

Name of Portfolio	Ticker Symbol
The Internet Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Global Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Paradigm Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Medical Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Market Opportunities Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Water Infrastructure Portfolio	Not Applicable
The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio	Not Applicable

each a series of Kinetics Portfolios Trust
a Delaware statutory trust

Prospectus

May 1, 2011

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of the Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Summary Section

Internet Portfolio

Management

Investment Adviser. The Internet Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC ("Kinetics" or "Investment Adviser").

Portfolio Managers. The Internet Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Peter B. Doyle and James Davolos as the Co-Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	12
James Davolos	Portfolio Manager	5
Paul Mampilly	Portfolio Manager	5
Steven Tuen	Portfolio Manager	8
Murry Stahl	Director of Research	12

Global Portfolio

Management

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

Portfolio Managers. The Global Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Tuen and Mr. Mampilly as the Co-Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Paul Mampilly	Portfolio Manager	5
Steven Tuen	Portfolio Manager	12
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	12
James Davolos	Portfolio Manager	5
Murray Stahl	Portfolio Manager	12

Paradigm Portfolio

Management

Investment Adviser. The Paradigm Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The Paradigm Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Stahl as the Co-Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	12
Murray Stahl	Director of Research	12
Paul Mampilly	Portfolio Manager	5
James Davolos	Portfolio Manager	5

Medical Portfolio

Management

Investment Adviser. The Medical Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The Medical Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Bruce P. Abel as the Portfolio Manager.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Bruce P. Abel	Portfolio Manager	12
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	12

Small Cap Opportunities Portfolio (the "Small Cap Portfolio")

Management

Investment Adviser. The Small Cap Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The Small Cap Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Davolos as the Co-Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	9
Paul Mampilly	Portfolio Manager	5
James Davolos	Portfolio Manager	5
Murray Stahl	Director of Research	11

Market Opportunities Portfolio

Management

Investment Adviser. The Market Opportunities Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The Market Opportunities Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Stahl as the Co-Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	5
Murray Stahl	Director of Research	5
Paul Mampilly	Portfolio Manager	5
James Davolos	Portfolio Manager	5

Water Infrastructure Portfolio

Management

Investment Adviser. The Water Infrastructure Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The Water Infrastructure Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Stahl and Mr. Kingsley as the Co-Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	<1
Murray Stahl	Director of Research	<1
David Kingsley	Portfolio Manager	<1

Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio

Management

Investment Adviser. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is managed by an investment team with Mr. Stahl and Mr. Kingsley as the Co- Portfolio Managers.

<i>Investment team member</i>	<i>Primary Title</i>	<i>Years of Service with the Portfolio</i>
Peter B. Doyle	Chairman of the Board; President	3
Murray Stahl	Director of Research	3
David Kingsley	Portfolio Manager	3

Summary Information About Purchases, Sales, And Taxation

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

Investments in a Portfolio are sold solely in private placement transactions that do not involve any "public offering" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act.

Tax Information

Each Portfolio is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Each year, you will be taxable on a flow-through basis on your share of net income and gain of the Portfolio, and the Portfolio will provide you with an IRS Schedule K-1 that sets forth those tax items. Additional information on tax aspects of an investment in a Portfolio is set forth below under the heading "Taxes."

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Prospectus is being filed as a part of the Registration Statement filed by the Kinetics Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”) pursuant to Section 8(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). Beneficial interests of each series (each a “Portfolio” and collectively, the “Portfolios”) of the Trust are not being registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), because such interests are issued solely to eligible investors in private placement transactions that do not involve any “public offering” within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. Accordingly, investments in any of the series of the Trust described herein may currently be made only by regulated investment companies, unregulated foreign investment companies, U.S. and non-U.S. institutional investors, S corporations, segregated asset accounts, and certain qualified pension and retirement plans. No part of this Prospectus or of the Trust’s Registration Statement constitutes an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any beneficial interests of any of the series described herein or any other series of the Trust.

Responses to Items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 of Part A and Items 28(e) and (i)-(k) of Part C have been omitted pursuant to paragraph B.2.(b) of the General Instructions to Form N-1A.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Internet Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Internet Portfolio is long-term growth of capital. The Internet Portfolio seeks to obtain current income as a secondary objective.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Internet Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund that invests, under normal circumstances, 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. The Internet Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests 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 which the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality.

The Investment Adviser believes that the Internet offers unique investment opportunities due to its ever-growing use and popularity among business and personal users alike. The Internet is a collection of connected computers that allows commercial and professional organizations, educational institutions, government agencies and consumers to communicate electronically, access and share information and conduct business around the world.

Internet Portfolio securities will be selected by the Investment Adviser from companies that are engaged in the development of hardware, software and telecommunications solutions that enable the transaction of business on the Internet by individuals and companies engaged in private and commercial use of the Internet as well as companies that offer products and services primarily via the Internet. Accordingly, the Internet Portfolio seeks to invest in the equity securities of companies whose research and development efforts may result in higher stock values. These companies may be large, medium or small in size if, in the Investment Adviser’s opinion, they meet the Internet Portfolio’s investment criteria. Also, such companies’ core business may not be primarily Internet-related. Such companies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Content Developers:* Companies that supply proprietary information and entertainment content, such as games, music, video, graphics and news, on the Internet.

- ▶ *Computer Hardware:* Companies that develop and produce computer and network hardware such as modems, switchers and routers, and those that develop and manufacture workstations and personal communications systems used to access the Internet and provide Internet services.
- ▶ *Computer Software:* Companies that produce, manufacture and develop tools to access the Internet, enable Internet users to enhance the speed, integrity and storage of data on the Internet, facilitate information distribution and gathering on the Internet, and secure Internet-based transactions.
- ▶ *Venture Capital:* Companies that invest in pre-IPO and start-up stage companies with business models related to the Internet.
- ▶ *Internet Service Providers:* Companies that provide users with access to the Internet.
- ▶ *Internet Portals:* Companies that provide users with search-engine services to access various sites by category on the Internet.
- ▶ *Wireless/Broadband Access:* Companies that provide the infrastructure to enable high-speed and wireless communication of data via the Internet.
- ▶ *E-Commerce:* Companies that derive a substantial portion of their revenue from sales of products and services conducted via the Internet.
- ▶ *Telecommunications:* Companies that are primarily engaged in the development of the telecommunications transmission lines and software technologies that enhance the reach and bandwidth of Internet users.
- ▶ *Other Companies:* Companies whose core business may not be primarily Internet-related include, but are not limited to, publishing and media companies.

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.

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 invest up to 20% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, 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. To the extent that the Internet Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Internet Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Internet Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the net asset value ("NAV"), total return and value of the Internet Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ *Stock Market Risks:* Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Internet Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.

- ▶ *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 investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- ▶ *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.
- ▶ *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.
- ▶ *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, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *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 more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Internet Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Internet Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.
- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Internet Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Internet Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Global Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Global Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Global Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund that invests, under normal circumstances, at least 65% 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 ADRs, GDRs and IDRs) of foreign and U.S. companies listed on publicly traded exchanges in countries around the world. Foreign companies are those companies with their primary place of business or headquarters located outside the U.S. The Global Portfolio invests 40% or more of its net assets in companies located outside of the U.S. and invests in a least 3 countries, which may include the U.S. The Global Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests for hedging purposes and/or direct investment.

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

The Global Portfolio may also invest in participatory notes. Participatory notes (commonly known as “P-notes”) are derivative instruments used by investors to take positions in certain foreign securities. P-notes are generally issued by the associates of foreign-based foreign brokerages and domestic institutional brokerages. P-notes represent interests in securities listed on certain foreign exchanges, and thus present similar risks to investing directly in such securities. P-notes also expose investors to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the entity issuing the note may not be able to honor its financial commitments.

The Global Portfolio securities selected by the Investment Adviser generally will be those of foreign companies that have the ability to facilitate an increase in the growth of their traditional business lines and those of U.S. companies that benefit from international economic growth. An increase in growth may occur by entry into new distribution channels, through an ability to leverage brand identity, and by improvement in the underlying cost/profitability dynamics of the business. Accordingly, the Global Portfolio seeks to invest in the equity securities of companies whose research and development efforts may result in higher stock values. These companies may be large, medium or small in size if, in the Investment Adviser’s opinion, the companies meet the Global Portfolio’s investment criteria. Such companies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ *Infrastructure:* Companies that hold equity stakes in or are involved in building, owning or operating infrastructure assets including electric generation and transmission, airports, toll roads, railways, ports, etc.
- ▶ *Energy:* Companies that explore for, finance, produce, market or distribute energy-oriented products and services, including oil and natural gas, coal and alternate energy sources.
- ▶ *Utilities:* Companies and industries such as gas, electric and telephone.
- ▶ *Financial Services:* Companies that engage in financial service transactions such as banking, credit cards and investment services.
- ▶ *Real Estate Development:* Companies that provide commercial real estate property and services.
- ▶ *Business Services:* Companies that provide business-to-business products and services.
- ▶ *Healthcare:* Companies and industries such as pharmaceuticals, healthcare services, contracting services, hospitals, medical devices, medical equipment, etc.
- ▶ *Media:* Companies that provide print, broadcast, cable, satellite and web-based information and entertainment content.
- ▶ *Travel & Leisure:* Companies that provide transportation and recreational services.
- ▶ *Retailers:* Companies that sell retail products and services through traditional stores, catalogues, telemarketing, and web-sites.

The Investment Adviser selects portfolio securities by evaluating a company's positioning and business model as well as its ability to grow and expand its activities or achieve a greater competitive advantage in cost/profitability and brand image leveraging. This evaluation by the Investment Adviser includes consideration of a company's potential to maintain and grow long lived assets, while generating high returns on capital with operating predictability and transparency. The Investment Adviser also considers a company's fundamentals by reviewing its balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends.

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

The Global Portfolio may invest up to 35% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Global 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. To the extent that the Global Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Global Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

The Global Portfolio's investments, including common stocks, have inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Global Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and value of the Global Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ *Stock Market Risks:* Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Global Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.
- ▶ *Stock Selection Risks:* The portfolio securities selected by the Investment Adviser may decline in value or not increase in value when the stock market in general is rising and may fail to meet the Global Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- ▶ *Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:* The Global Portfolio may invest in the equity securities of small and medium-size companies. Small and medium-size companies often have narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than do larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Global Portfolio's assets.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Global Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Global 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 Global Portfolio's shares more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options

and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Global Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Global Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.

- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Emerging Markets Risks:* The risk that the securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid, are especially subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries as have historically been the case.
- ▶ *Derivatives Risks:* The Global Portfolio's investments in P-notes and other derivative instruments may result in loss. Derivative instruments may be illiquid, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses to the Global Portfolio.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Global Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Global Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Paradigm Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Paradigm Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Paradigm Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund that invests, under normal circumstances, at least 65% of its net assets in common stocks, convertible securities, warrants and other equity securities having the characteristics of common stocks (such as ADRs, GDRs and IDRs) of U.S. and foreign companies. The Paradigm Portfolio will invest in companies that the Investment Adviser believes are undervalued, that have, or are expected to soon have, high returns on equity and that are well positioned to reduce their costs, extend the reach of their distribution channels and experience significant growth in their assets or revenues. The Paradigm Portfolio will carry out its investment strategy by regarding the investments as representing fractional ownership in the underlying companies' assets. This will allow the Paradigm Portfolio, to attempt to achieve its investment objective by acting as a classic value investor seeking high returns on equity, an intrinsic characteristic of the investment, not a reappraisal of a company's stock value by the market, an external factor. The Paradigm Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests for hedging purposes and/or direct investment.

The Paradigm 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 which the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality.

Paradigm Portfolio securities will be selected by the Investment Adviser from companies that are engaged in various industries that will facilitate an increase in the growth of traditional business lines, entry into new distribution channels, an ability to leverage brand identity, and an improvement in the underlying cost/profitability dynamics of the business. These companies may be large, medium or small in size if, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, these companies meet the Paradigm Portfolio's investment criteria. Accordingly, the Paradigm Portfolio seeks to invest in the equity securities of companies whose research and development efforts may result in higher stock values. Such companies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ *Retailers:* Companies that sell retail products and services through traditional stores, catalogues, telemarketing, and web-sites.
- ▶ *Media:* Companies that provide print, broadcast, cable, satellite and web-based information and entertainment content.

- ▶ *Financial Services:* Companies that engage in financial service transactions such as banking, credit cards and investment services.
- ▶ *Real Estate Development:* Companies that provide commercial real estate property and services.
- ▶ *Business Services:* Companies that provide business-to-business products and services.
- ▶ *Travel & Leisure:* Companies that provide transportation and recreational services.
- ▶ *Utilities:* Companies and industries such as gas, electric and telephone.

The Investment Adviser selects portfolio securities by evaluating a company's positioning and traditional business lines as well as its ability to expand its activities or achieve competitive advantage in cost/profitability and brand image leveraging. The Investment Adviser also considers a company's fundamentals by reviewing its balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends.

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 Paradigm Portfolio.

The Paradigm Portfolio may invest up to 35% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Paradigm 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. To the extent that the Paradigm Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Paradigm Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Paradigm Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and value of the Paradigm Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ *Stock Market Risks:* Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Paradigm Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.
- ▶ *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 Paradigm Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- ▶ *Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:* The Paradigm 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 Paradigm Portfolio's assets.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Paradigm Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.

- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Paradigm 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 Paradigm Portfolio's shares more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Paradigm Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Paradigm Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.
- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Paradigm Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Paradigm Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Medical Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Medical Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Medical Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund that invests, under normal circumstances, 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 ADRs, GDRs and IDRs) of U.S. and foreign companies engaged in medical research, pharmaceutical and medical technology industries and related technology industries, generally, with an emphasis toward companies engaged in cancer research and drug development. These types of companies derive at least 50% of their revenue from such activities. The Medical Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests for hedging purposes and/or direct investment.

The Medical 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 which the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality.

The Medical Portfolio's Investment Adviser believes that favorable investment opportunities are available through companies that are developing technology, products, and/or services for cancer research and treatment and related medical activities. Accordingly, the Medical Portfolio seeks to invest in the equity securities of companies whose research and development efforts may result in higher stock values.

Medical Portfolio securities will be selected by the Investment Adviser from companies that are engaged in the medical industry generally, including, among others, companies engaged in cancer research and treatment, biopharmaceutical research and the development of medical instruments for therapeutic purposes. These companies may be large, medium or small in size if, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, the companies meet the Medical Portfolio's investment criteria. Such companies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ *Pharmaceutical Development:* Companies that develop drugs and medications for the treatment and prevention of cancer and other disease.
- ▶ *Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturers and Developers:* Companies that produce, manufacture and develop the tools used by health care providers in the delivery of medical care and procedures for the treatment of cancer and other diseases.

- ▶ *Pharmaceutical Manufacturers:* Companies that primarily engage in the mass production of existing drugs and medicines including drugs and medicines for the treatment of cancer and other diseases.
- ▶ *Biotech & Medical Research:* Companies that primarily research and develop new methods and procedures in the provision of health care related services for the treatment of cancer and other diseases.

The Investment Adviser selects portfolio securities by evaluating a company's positioning and the resources that it currently expends on research and development looking for a significant percentage, or large amount, of capital invested into research and treatment of cancer and other diseases. The Investment Adviser also considers a company's fundamentals by reviewing its balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends. The Investment Adviser also looks at the amount of capital a company spends on research and development because the Investment Adviser believes that such expenditures frequently have significant bearing on future growth.

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 Medical Portfolio.

The Medical Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Medical 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. To the extent that the Medical Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Medical Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Medical Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and value of the Medical Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ *Stock Market Risks:* Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Medical Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.
- ▶ *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 Medical Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- ▶ *Industry Emphasis Risks:* Mutual funds that invest a substantial portion of their assets in a particular industry carry a risk that a group of industry-related securities will decline in price due to industry specific developments. Companies in the same or similar industries may share common characteristics and are more likely to react comparably to industry specific market or economic developments.
- ▶ *Concentration Risks of the Medical Industry:* Medical and pharmaceutical-related companies in general are subject to the rate of change in technology, which is generally higher than that of other industries. Similarly, cancer research-related industries use many products and services of companies engaged in medical and pharmaceutical related activities and are also subject to relatively high risks of rapid obsolescence caused by progressive scientific and technological advances. Additionally, it is possible that a medical device or product may fail after its research period; such research period may involve substantial research, testing and development time and the development company may incur significant costs. Further, the medical research and development industry is subject to strict regulatory scrutiny and ongoing legislative action.

- ▶ *Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:* The Medical Portfolio may invest in the stocks of small and medium-size companies. Small and medium-size companies often have narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than 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 Medical Portfolio's assets.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Medical Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Medical 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 Medical Portfolio's shares more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Medical Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Medical Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.
- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Medical Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Medical Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Small Cap Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Small Cap Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Small Cap Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund that invests, under normal circumstances, 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 ADRs, GDRs and IDRs) of U.S. and foreign small capitalization companies that provide attractive valuation opportunities. The Small Cap Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests for hedging purposes and/or direct investment. The Small Cap Portfolio's Investment Adviser considers small cap companies to be those that have a market capitalization of less than \$3 billion.

The Small Cap 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 which the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality.

The Investment Adviser believes that favorable investment opportunities are available through companies that exhibit a number of the following characteristics: have little or no institutional ownership, have had short-term earnings shortfalls, have had a recent IPO but have not attracted significant analyst coverage, are selling at or below book or replacement value, and have price to earnings ratios that are less than one half of their projected growth rate.

The Small Cap Portfolio focuses on undervalued and special situation small capitalization equities that the Investment Adviser believes have the potential for rewarding long-term investment results. Small Cap Portfolio securities will be selected from companies that are engaged in a number of industries if, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, the companies meet the Small Cap Portfolio's investment criteria. Such companies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ *Media:* Companies that provide print, broadcast, cable, satellite and web-based information and entertainment content.
- ▶ *Financial Services:* Companies that engage in financial service transactions such as banking, credit cards and investment services.
- ▶ *Retailers:* Companies that sell retail products and services through traditional stores, catalogues, telemarketing, and web-sites.
- ▶ *Manufacturing and Consumer Products:* Companies that manufacture and distribute products to retail outlets.
- ▶ *Utilities:* Companies and industries such as gas, electric and telephone.

The Investment Adviser considers a company's fundamentals by reviewing its balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends. The Investment Adviser also looks at the amount of capital a company spends on research and development.

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 Small Cap Portfolio.

The Small Cap Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Small Cap 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. To the extent that the Small Cap Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Small Cap Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Small Cap Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and value of the Small Cap Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ *Stock Market Risks:* Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Small Cap Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.
- ▶ *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 Small Cap Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- ▶ *Small Company Risks:* The Small Cap Portfolio primarily invests in the stocks of small-size companies. Small-size companies often have narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than 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 Small Cap Portfolio's assets.

- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Small Cap Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Small Cap 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 Small Cap Portfolio's shares more than shares of a more diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Small Cap Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Small Cap Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.
- ▶ *Special Situations Risks:* The Small Cap Portfolio may use aggressive investment techniques, including seeking to benefit from "special situations," such as mergers, reorganizations, or other unusual events expected to affect a particular issuer. There is a risk that the "special situation" might not occur or involve longer time frames than originally expected, which could have a negative impact on the price of the issuer's securities and fail to produce gains or produce a loss for the Small Cap Portfolio.
- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Small Cap Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Small Cap Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Market Opportunities Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Market Opportunities Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Market Opportunities Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund that invests, under normal circumstances, at least 65% of its net assets in common stocks, convertible securities, warrants and other equity securities having the characteristics of common stocks (such as ADRs, GDRs and IDRs) of U.S. and foreign companies involved in capital markets or related to capital markets, as well as companies involved in the gaming industry. Capital market companies include companies that are engaged in or derive a substantial portion of their revenue from activities with a publicly traded securities exchange, such as equity exchanges and commodity exchanges, including but not limited to clearing firms and brokerage houses. The Market Opportunities Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests for hedging purposes and/or direct investment.

The Market Opportunities 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 which the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality.

The Market Opportunities Portfolio securities will be selected by the Investment Adviser from companies that are engaged in public exchanges, derivative exchanges, and capital markets, companies that experience operational scale from increased volume such as investment banks, credit card processing companies, electronic payment companies, and companies in the gaming industry; and from companies that act as facilitators such as publicly traded expressways, airports, roads and railways. Companies that experience operational scale from increased

volume are similar to capital markets companies because they have greater fixed costs than variable costs, operating margins that rise once fixed costs are covered, and an ability to generate higher operating margins once fixed costs are covered (referred to as operating leverage). High operating leverage describes a company's ability to experience rising profit margins as revenues increase. These companies may be large, medium or small in size if, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, these companies meet the Market Opportunities Portfolio's investment criteria. The Investment Adviser seeks to invest in companies with high operating leverage that can expand capacity with negligible or limited associated costs. Generally, high returns on equity, long product life cycles, high barriers to entry and certain degrees of financial gearing are necessary for this. Financial gearing occurs with the use of loans and debt in companies where it is necessary to build capacity and infrastructure before operations can begin. The Investment Adviser selects portfolio securities by, among other things, evaluating a company's balance sheets, corporate revenues, earnings and dividends. Such companies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ *Exchanges*: Companies that are organized as public exchanges where debt and equity securities are traded, including derivative exchanges.
- ▶ *Financial Services*: Companies that engage in financial service transactions relating to capital markets such as banking, credit cards and investment services.
- ▶ *Business Services*: Companies that provide business-to-business products and services involving capital markets or the gaming industry.
- ▶ *Gaming*: Companies engaged in casino entertainment, including casino resorts and other leisure activities.

Other leisure activities are defined as those activities that individuals engage in for entertainment, enjoyment and pleasure, which may take place at casinos. Additionally, a substantial aspect of the operations of gaming companies is the operation of casino resorts, which includes, but is not limited to lodging, amenities and recreational activities.

Although the Market Opportunities Portfolio intends to focus its investments in the capital markets and gaming sectors, the Market Opportunities Portfolio may also purchase the securities of companies such as auction houses and payroll and other processing companies that, due to the fixed costs of their operations, benefit from an increase in the volume of sales/transactions.

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 Market Opportunities Portfolio. The Market Opportunities Portfolio may invest up to 35% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Market Opportunities 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. To the extent that the Market Opportunities Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Market Opportunities Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Market Opportunities Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and the value of the Market Opportunities Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ *Stock Market Risks*: Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Market Opportunities Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.

- ▶ *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 Market Opportunities Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Investment Adviser may not be able to sell portfolio securities at an optimal time or price.
- ▶ *Sector Emphasis Risks:* The Market Opportunities Portfolio's investments in the capital markets sector subjects it to the risks affecting that sector more than would a fund that invests in a wide variety of market sectors. For instance, companies in the capital markets sector may be adversely affected by changes in economic conditions as well as legislative initiatives, all of which may impact the profitability of companies in this sector. The Market Opportunities Portfolio's investments in the gaming sector may be adversely affected by changes in economic conditions. The casino industry is particularly susceptible to economic conditions that negatively affect tourism. Casino and gaming companies are highly competitive, and new products, casino concepts and venues are competitive challenges to existing companies. In addition, gaming and related companies are highly regulated, and state and federal legislative changes can significantly impact profitability in those sectors.
- ▶ *Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:* The Market Opportunities 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 Market Opportunities Portfolio's assets.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Market Opportunities Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Market Opportunities 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 Market Opportunities Portfolio's shares more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Market Opportunities Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Market Opportunities Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.
- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Market Opportunities Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Market Opportunities Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio is long-term growth of capital. The Water Infrastructure Portfolio seeks to obtain current income as a secondary objective.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in common stocks, convertible securities, fixed-income securities such as bonds

and debentures, and warrants, derivatives, and other equity securities having the characteristics of common stocks (such as ADRs, GDRs and IDRs), of U.S. and foreign companies engaged in water infrastructure and natural resources with a specific water theme and related activities, such as water production companies, water conditioning and desalination companies, water suppliers, water transport and distribution companies, companies specializing in the treatment of waste water, sewage and solid, liquid and chemical waste, companies operating sewage treatment plants and companies providing equipment, consulting and engineering services in connection with the above-described activities and those companies that are dependent on water usage in industries such as agriculture, timber, oil and gas service, hydroelectricity and alternative renewable energy. For purposes of this 80% policy, a company will be considered in the water infrastructure or natural resources industry if at least 50% of its revenues come from water-related activities or if it is included in a major water index. The Water Infrastructure Portfolio may also write and sell options on securities in which it invests for hedging purposes and/or direct investment. Cash and cash equivalents committed as collateral and/or cover for options on water infrastructure or natural resources securities are included for purposes of this 80% policy.

Under normal circumstances, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its net assets in fixed income securities. There are no limitations as to the maturities or credit ratings of the fixed income securities in which the Water Infrastructure Portfolio may invest; provided, however, that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio will invest no more than 80% of its total assets in convertible and non-convertible debt securities rated below investment grade, also known as junk bonds, or unrated securities which the Investment Adviser has determined to be of comparable quality.

The Investment Adviser uses a value-based strategy in managing the Water Infrastructure Portfolio, which means that both equity and fixed income security purchase selections will be based primarily upon current relative valuation of company fundamentals, although the growth prospects of respective companies within the global water industry will also be considered. When determining the intrinsic value of each potential company for the Water Infrastructure Portfolio, the Investment Adviser will primarily focus on traditional valuation metrics including, but not limited to, price to earnings, price to cash flow, book value, price to sales, return on equity, and return on invested capital. In addition, the Investment Adviser will evaluate the estimated growth prospect for each company by evaluating such metrics as forward price to earnings, and will also use merger and acquisition metrics and sum of the parts valuation (break-up value or private market value) to better ascertain market and intrinsic valuation.

The Water Infrastructure Portfolio aims to invest in securities issued by companies operating in the water infrastructure and natural resource sector globally. The companies targeted in the water sector will include, but are not limited to, water production companies, water conditioning and desalination companies, water suppliers, water transport and distribution companies, companies specializing in the treatment of waste water, sewage and solid, liquid and chemical waste, companies operating sewage treatment plants and companies providing equipment, consulting and engineering services in connection with the above-described activities. Companies targeted in the natural resource sector are those that are dependent on water usage in industries such as agriculture, timber, oil and gas service, hydroelectricity and alternative renewable energy.

There are no limitations on the amount that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio may invest or hold in any single issuer; however, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio currently intends to limit its investments at the time of purchase to 10% of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio's assets in any single position. The companies in which the Water Infrastructure Portfolio may invest may be large, medium or small in size if, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, they meet the Water Infrastructure Portfolio's investment criteria.

Excessive Valuation

For each company in the Water Infrastructure Portfolio, the Investment Adviser calculates a "range of fair value" and a "target price" based on the entry point at a discount to the intrinsic value of the company. If the price of a company's shares approaches the upper end of that range for a given business, the Investment Adviser may sell part or all of that position.

Deteriorating Fundamentals

If the Investment Adviser anticipates that factors such as macro-economic conditions (regional and country specific), increased competition, product obsolescence, or mismanagement are likely to impact/erode the long-term economics of a company, the Investment Adviser will sell part or all of the position to reflect its heightened

perception of risk. The Investment Adviser attempts to distinguish between short-term earnings fluctuations from events that may permanently impair a business model.

Detrimental Change in Management of Business Focus

Management can have a direct impact on the value of a business in the way they allocate capital. The Investment Adviser will sell a portfolio holding if management demonstrates an inability or unwillingness to make sensible capital allocation decisions on behalf of shareholders.

Misinformation

The Investment Adviser will sell a portfolio holding if it believes it has received misleading information from company management, either in the Investment Adviser's conversations or in the company's financial statements.

The Water Infrastructure Portfolio's option strategy component focuses on the use of options on companies that the Investment Adviser believes have unique business attributes and/or long-term unique fundamental business characteristics. The companies considered by the Investment Adviser for various option strategies undergo a fundamental analysis review by the Investment Adviser's research team, including but not limited to valuation, credit analysis, and earnings quality.

Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument on which they are purchased or sold. A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller the obligation to buy, the underlying security, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

The put options that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio writes (sells) on specific underlying equity securities are generally traded on a national securities exchange. They provide a specific date on which the holder may exercise its rights under the options, and are commonly referred to as "European-style" options. By writing put options, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio receives income in the form of cash premiums from the purchasers of these options in exchange for providing the purchasers with the right to potentially sell an underlying security to the Water Infrastructure Portfolio. The Water Infrastructure Portfolio is not expected to make a cash payment if the prevailing market value of the underlying equity securities on an expiration date exceeds the strike price of the put option that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio has written.

The Investment Adviser may decide to sell part or all of a security's position if the Investment Adviser believes that a security is excessively valued, has experienced deteriorating fundamentals or experienced a detrimental change in the management of a portfolio holding's business focus.

The Water Infrastructure Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments to maintain liquidity. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker's acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Water Infrastructure 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. To the extent that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

Investing in common stocks has inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in Water Infrastructure Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and the value of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio and your investment.

- ▶ **Stock Market Risks:** Stock mutual funds are subject to stock market risks and significant fluctuations in value. If the stock market declines in value, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio is likely to decline in value and you could lose money on your investment.

- ▶ *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 Water Infrastructure Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Water Infrastructure Portfolio's investments in the securities of small and medium capitalization companies and in non-investment grade fixed income securities makes the Water Infrastructure Portfolio especially susceptible to the risk that during certain periods the liquidity of certain issuers or industries, or all securities within particular investment categories, will decrease or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions.
- ▶ *Small and Medium-Size Company Risks:* The Water Infrastructure 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 Water Infrastructure Portfolio's assets.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Water Infrastructure Portfolio may invest in foreign securities directly or through ADRs, GDRs and IDRs. Foreign securities can carry higher returns but involve more risks than those associated with U.S. investments. Additional risks associated with investment in foreign securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Water Infrastructure 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 Water Infrastructure Portfolio's shares more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Interest Rate Risk* – The risk that when interest rates increase, fixed-income securities held by the Water Infrastructure 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.
- ▶ *Credit/Default Risk* – The risk that an issuer or guarantor of fixed-income securities held by the Water Infrastructure Portfolio (which may have low credit ratings), or the counterparty in a derivative investment, may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal.
- ▶ *Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:* Generally, 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.
- ▶ *Water Infrastructure Industry Concentration Risks:* Adverse developments in the water industry may significantly affect the value of the shares of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio. Companies involved in the water industry are subject to environmental considerations, changes in taxation and government regulation, price and supply fluctuations, changes in technology, competition and water conservation. There can be no assurances that the regulatory environment will remain the same. Unfavorable regulatory rulings, including structural changes to pricing and the competitive playing field, may affect the underlying companies' ability to produce favorable returns.
- ▶ *Value Style Risks:* Over time, a value-based investment style may go in and out of favor, causing the Water Infrastructure Portfolio to sometimes underperform other funds that use different investment styles, such as a growth-based investment style.
- ▶ *Derivatives Risks:* The Water Infrastructure Portfolio's investments in options and other derivative instruments may result in loss. Derivative instruments may be illiquid, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses to the Water Infrastructure Portfolio. To the extent the Water Infrastructure Portfolio segregates assets to cover derivative positions, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio may impair its ability to meet current obligations, to honor requests for redemption and to manage the Water Infrastructure Portfolio properly in a manner consistent with its stated investment objective.
- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Water Infrastructure Portfolio gives up the

opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Water Infrastructure Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.

- ▶ *Natural Resources Investment Risks:* Investments in companies with a specific water theme and related activities in natural resources industries can be significantly affected by (often rapid) changes in the supply of, or demand for, various natural resources. These companies also may be affected by changes in energy prices, international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, changes in commodity prices, and tax and other government regulations.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser cannot guarantee the performance of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Investment Objective, Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is total return. This investment objective is non-fundamental, which means that the Board of Directors may change the investment objective without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is a non-diversified mutual fund. “Total Return” sought by the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio consists of income earned on the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio’s investments, plus capital appreciation. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio utilizes a two-part investment strategy, which includes fixed-income and derivatives components. Under normal circumstances, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will invest at least 65% of its net assets in fixed-income securities, derivatives and cash or cash equivalents committed as collateral for written option contracts.

There is no limit on the amount of assets the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may invest in fixed-income securities. For purposes of this Prospectus, fixed-income securities include debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, corporate bonds and debentures, convertible debt securities, and debt securities of foreign issuers. Corporate bonds held by the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio generally are senior secured or senior unsecured, are of investment grade quality, and have durations of 0-5 years. However, there is no limit as to the maturities or credit ratings associated with such bonds. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may also invest up to 40% of its total assets at the time of purchase in debt securities of emerging market countries. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (“junk” bonds) and up to 5% of its total assets in defaulted junk bonds. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio utilizes a proprietary credit spread/relative value model to select positions and a portfolio construction and investment process that relies on value identification and diversification.

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may invest up to 90% of its net assets in selling equity put options. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may also invest more than 5% in U.S. Treasury note futures; selling or buying equity calls, bond calls, and bond put options; and credit default swaps, as well as other derivatives, to manage risk or to enhance return. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in instruments that are not deemed liquid. In connection with the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio’s positions in derivatives, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will segregate liquid assets or will otherwise cover its position in accordance with applicable Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) requirements.

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio’s option strategy component focuses on the use of options on companies that the Investment Adviser believes have unique business attributes and/or long-term unique fundamental business characteristics. The companies considered by the Investment Adviser for various option strategies undergo a fundamental analysis review by the Investment Adviser’s research team, including but not limited to valuation, credit analysis, and earnings quality.

Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument on which they are purchased or sold. A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller the obligation to buy, the underlying security, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

The put options that the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio writes (sells) on specific underlying equity securities are generally traded on a national securities exchange. They provide a specific date on which the holder may exercise its rights under the options, and are commonly referred to as “European-style” options. By writing put options, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio receives income in the form of cash premiums from the purchasers of these options in exchange for providing the purchasers with the right to potentially sell an underlying security to the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is not expected to make a cash payment if the prevailing market value of the underlying equity securities on an expiration date exceeds the strike price of the put option that the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio has written.

The Investment Adviser uses a bottom-up approach in managing the Portfolio, which means that the focus is on the analysis of individual securities. By engaging in quantitative and qualitative analysis of individual securities, the Investment Adviser examines a company’s current valuation and earning potential and assesses the company’s competitive positioning. The bonds purchased in the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio are selected from the same universe of companies that the Investment Adviser uses for equity investments. All of the same characteristics apply, however, in this Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio option premiums are also considered.

The Investment Adviser may sell a security due to changes in credit characteristics or outlook, as well as changes in portfolio strategy or cash flow needs. A security may also be sold and replaced with one that presents a better value or risk/reward profile. The Investment Adviser may actively trade Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio securities.

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may hold equity securities in limited circumstances. For example, a position will result if put options are exercised against the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio, in connection with a corporate restructuring of an issuer or convertible securities. However, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will not invest directly in equity securities.

There are no limitations on the amount that the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may invest or hold in any single issuer; however, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio currently intends to limit its investments at the time of purchase to 10% of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio’s assets in any single position.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its assets in high quality, U.S. short-term debt securities and money market instruments. Some of these short-term instruments include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, demand and time deposits and banker’s acceptances, U.S. Government securities (*i.e.*, U.S. Treasury obligations) and repurchase agreements. To the extent that the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio engages in a temporary defensive strategy, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investment

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio’s investments, including common stocks, have inherent risks that could cause you to lose money. The principal risks of investing in the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio are listed below and could adversely affect the NAV, total return and the value of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio and your investment.

- **Below-Investment Grade Debt Securities Risks:** Generally, 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.
- **Derivatives Risks:** The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio’s investments in futures, options and swaps and other derivative instruments may result in loss. Derivative instruments may be illiquid, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses to the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio. To the extent the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio segregates assets to cover derivatives positions, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may impair its ability to meet current obligations, to honor requests for redemption and to manage the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio properly in a manner consistent with its stated investment.

- ▶ *Option Transaction Risks:* Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to manage future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities (or currency) markets. By writing put options on equity securities, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio gives up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the common stocks above the strike prices of the written put options, but continues to bear the risk of declines in the value of its common stock portfolio. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will receive a premium from writing a covered call option that it retains whether or not the option is exercised. The premium received from the written options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying equity securities over time.
- ▶ *Interest Rate Risk:* The risk that when interest rates increase, fixed-income securities held by the Multi-Disciplinary 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.
- ▶ *Credit/Default Risk:* The risk that an issuer or guarantor of fixed-income securities held by the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio (which may have low credit ratings), or the counterparty in a derivative investment, may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal.
- ▶ *Security Selection Risks:* The Multi-Disciplinary 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 Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio's investment objective.
- ▶ *Liquidity Risks:* The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio's investments in the securities of small and medium capitalization companies and in non-investment grade fixed-income securities makes the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio especially susceptible to the risk that during certain periods the liquidity of certain issuers or industries, or all securities within particular investment categories, will decrease or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions.
- ▶ *Foreign Securities Risks:* The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may invest directly in foreign debt securities or in U.S. dollar-denominated foreign debt securities 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 debt securities include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.
- ▶ *Emerging Markets Risks:* The risk that the securities markets of emerging countries are less liquid, are especially subject to greater price volatility, have smaller market capitalizations, have less government regulation and are not subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries as have historically been the case.
- ▶ *Non-Diversification Risks:* As a non-diversified investment company, the Multi-Disciplinary 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 Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio's shares more than shares of a diversified mutual fund that holds more investments.
- ▶ *Management Risk:* There is no guarantee that the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will meet its investment objective. The Investment Adviser does not guarantee the performance of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio, nor can it assure you that the market value of your investment will not decline.

Additional Strategies and Risks of the Portfolios

The principal risks of investing in each Portfolio are described previously in this Prospectus. The following section provides more detail about some of those risks, along with information on additional types of risks that may apply to the Portfolios.

Investing in Mutual Funds—All Portfolios

All mutual funds carry risks that may cause you to lose money on your investment in one or more of the Portfolios. The following describes the primary risks to each Portfolio due to each Portfolio's specific investment objective and strategies. As all investment securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations in value due to earnings, economic and political conditions and other factors, no Portfolio can give any assurance that its investment objective will be achieved.

Market Risk—All Portfolios

The NAV of each Portfolio will fluctuate based on changes in the value of its underlying portfolio. The stock market is generally susceptible to volatile fluctuations in market price. Market prices of securities in which each Portfolio invests may be adversely affected by an issuer's having experienced losses or lack of earnings, or by the issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer. The value of the securities held by the Portfolios is also subject to the risk that a specific segment of the stock market may not perform as well as the overall market. Under any of these circumstances, the value of each Portfolio's shares and total return will fluctuate, and your investment may be worth more or less than your original cost when you redeem your shares.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — All Portfolios

Under certain circumstances a Portfolio may take advantage of short-term trading opportunities without regard to the length of time its securities have been held. This strategy often calls for frequent trading of a Portfolio's securities in order to take advantage of anticipated changes in market conditions. Frequent trading by the Portfolio could increase the rate of its portfolio turnover, which would involve correspondingly greater expenses. Such expenses may include brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups/mark-downs, as well as other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities. Such sales also may result in adverse tax consequences to shareholders. If a Portfolio realizes capital gains when it sells its portfolio investments, it must generally pay those gains out to shareholders, increasing their taxable distributions. The trading costs and tax effects associated with such portfolio turnover may adversely affect Portfolio performance under these circumstances, and large movements of assets into and out of a Portfolio may negatively impact such Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective or maintain its current level of operating expenses.

Internet Industry Concentration Risks—The Internet Portfolio

The value of the Internet Portfolio's shares will be susceptible to factors affecting the Internet, such as heightened regulatory scrutiny and impending changes in government policies which may have a material effect on the products and services of this industry. Furthermore, securities of companies in this industry tend to be more volatile than securities of companies in other industries. Competitive pressures and changing demand may have a significant effect on the financial condition of Internet companies. These companies spend heavily on research and development and are especially sensitive to the risk of product obsolescence. The occurrence of any of these factors, individually or collectively, may adversely affect the value of the Internet Portfolio's shares.

Medical Research Industry Concentration Risks—The Medical Portfolio

Medical and pharmaceutical-related companies in general are subject to the rate of change in technology, which is generally higher than that of other industries. Similarly, cancer research-related industries use many products and services of companies engaged in medical and pharmaceutical-related activities and are also subject to relatively high risks of rapid obsolescence caused by progressive scientific and technological advances. Medical research and development is also subject to strict regulatory scrutiny and ongoing legislative action.

Industry Emphasis Risks—The Water Infrastructure Fund

To the extent that the Water Infrastructure Portfolio focuses its investments in one or more sectors or industries, it may be subject to the risks affecting that sector or industry more than would a fund that invests in a wide variety of market sectors or industries. For instance, companies involved in the water industry may be located in societies (*i.e.*, countries or geographic areas) that are suffering from water stress or scarcity and which do not possess healthy financial markets for business. These societies may not provide a stable environment for companies to operate. As such, companies located in these societies must manage both business risk and reputational risk. Additional risks of concentrating in the water industry include environmental considerations, taxes, government regulation, price and supply fluctuations, competition and water conservation.

Securities Lending—All Portfolios

Each Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers by entering directly into lending arrangements with such broker-dealers or indirectly through repurchase agreements, amounting to no more than 33 1/3% of the total assets of each Portfolio (including any collateral posted) or 50% of the total assets of each Portfolio (excluding any collateral posted). Cash collateral may be invested by a Portfolio in short-term investments, including repurchase agreements and money market funds that meet the requirements of Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Repurchase transactions will be fully collateralized at all times with cash and/or short-term debt obligations. These transactions involve some risk to a Portfolio if the other party should default on its obligation and the Portfolio is delayed or prevented from recovering the collateral. In the event that the original seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase, a Portfolio will seek to sell the collateral, which could involve costs or delays. To the extent proceeds from the sale of collateral are less than the repurchase price, each Portfolio would suffer a loss if forced to sell such collateral in this manner. In addition, invested collateral will be subject to market depreciation or appreciation, and a Portfolio will be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the collateral.

Non-Diversification—All Portfolios

Each Portfolio is a non-diversified fund and therefore may be more susceptible to adverse financial, economic or other developments affecting any single issuer, and more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments.

Investment in Small and Medium-Size Companies—All Portfolios other than the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio

Each Portfolio (other than the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio) may invest in small or medium-size companies. Accordingly, a Portfolio may be subject to the additional risks associated with investment in companies with small or medium-size capital structures (generally a market capitalization of \$5 billion or less). The market prices of the securities of such companies tend to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Further, these securities tend to trade at a lower volume than those of larger, more established companies. If a Portfolio is heavily invested in these securities and the value of these securities suddenly declines, the NAV of that Portfolio will be more susceptible to significant losses.

Foreign Securities—All Portfolios

Investing in foreign securities can carry higher returns than those generally associated with U.S. investments. However, foreign securities may be substantially riskier than U.S. investments. The economies of foreign countries may differ from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position. Furthermore, the economies of developing countries generally are heavily dependent on international trade and, accordingly, have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protective measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. A Portfolio may be required to obtain prior governmental approval for foreign investments in some countries under certain circumstances. Governments may require approval to invest in certain issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests, and the extent of foreign investment in certain debt securities and companies may be subject to limitation. Individual companies may also limit foreign ownership to prevent, among other things, violation of foreign investment limitations.

Some foreign investments may risk being subject to repatriation controls that could render such securities illiquid. Other countries might undergo nationalization, expropriation, political changes, governmental regulation, social

instability or diplomatic developments (including war) that could adversely affect the economies of such countries or the value of the investments in those countries. Additional risks include currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards and less stringent regulation of securities markets.

Portfolio Borrowing—All Portfolios

Each Portfolio may leverage its assets, subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act, to fund Portfolio investment activities or to achieve higher returns. Each Portfolio may borrow money from banks for temporary or emergency purposes in order to meet redemption requests. To reduce its indebtedness, a Portfolio may have to sell a portion of its investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, interest paid by a Portfolio on borrowed funds would decrease the net earnings of the Portfolio.

Derivatives Risk—All Portfolios

Each Portfolio may invest in derivatives such as options. The successful use of these investment practices depends on the Investment Adviser's ability to forecast stock price movements correctly. Should stock prices move unexpectedly, a Portfolio may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transactions, or may realize losses, and thus be in a worse position than if such strategies had not been used. Unlike many exchange-traded options, there are no daily price fluctuation limits for certain options, and adverse market movements could therefore continue for an unlimited extent over a period of time. In addition, the correlation between movements in the prices of options and movements in the prices of the securities hedged or used for cover will not be perfect and could produce unanticipated losses.

A Portfolio's ability to dispose of its positions in options depends on the availability of liquid markets in such instruments. Markets in options with respect to a number of types of securities are relatively new and still developing. It is impossible to predict the amount of trading interest that may exist in various types of options. If a secondary market does not exist for an option purchased or written by a Portfolio, it might not be possible to effect a closing transaction in the option (*i.e.*, dispose of the option), with the result that (1) an option purchased by a Portfolio would have to be exercised in order for the Portfolio to realize any profit and (2) a Portfolio may not be able to sell portfolio securities covering an option written by the Portfolio until the option expires or it delivers the underlying security, upon exercise. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Portfolios will be able to utilize these instruments effectively. In addition, a Portfolio's ability to engage in options transactions may be limited by tax considerations and the use of certain hedging techniques may adversely impact the characterization of income to the Portfolio for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Paradigm Portfolio may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside of the U.S. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the U.S. Foreign markets however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets, so that no common clearing facility exists and that an investor may look only to the broker or counter-party for the performance of the contract. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Futures Risk – The Paradigm Portfolio

There are risks associated with these activities, including the following: (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (2) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Paradigm Portfolio and the prices of futures; (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract; (4) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (5) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts.

Investing in Investment Grade Debt Securities and Below Investment Grade Debt Securities— All Portfolios

Investments in debt securities pose different risks than investments in equity securities. The value of fixed income securities generally will fall if interest rates rise. The value of these securities may also fall as a result of other factors such as the performance of the issuer, the market perception of the issuer or general economic conditions. These investments also involve a risk that the issuer may not be able to meet its principal and interest payment obligations. Fixed income securities having longer maturities involve greater risk of fluctuations in value.

Investments in debt securities rated below investment grade, *i.e.*, junk bonds, and unrated securities of comparable quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate or municipal developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) – All Portfolios

Each Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its assets in ETFs. 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, ETFs seek to track a specified securities index or a basket of securities that an "index provider," such as Standard & Poor's, selects as representative of a market, market segment or industry sector. An ETF portfolio generally holds the same stocks or bonds as the index it tracks or it may hold a representative sample of such securities. Thus, an ETF is designed so that its performance will correspond closely with that of the index it tracks. As a shareholder in an ETF, a Portfolio will bear its pro rata portion of an ETF's expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to its own expenses.

Other Investment Companies – All Portfolios

Each Portfolio may invest up to 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies not affiliated with the Investment Adviser, but generally may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company or acquire more than 3% of the voting securities of any other investment company. ETFs are considered investment companies for purposes of these limitations. Among other things, the Portfolios may invest in money market mutual funds for cash management purposes by "sweeping" excess cash balances into such funds until the cash is invested or otherwise utilized. Each Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by investment companies in which it invests in addition to the advisory and administration fees paid by the Portfolio.

Credit Default Swap Agreements – The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may enter into credit default swaps. A credit default swap enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event, such as an issuer's failure to make timely payments of interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may seek to enhance returns by selling protection or attempt to mitigate credit risk by buying protection against the occurrence of a credit event by a specified issuer. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may enter into credit default swaps, both directly ("unfunded swaps") and indirectly ("funded swaps") in the form of a swap embedded within a structured note, to protect against the risk that a seller will default, with large well-known Wall Street firms or other firms that pass the Investment Adviser's credit review. Unfunded and funded credit default swaps may refer to a single security or a basket of securities. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may engage in credit default swap transactions for the purpose of hedging the Portfolio against anticipated market trends or to enhance the value of the Portfolio through the anticipated capital appreciation of the swap investment. In no event will the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio's use of credit default swaps exceed the Portfolio's limits as it relates to leverage or directional exposure.

If the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio buys credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Portfolio will deliver the defaulted bonds underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will pay the par amount of the bonds. If the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio sells credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Portfolio will pay the par amount of the defaulted bonds underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will deliver the bonds. If the swap is on a basket of securities, the notional amount of the swap is reduced by the par amount of the defaulted bonds, and the fixed payments are then made on the reduced notional amount. If the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio buys protection on a corporate issue, the Portfolio must own that corporate issue. However, if the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio buys protection on sovereign debt, the Portfolio may own either: (i) the reference obligation, (ii) any sovereign debt of that foreign country, or (iii) sovereign debt of any country that the Investment Adviser determines is closely correlated as an inexact bona fide hedge.

Risks of credit default swaps include counterparty credit risk (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and the risk that the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will not properly assess the cost of the instrument based on the lack of transparency in the market. If the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Portfolio will have to pay par value on defaulted bonds. If the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is buying credit protection, there is a risk that no credit event will occur and the Portfolio will receive no

benefit for the premium paid. In addition, if the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio is buying credit protection and a credit event does occur, there is a risk when the Portfolio does not own the underlying security, that the Portfolio will have difficulty acquiring the bond on the open market and may receive adverse pricing.

In addition to the risks applicable to derivatives generally, credit default swaps involve special risks because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty). The use of credit default swaps may be limited by the Portfolio's limitations on illiquid investments.

Other Swap Transactions (Interest Rate, Total Rate of Return, and Currency) – The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio may enter into swap transactions and transactions involving interest rate floors, caps and collars for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. These instruments are privately negotiated over-the-counter derivative products. A great deal of flexibility is possible in the way these instruments are structured. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. The purchase of an interest rate floor or cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the seller, to the extent the specified index falls below (floor) or exceeds (cap) a predetermined interest rate. An interest rate collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates. Total rate of return swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay or receive interest in exchange for the payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component. The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio also may enter into currency swaps, which involve the exchange of the rights of the Portfolio and another party to make or receive payments in specific currencies.

Some transactions, such as interest rate swaps and total rate of return swaps, are entered into on a net basis, *i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. If the other party to such a transaction defaults, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Portfolio is contractually entitled to receive, if any. In contrast, other transactions involve the payment of the gross amount owed. For example, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal amount of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. To the extent that the amount payable by the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio under a swap or an interest rate floor, cap or collar is covered by segregated cash or liquid assets, the Portfolio and the Investment Adviser believe that transactions do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to the Portfolio's borrowing restrictions.

The Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will not enter into a total rate of return, currency or interest rate swap or interest rate floor, cap or collar transaction unless the unsecured commercial paper, senior debt or the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated either A or A-1 or better by S&P or Fitch, or A or Prime-1 or better by Moody's or a comparable rating from another organization that is recognized as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) or, if unrated by such rating organization, is determined to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such transaction, the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The use of interest rate, total rate of return, and currency swaps, as well as interest rate caps, floors and collars, is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its forecast of market values, interest rates and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio would be less favorable than it would have been if this investment technique were not used. To the extent swap transactions are not deemed liquid, swap transactions are limited to 15% of total assets (together with other illiquid securities).

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Portfolios' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of their portfolio securities is available in the Portfolios' SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Portfolios' holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Portfolio shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q (first and third quarters). The Annual and Semi-Annual Reports are available by contacting Kinetics Mutual Funds, Inc. (the "Company"), c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 1-800-930-3828. In addition, the Company may publish on its webpage (www.kineticsfunds.com) month-end (a) top fifteen portfolio holdings of each Portfolio and the percentage that each holding represents of the Portfolio's total holdings and (b) top five performing and bottom five performing portfolio holdings of each Portfolio, in each case no earlier than twenty calendar days after the end of each calendar month. This information will be available on the website until the date on which a Portfolio files its next quarterly portfolio holdings report on Form N-CSR or Form N-Q with the SEC or until the next month in which portfolio holdings are posted in accordance with the above policy.

Management of the Portfolios

Investment Adviser

Each Portfolio's investment adviser is Kinetics Asset Management, LLC, 555 Taxter Road, Suite 175, Elmsford, New York 10523. Founded in 1996, the Investment Adviser provides investment advisory services to a family of eight mutual funds with discretionary management authority over approximately \$4.566 billion in assets as of March 31, 2011. On May 1, 2011, the Investment Adviser, Horizon Asset Management, LLC ("Horizon"), a New York-based registered investment adviser that publishes fundamental, contrarian research reports and offers equity, fixed income and alternative investment products for institutional and high net worth clients, Kinetics Funds Distributors, LLC, the Portfolios' placement agent, and certain other affiliated entities participated in a corporate reorganization. As a result of the reorganization, each participating entity became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Horizon Kinetics, LLC, that has \$9.8 billion in assets under management as of May 1, 2011. The senior principals and investment professionals of the Investment Adviser and Horizon will continue to serve in their respective roles and all investment products and strategies will continue to be branded under their existing names following the reorganization.

The Investment Adviser conducts investment research and supervision for each Portfolio and is responsible for the purchase and sale of securities for each Portfolio.

The Investment Adviser is entitled to receive an annual fee from each Portfolio for its services of 1.25% (or 0.50% in the case of the Kinetics Government Money Market Portfolio) of each Portfolio's average daily net assets. The advisory fees paid to the Investment Adviser for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, were as follows:

	<u>Advisory Fee</u> <u>(as a percentage of average net assets)</u>
Internet Portfolio	1.25%
Global Portfolio	1.25%
Paradigm Portfolio	1.25%
Medical Portfolio	1.25%
Small Cap Portfolio	1.25%
Market Opportunities Portfolio	1.25%
Water Infrastructure Portfolio	1.25%
Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio	1.25%

Horizon provides certain research services to the Portfolios and does not receive a fee for such services.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement for each Portfolio is available in the Trust's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2010.

Kinetics, as the Investment Adviser to each Portfolio, is engaged in a broad range of portfolio management, portfolio advisory and other business activities. Its services are not exclusive to the Portfolios and nothing prevents it, or any affiliates, from providing similar services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives, strategies, or criteria are similar to those of a Portfolio) or from engaging in other activities.

Prior to July 16, 2010, Brennan Investment Partners, LLC served as sub-adviser to the Water Infrastructure Portfolio.

Members of the Investment Team

Peter B. Doyle is the Chief Investment Strategist for the Portfolios and generally oversees the management of each Portfolio's investment team. The following persons are members of an investment team: Peter B. Doyle, Bruce P. Abel, Paul Mampilly, Steven Tuen, Murray Stahl, David Kingsley and James Davolos. Each person's role varies from Portfolio to Portfolio as described below.

The Co-Portfolio Managers for the Internet Portfolio are Mr. Doyle and Mr. Davolos. They are responsible for the Internet Portfolio's day-to-day management. Mr. Doyle is Chairman of the Board and President of the Trust. He has been managing the Portfolio since June 1999. In early 1996, Mr. Doyle co-founded the Investment Adviser and he also co-founded and currently serves as a Managing Director of Horizon. Mr. Davolos joined Kinetics in 2005 as an analyst and has responsibility for coverage across all sectors and asset classes, with a focus on emerging markets. Mr. Davolos graduated Loyola College in 2005 with a B.B.A and a specialization in finance. Mr. Mampilly, Mr. Stahl and Mr. Tuen serve as members of the investment team. Mr. Mampilly joined the Investment Adviser in 2006 and has over eighteen years experience as an investment professional. Prior to joining Kinetics, Mr. Mampilly founded The Capuchin Group, distributor of a behavioral financial newsletter, for which he acted as author, editor and publisher from October 2003 through July 2006. From January 2002 through May 2003, Mr. Mampilly held employment with ING Funds as a senior research analyst and healthcare group head, responsible for managing a team of analysts covering healthcare related companies of all market capitalizations. Mr. Stahl has served as Director of Research since 2000. Since 1994, Mr. Stahl has held the position Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of Horizon. Mr. Tuen joined the Investment Adviser in 1999. Since 1996, Mr. Tuen has also served as an analyst in the Horizon Research Group and a portfolio manager at Horizon. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Davolos.

The Co-Portfolio Managers for the Global Portfolio are Mr. Tuen and Mr. Mampilly. They are responsible for the Global Portfolio's day-to-day management. Mr. Tuen has been managing the Global Portfolio since its inception. Mr. Mampilly has been managing the Global Portfolio since March 2008. Mr. Doyle, Mr. Davolos and Mr. Stahl serve as members of the investment team. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Tuen and Mr. Mampilly.

The Co-Portfolio Managers of the Paradigm Portfolio are Mr. Doyle, who has been managing the Portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Stahl, who has been a member of the Paradigm Portfolio's investment team since its inception. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst. Mr. Mampilly provides substantial input on research, stock selection and portfolio composition. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Stahl.

The Portfolio Manager for the Medical Portfolio is Mr. Abel, who joined the Investment Adviser in 1999 as a portfolio manager. He has been managing the Portfolio since its inception. Mr. Abel's primary duties include research and analysis of developing scientific technologies and innovations in the medical, bio-technical and pharmaceutical industries specific to cancer research and treatment. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Abel.

The Co-Portfolio Managers of the Small Cap Portfolio are Mr. Doyle, who has been managing the Small Cap Portfolio since October 2002, and Mr. Davolos, who has been part of the team since 2006. Mr. Stahl and Mr. Mampilly serve as members of the investment team. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst.

While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Davolos.

The Co-Portfolio Managers of the Market Opportunities Portfolio are Mr. Doyle, who has been managing the Market Opportunities Portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Stahl, who has been a member of the Market Opportunities Portfolio's investment team since its inception. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Doyle and Mr. Stahl.

The Co-Portfolio Managers of the Water Infrastructure Portfolio are Mr. Stahl and Mr. Kingsley, who have managed the Portfolio since 2010. Mr. Kingsley served as a portfolio manager at Horizon since July 2006. Prior to Horizon, Mr. Kingsley was a portfolio manager at Kingsley Capital Management, LLC from 2001 through 2005. Each investment team member also serves as a research analyst. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Stahl and Mr. Kingsley.

The Co-Portfolio Managers of the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio are Mr. Stahl, who has been managing the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kingsley, who began managing the Multi-Disciplinary Portfolio in August 2009. Each investment team member serves as a research analyst. While the team discusses investment ideas and overall portfolio structure, the final buy/sell decision for a particular security resides with Mr. Stahl and Mr. Kingsley.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolios.

Valuation of the Portfolios

Each Portfolio calculates its NAV as of the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time), on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is open for unrestricted business ("Business Day"). In the case of the Government Money Market Portfolio, the NAV is determined as of 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time on each Business Day. The NAV per share of each Portfolio is determined by dividing the value of the Portfolio's securities, cash and other assets, minus all expenses and liabilities of the Portfolio, by the number of shares outstanding of that Portfolio.

A Portfolio's equity securities are valued each day at the last quoted market sale price on the securities' principal exchange. If there is no sale price, a security is valued at the last reported bid price. Securities listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., however, are valued using the Nasdaq Official Closing Price ("NOCP"), and if no NOCP is available, then at the last reported bid price. If market quotations are not readily available or if events occur that may significantly affect the value of a particular security between the time trading ends on a particular security and the close of regular trading on the Exchange, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees. Situations involving significant events include, but are not limited to those where: a security's trading has been halted or suspended; the security has been de-listed from a national exchange; or the security has not been traded for an extended period of time. In addition, the prices of foreign securities may be affected by events that occur after the close of a foreign market but before a Portfolio prices its shares. See "Trading in Foreign Securities." Each Portfolio may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the NAV per share of such Portfolio.

Futures, options on futures and swap contracts that are listed or traded on a national securities exchange, commodities exchange, contract market or over-the-counter markets and that are freely transferable will be valued at their closing settlement price on the exchange on which they are primarily traded or based upon the current settlement price for a like instrument acquired on the day on which the option is being valued. Exchange traded options are valued at the last reported sale price on an exchange on which the option is traded. If no sales are reported on a particular day, the mean between the highest bid and lowest asked quotations at the close of the exchanges will be used. Non-exchange traded options also will be valued at the mean between the last bid and asked quotations. Securities which have no public market and all other assets of a Portfolio are considered at such

value as the Investment Adviser may determine in good faith, in accordance with a Portfolio's valuation procedures as approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

A Portfolio's debt obligations that are investment grade and that have 60 days or less remaining until maturity are valued at amortized cost. Debt obligations (including convertible debt securities) (a) that are not investment grade or (b) that are investment grade and have more than 60 days remaining until maturity at purchase, will be valued as follows: Exchange-listed debt securities are valued at the last quoted sale price on the primary exchange on the valuation date. If there are no sales on that day, the debt security is generally valued at the mean of the current bid and asked prices. Non-exchange-listed debt securities and other securities which, in the judgment of the Investment Adviser, do not properly represent the value of a security will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Fair valuation of securities introduces an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities. As a result, the price of a security determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the market value of the security when trading resumes. If a reliable market quotation becomes available for a security formerly valued through fair valuation techniques, the Investment Adviser compares the new market quotation to the fair value price to evaluate the effectiveness of the Portfolios' fair valuation procedures.

Trading in Foreign Securities

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

Purchase of Beneficial Interests in the Portfolios

Beneficial interests in each of the Portfolios are sold without a sales load, at the NAV per share next determined after an order is received by a Portfolio. Investments in a Portfolio are sold solely in private placement transactions that do not involve any "public offering" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. Investments in the Portfolio may be made only by regulated investment companies, unregulated foreign investment companies, U.S. and non-U.S. institutional investors, S corporations, segregated asset accounts, insurance company separate accounts, and certain qualified pension and retirement plans. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any "security" within the meaning of the 1933 Act.

There is no minimum initial or subsequent investment in the Portfolios. Each Portfolio reserves the right to cease accepting investments at any time or to reject any investment order.

Redemption of Beneficial Interests in the Portfolios

An investor in a Portfolio may redeem all or any portion of its investment at the NAV per share next determined after a redemption request in good order is received by such Portfolio. The proceeds of a redemption will be paid by the Portfolio in federal funds normally on the Business Day that the redemption is effected, but in any event within three Business Days, except as extensions may be permitted by law.

Each Portfolio reserves the right to pay the redemption price of a beneficial interest in kind, *i.e.*, in readily marketable securities. Unless requested by an investor or deemed by the Investment Adviser to be in the best interests of the investors in a Portfolio as a group, the Portfolio will not pay a redemption in kind to an investor, except in situations where that investor may pay redemptions in kind.

The right of any investor to receive payment with respect to any redemption may be suspended, or the payment of the redemption proceeds postponed, during any period in which the Exchange is closed or trading on the Exchange is restricted or to the extent otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act.

Exchange Privilege

You can exchange your interest in a Portfolio for an interest in any other Portfolio offered by the Trust at no charge. If you elect to make such an exchange, the Portfolio that you are exchanging an interest of will transfer cash to the Portfolio into which you are exchanging, and an interest in the latter Portfolio will be issued to you in redemption of your interest in the former Portfolio. You should request your exchange prior to market close to obtain that day's closing NAV. Exchange requests received after the close of the Exchange will be treated as though received on the next business day.

Restrictions on Excessive Trading Practices

The Portfolios are designed for long-term investors willing to accept the risks associated with a long-term investment. In accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares are not encouraged but are generally permitted by the Portfolios. Such purchases and redemptions may have an adverse affect on other Portfolio shareholders, including, without limitation, the possibility of disrupting portfolio management strategies, increasing brokerage and administrative costs, harming Portfolio performance and possible dilution in the value of Portfolio shares held by long-term shareholders. The Trust may, in its sole discretion, reject purchase orders when, in the judgment of management, such rejection is in the best interest of the Portfolio and its shareholders.

Taxes

As noted above, each Portfolio will be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, and its net income and gain, as well as any net losses, will therefore be reportable by the owners of the Portfolio on a flow-through basis. The Portfolio will provide you with a Schedule K-1 each year that reflects your allocable share of the Portfolio's items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit, if any. In the event of any audit of the Portfolio's federal income tax return by the Internal Revenue Service, adjustments to those items, if any, will be made and adjudicated at the Portfolio level and could cause an adjustment to your tax liability for the year(s) audited.

Partners in a partnership are taxable on their allocable share of a partnership's net income and gain each year even if the partnership does not distribute those amounts to the partners. In the case of the Portfolios, however, they generally intend to make distributions to their owners of the net income and gain that is earned each year. This is because some of the owners of the interests in each Portfolio are mutual funds that need, in turn, to make distributions of their taxable income to their shareholders each year in order to avoid incurring entity-level tax.

The tax consequences of distributions by a partnership to a partner, and of a partner's disposition of an interest in a partnership, generally depend on the partner's adjusted tax basis in the partnership. Your adjusted tax basis in your interest in a Portfolio will generally equal the cash you invest in the Portfolio, increased by Portfolio income and gain that is allocated to you, and decreased by Portfolio losses and deductions that are allocable to you and by distributions of cash that you receive from the Portfolio. Basis is also increased to the extent your allocable share of Portfolio liabilities is increased and decreased to the extent your allocable share of Partnership liabilities is decreased.

A distribution of cash by a Portfolio to you will generally not be taxable to you unless it exceeds your adjusted tax basis in your interest in the Portfolio. Accordingly, distributions you receive that are attributable to Portfolio net income and gain each year will generally not be taxable to you – although, as noted above, you will be taxable on the net income and gain itself on a flow-through basis. Distributions that exceed your adjusted tax basis will generally be taxable to you as capital gain. Thus, if, for example, you redeem part of your interest in a Portfolio in exchange for cash, you will generally be taxable on the exchange only to the extent the cash exceeds your adjusted tax basis in your entire interest in the Portfolio.

If you elect to exchange all or part of your interest in one Portfolio (the "Old Portfolio") for an interest in another Portfolio (the "New Portfolio"), the transaction will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a transfer of cash

from the Old Portfolio to the New Portfolio in exchange for an interest in the New Portfolio, followed by a distribution by the Old Portfolio of that interest in the New Portfolio in full or partial redemption of your interest in the Old Portfolio. Because a distribution of property by a partnership to a partner is generally a nontaxable event, you will generally not recognize gain or loss on such an exchange. Rather, your basis in the interest in the New Portfolio that you receive will equal the lesser of the value of the interest and your adjusted basis in your entire interest in the Old Portfolio immediately before the exchange, and that amount will reduce your adjusted basis in your remaining interest, if any, in the Old Portfolio.

One exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions by a partnership to a partner in redemption of all or part of the partner's interest are taxable to the partner to the extent there is a reduction in the partner's share of certain "unrealized receivables" of the partnership as a result of the redemption. Accordingly, in the case of any redemption or exchange of a Portfolio interest, it is possible that you may recognize some amount of ordinary income.

If you redeem your entire interest in a Portfolio for cash, or you sell all or part of your interest in a Portfolio to a third party, you will generally recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes based on the difference between your proceeds of such a redemption or sale and your basis in the interest redeemed or sold. Here, again, a portion of the gain may constitute ordinary income for you to the extent it represents the share of Portfolio "unrealized receivables" that are allocable to the interest redeemed or sold.

Generally, any gain or loss that you recognize on a distribution or disposition will constitute capital gain or loss for you. Whether the gain or loss is long-term or short-term capital gain or loss will depend on whether your holding period for the interest with respect to which the gain or loss is recognized exceeds 12 months. For this purpose, if you invest in a Portfolio at different times, you will have a separate holding period for each portion of your investment. If you receive an interest in a Portfolio as a result of an exchange of your entire interest in another Portfolio (or in any other exchange in which your basis in one Portfolio carries over to the other), your holding period in the interest exchanged will carry over to the interest received. In all other cases in which only a portion of your interest is exchanged, a new holding period will start for the interest received in the exchange.

This discussion of tax matters relates only to federal income tax law. Gain and income from a Portfolio may be subject to foreign, state and local taxes, and the treatment under foreign, state and local income tax laws may differ from the federal income tax treatment. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to particular questions of federal, foreign, state and local taxation in light of your individual circumstances.

Distribution of Shares

Private Placement Agent

Kinetics Funds Distributor, LLC ("KFDI"), an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, 555 Taxter Road, Suite 175, Elmsford, New York 10523, serves as the private placement agent for the shares of beneficial interest of the Portfolios on a best efforts basis. KFDI is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Beneficial interests in the Portfolios are issued continuously.

Portfolio Administrator

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS") serves as administrator to the Portfolios.

Custodian, Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Portfolio Accountant

U.S. Bank N.A. serves as Custodian for each Portfolio's cash and securities. U.S. Bank N.A. does not assist in, and is not responsible for, investment decisions involving assets of the Portfolios. USBFS acts as each Portfolio's transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent, and portfolio accountant.

Counsel and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Legal matters in connection with the issuance of shares of beneficial interests of the Trust are passed upon by Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996. Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, 1818 Market Street, Suite 2400, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust.

