash positions to the extent that the Investment Adviser is unable to find sufficient investments meeting its criteria and when the Investment Adviser believes the purchase of additional equity securities would not further the investment objective of the Internet Portfolio during such periods of time. Additionally, to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, which may persist for short or long periods of time, the Internet Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its assets in the types of high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments described above.

If the market advances during periods when the Internet Portfolio is holding a large cash position, the Portfolio may not participate as much as it would have if it had been more fully invested in securities. In the aforementioned temporary defensive periods, the Investment Adviser believes that an additional amount of liquidity in the Internet Portfolio is desirable both to meet operating requirements and to take advantage of new investment opportunities. When the Internet Portfolio holds a significant portion of assets in cash and cash equivalents, it may not meet its investment objective.

The Internet Portfolio held 14.20% of its net assets in the Texas Pacific Land Corporation (the “Land Corporation”) as of March 31, 2024. The Land Corporation is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York.

One of the largest land owners in Texas, the Land Corporation derives most of its income from oil and gas royalty revenue, land easements and water royalties and sales. The Land Corporation has historically operated with minimal operating expenses, little to no debt and utilized cash flow to return capital to unitholders through share repurchases and dividends. While the Land Corporation has held the majority of its assets since its formation in 1888, the development of energy resources subject to its royalty interests and related land use have experienced rapid growth in recent years due to advances in energy exploration and extraction technologies.

Principal Investment Risks

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Internet Fund, and indirectly the Internet Portfolio, are listed below and could adversely affect the net asset value (“NAV”), total return and value of the Internet Fund, Internet Portfolio and your investment. The first six risks are prioritized by order of importance. The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Internet Fund, and indirectly the Internet Portfolio, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at different times depending on market conditions or other factors.

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

Bitcoin or BTC was the first decentralized crypto asset. Bitcoin is a type of crypto asset that is not issued by a government, bank or central organization. Bitcoin exists on an online, peer-to-peer computer network that hosts the Blockchain. Bitcoin has no physical existence beyond the record of transactions on the Blockchain. The Bitcoin Network allows people to exchange tokens of value, bitcoins, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a Blockchain. The Fund may invest indirectly in bitcoin through the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust and through other pooled investment vehicles that provide exposure to crypto assets. Grayscale Bitcoin Trust is one of the first spot Bitcoin ETFs in the U.S. It enables investors to gain exposure to bitcoin in the form of a security while avoiding the challenges of buying, storing, and safekeeping bitcoin, directly.

In addition to the general risks of investing in other investment vehicles, the value of the Internet Portfolio’s indirect investments in crypto assets are subject to fluctuations in the value of the crypto asset, which can be highly volatile. The value of crypto assets is determined by the supply and demand for crypto assets in the global market for the trading of crypto assets, which consists primarily of transactions on crypto asset trading platforms. The value of crypto assets has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in crypto assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The Internet Portfolio’s exposure to crypto assets can result in substantial losses to the Internet Fund.

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

Crypto assets trade on crypto asset trading platforms, which are largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. These crypto asset trading platforms can cease operating temporarily or even permanently, resulting in the potential loss of users’ crypto assets or other market disruptions. Crypto asset trading platforms may be more exposed to the risk of market manipulation than exchanges for more traditional assets. Individuals or organizations holding a large amount of crypto assets in which the Internet Portfolio may invest indirectly (also known as “whales”) may have the ability to manipulate the prices of those crypto assets. Crypto asset trading platforms on which crypto assets are traded are or may become subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities. Crypto asset trading platforms that are regulated typically must comply with minimum net worth, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically required to protect customers or their markets to the same extent that regulated securities exchanges or futures exchanges are required to do so.

Furthermore, crypto asset trading platforms may be operating out of compliance with regulations, and many crypto asset trading platforms lack certain safeguards established by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange, such as measures designed to prevent sudden drops in value of items traded on the exchange (*i.e.*, “flash crashes”). As a result, the prices of crypto assets on crypto asset trading platforms may be subject to larger and more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

- ▶ *Crypto Asset Industry Risk:* The crypto asset industry is a newer, speculative, and still-developing industry that faces many risks. The crypto asset industry may still be experiencing a bubble or may experience a bubble again in the future. For example, in the first half of 2022, each of Celsius Network, Voyager Digital Ltd., and Three Arrows Capital declared bankruptcy, resulting in a loss of confidence in participants of the digital asset ecosystem and negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly. In November 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. (“FTX”), one of the largest digital asset platforms by volume at the time, halted customer withdrawals amid rumors of the company’s liquidity issues and likely insolvency, which were subsequently corroborated by its CEO. Shortly thereafter, FTX’s CEO resigned and FTX and many of its affiliates filed for bankruptcy in the United States, while other affiliates have entered insolvency, liquidation, or similar proceedings around the globe, following which the U.S. Department of Justice brought criminal fraud and other charges, and the SEC and CFTC brought civil securities and commodities fraud charges, against certain of FTX’s and its affiliates’ senior executives, including its former CEO. In addition, several other entities in the crypto asset industry filed for bankruptcy following FTX’s bankruptcy filing, such as BlockFi Inc. and Genesis Global Capital, LLC. In response to these events, the prices of crypto assets have experienced extreme volatility and other entities in the crypto asset industry have been, and may continue to be, negatively affected, further undermining confidence in the crypto asset industry. These events are continuing to develop and the full facts are continuing to emerge. It is not possible to predict at this time all of the risks that they may pose to the Internet Portfolio, and therefore the Internet Fund, its service providers or to the crypto asset industry as a whole.

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

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

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

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

- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Internet Portfolio can invest a large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers. As a result, a change in the value of any one investment may affect the overall value of the Internet Portfolio's shares, and therefore the Internet Fund's shares, more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price. The Portfolio's significant investment in a single position, makes the Portfolio especially susceptible to the risk that during certain periods the liquidity of the single position will decrease or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions.
- ▶ *Single Stock Concentration Risk:* The Internet Portfolio may hold a large concentration of its net assets in a single security or issuer. Holding a large concentration in a single security or issuer may expose the portfolio to the market volatility of that specific security or issuer if the security or issuer performs worse than the market as a whole, which could adversely affect the Portfolio's performance.
- ▶ *Below Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, below investment grade debt securities, *i.e.*, junk bonds, are subject to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities. Junk bonds are considered to be speculative in nature.
- ▶ *Convertible Securities Risks:* Convertible securities are subject to the risks affecting both equity and fixed income securities, including market, credit, liquidity and interest rate risk.
- ▶ *Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risks:* ETFs are registered investment companies whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. In general, passively-managed ETFs seek to track a specified securities index or a basket of securities that an "index provider," such as S&P Global, selects as representative of a market, market segment or industry sector. A passively-managed ETF is designed so that its performance will correspond closely with that of the index it tracks. A leveraged ETF will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage, including, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. To the extent a fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the fund will indirectly be subject to leveraging risk. As a shareholder in an ETF, the Internet Portfolio will bear its pro rata portion of an ETF's expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to its own expenses. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in such shares trading at a significant premium or discount to their NAV.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Internet Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, less publicly available information, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets. Foreign securities in which the Portfolio invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Portfolio calculates its NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities in which the Portfolio invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on

weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of the Portfolio's holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Internet Fund's shares.

- ▶ *Interest Rate Risk:* The risk that when interest rates increase, fixed-income securities held by the Internet Portfolio will decline in value. Long-term fixed-income securities will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed-income securities. A low or negative interest rate environment could cause the Internet Portfolio's earnings to fall below the Portfolio's expense ratio, resulting in a decline in the Portfolio's share price. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities. The risks associated with changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and the Internet Portfolio's investments.
- ▶ *Internet Industry Concentration Risks:* Investing a substantial portion of the Internet Portfolio's assets in the Internet industry carries the risk that Internet-related securities will decline in price due to Internet developments. Companies that conduct business on the Internet or derive a substantial portion of their revenues from Internet-related activities in general are subject to a rate of change in technology and competition which is generally higher than that of other industries.
- ▶ *Leveraging Risks:* Investments in derivative instruments may give rise to a form of leverage. The Investment Adviser may engage in speculative transactions, which involve substantial risk and leverage. The use of leverage by the Investment Adviser may increase the volatility of the Internet Portfolio. These leveraged instruments may result in losses to the Internet Portfolio or may adversely affect the Internet Portfolio's NAV or total return, because instruments that contain leverage are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Internet Portfolio may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.
- ▶ *Management Risks:* There is no guarantee that the Internet Fund will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Internet Fund, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.
- ▶ *Petroleum and Gas Sector Risk:* The profitability of companies in the oil and gas industry is related to worldwide energy prices, exploration costs and production spending. Companies in the oil and gas industry may be at risk for environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Companies in the oil and gas industry may be adversely affected by: natural disasters or other catastrophes; changes in exchange rates or interest rates; prices for competitive energy services, economic conditions, tax treatment, or government regulation; government intervention; negative public perception; or unfavorable events in the regions where companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, imposition of restrictions on foreign investments or repatriation of capital, military coups, social or political unrest, violence or labor unrest). Companies in the oil and gas industry may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.
- ▶ *Sector Concentration Risk:* Although the Internet Portfolio will not concentrate its investments in any industries, the Internet Portfolio may, at certain times, have concentrations in one or more sectors which may cause the Portfolio to be more sensitive to economic changes or events occurring in those sectors, and the Portfolio's investments may be more volatile. As of December 31, 2023, the Portfolio had 45.3% invested in the Finance and Insurance sector and 17.5% invested in the Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction sector.
- ▶ *Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:* The Internet Portfolio may invest in the equity securities of small and medium-size companies. Small and medium-size companies often have narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than do larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Internet Portfolio's assets.
- ▶ *Stock Market Risks:* Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Internet Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment. Natural disasters, public health emergencies (including epidemics and pandemics),

geopolitical events, terrorism and other global unforeseeable events may lead to instability in world economies and markets, market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects.

- ▶ *Stock Selection Risks:* The portfolio securities selected by the Investment Adviser may decline in value or not increase in value when the stock market in general is rising and may fail to meet the Internet Portfolio's, and therefore the Internet Fund's, investment objective.
- ▶ *Subsidiary Risks:* By investing in its Subsidiaries, the Internet Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with each Subsidiary's investments. Those investments held by the Subsidiaries are generally similar to the investments that are permitted to be held by the Internet Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that would apply to similar investments if held directly by the Internet Portfolio. Each Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States, Delaware and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Internet Portfolio and/or its Subsidiaries to continue to operate and could adversely affect the Internet Fund's performance.
- ▶ *Tax Risks:* In order to qualify as a RIC, the Internet Fund must meet certain requirements regarding the source of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. Under the test regarding the source of a RIC's income, at least 90% of the gross income of the RIC each year must be qualifying income, which consists of dividends, interest, gains on investments in securities and certain other categories of investment income. It appears to be the position of the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") that gain realized on bitcoin investments such as investments in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust will not be qualifying income. The Internet Portfolio's investment in each Subsidiary is expected to provide the Internet Fund with exposure to such bitcoin investments within the limitations of the Internal Revenue Code for qualification as a RIC because, under applicable tax rules, the earnings of each Subsidiary will be qualifying income for the RIC when distributed by the Subsidiary even though the income would not be qualifying income if earned directly by the RIC or indirectly by an entity classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, such as the Internet Portfolio, in which the RIC invests. There is a risk, however, that the IRS might assert that the income derived from the Internet Portfolio's investment in a Subsidiary will not be considered qualifying income. If the Internet Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC and became subject to federal income tax, shareholders of the Internet Fund would be subject to diminished returns. Additionally, the Internet Fund invests, directly and indirectly, in entities that take the position that they are not subject to entity-level tax. If any such entity is reclassified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, shareholders of the Internet Fund would be subject to diminished returns. Changes in the laws of the United States, Delaware and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Internet Portfolio and/or its Subsidiaries to operate as described in this Prospectus and could adversely affect the Internet Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Cayman Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Cayman Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.
- ▶ *Valuation Risk:* The sales price the Portfolio could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Portfolio's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities or other investments, such as Bitcoin, that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. Fair valuation of the Portfolio's investments involves subjective judgment. The Portfolio's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. Shares of Grayscale Bitcoin Trust are intended to reflect the price of bitcoin assets, less fees and expenses, and shares of the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust have historically traded, and may continue to trade, at a significant discount or premium to net asset value. As such, the price of Grayscale Bitcoin Trust may go down even if the price of the underlying asset, bitcoin, remains unchanged. Additionally, shares that trade at a premium mean that an investor who purchases \$1 of a portfolio will actually own less than \$1 in assets.

- ▶ *Volatility Risk:* The Portfolio may have investments, including but not limited to Bitcoin, that appreciate or depreciate significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Portfolio’s net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

Who may want to invest?

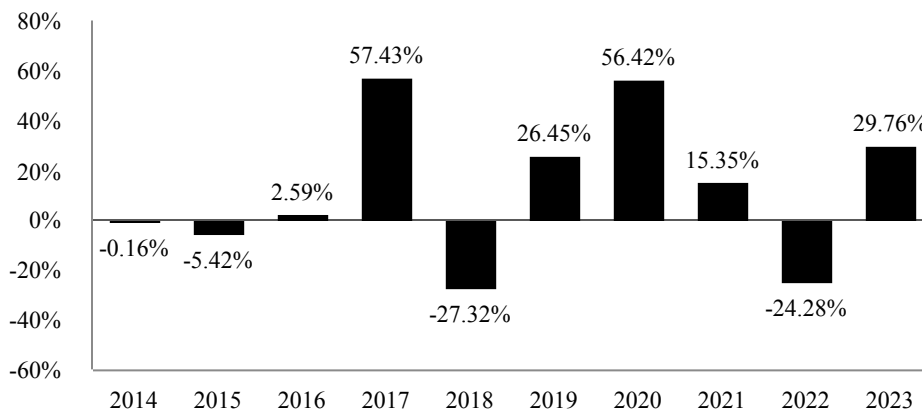
The Internet Fund may be appropriate for investors who:

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

Performance

The bar chart and table shown below illustrate the variability of the Internet Fund’s returns. The bar chart indicates the risks of investing in the Internet Fund by showing the changes in the Internet Fund’s performance from year to year (on a calendar year basis). The table shows how the Internet Fund’s average annual returns, before and after taxes, compare with those of the S&P 500® Index and the NASDAQ Composite® Index, which represent broad measures of market performance. The past performance of the Internet Fund, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Internet Fund or the Internet Portfolio will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at <http://www.kineticsfunds.com> or by calling the Fund toll-free at (800) 930-3828.

**The Internet Fund – No Load Class
Calendar Year Returns as of 12/31**



Best Quarter:	Q4 2020	51.80%
Worst Quarter:	Q2 2022	-25.13%

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

Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
The Internet Fund (WWWFX) No Load				
Return Before Taxes	29.76%	17.52%	9.53%	13.81%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	29.53%	17.31%	7.34%	12.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ⁽²⁾	17.78%	14.21%	6.88%	9.62%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%	9.26%
NASDAQ Composite® Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	43.42%	17.74%	13.65%	9.62%

⁽¹⁾ The Internet Fund's No Load Class shares commenced operations on October 21, 1996 and converted into a feeder fund of the Internet Portfolio on April 28, 2000. The returns for the two indices in this column have been calculated since the October 21, 1996 inception date of the Internet Fund's No Load Class shares.

⁽²⁾ In some cases, the Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may exceed the Return After Taxes on Distributions or Return Before Taxes due to an assumed benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund Shares at the end of the measurement period.

Management

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

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

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Fund</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Co-Portfolio Manager	25
Murray Stahl	Co-Portfolio Manager	25
James Davolos	Co-Portfolio Manager	18
Steven Tuen	Investment Team Member	25
Steven Bregman	Investment Team Member	8

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

Tax Information

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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