

Horizon Kinetics Texas ETF (TEXX)

A series of Listed Funds Trust

Listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

PROSPECTUS

January 21, 2026

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HORIZON KINETICS TEXAS ETF	3
Investment Objective	3
Fees and Expenses of the Fund	3
Portfolio Turnover	3
Principal Investment Strategies	3
Principal Investment Risks	4
Performance	9
Portfolio Management	9
Purchase and Sale of Shares	9
Tax Information	9
Financial Intermediary Compensation	9
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND	10
Investment Objective	10
Principal Investment Strategies	10
Principal Investment Risks	10
PORFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	18
MANAGEMENT	18
Investment Adviser	18
Portfolio Managers	18
Other Service Providers	19
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES	19
Book Entry	19
Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares	19
Determination of Net Asset Value	20
Fair Value Pricing	20
Investments by Registered Investment Companies	20
Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding	20
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	20
Dividends and Distributions	20
Taxes	20
Taxes on Distributions	21
Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange	22
Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units	22
Net Investments Income Tax	23
DISTRIBUTION PLAN	23
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	23
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	23
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	23

HORIZON KINETICS TEXAS ETF - Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The Horizon Kinetics Texas ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$87

3 Years: \$271

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in the equity securities of Texas companies. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in securities of Texas companies.

The Fund's investment adviser, Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (the "Adviser"), generally considers a company to be a Texas company if it meets one or more of the following criteria: (i) it is organized as a Texas entity (*i.e.*, Texas-domiciled corporations, trusts, limited liability companies, etc.), (ii) it conducts a large portion of its business in Texas (*i.e.*, it derives at least 50% of its business or investment revenues within Texas), or (iii) it maintains its corporate headquarters within Texas.

The Fund's investments in equity securities are generally expected to include, without limitation, common and preferred stock, ownership units of publicly traded master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), units of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), depositary receipts and other equity-related instruments (primarily convertible bonds). The Fund's MLP investments may include MLPs structured as limited partnerships ("LPs") or limited liability companies ("LLCs") that are taxable as partnerships. While the Fund may invest in equity securities of MLPs, the Fund will limit its investment in MLPs, or other companies taxed as partnerships, in order to comply with applicable tax diversification rules. The Fund will not invest in General Partnerships ("GPs").

The Adviser seeks to identify companies it believes are positioned to benefit from Texas's long-term economic expansion and the drivers of such growth. Such companies may include, for example, oil exploration and production companies, energy and natural resources companies, companies in manufacturing and industrial production, business and financial services companies, as well as technology, water-related (e.g., water supply, water transport, water handling, water disposal, water treatment, and water storage), real property, agriculture, and transportation companies. The Adviser's research and analysis

seeks to identify companies that it believes are well-positioned to benefit from trends in Texas, principally resulting from its growing population and recent tax and legal changes the Adviser believes are favorable for growth. The Adviser expects to sell portfolio holdings when it determines that a security no longer fits this investment thesis, becomes less attractively valued, or when superior opportunities are identified.

The Fund's portfolio generally will include the securities of approximately 20 to 60 issuers and may range from small- to large-capitalization companies. Although the Fund expects that most portfolio securities will be from Texas companies, the Fund may also invest 20% of its assets in equities of non-Texas companies.

The Fund's investment strategy may dictate that the Fund's holdings will be represented in multiple sectors that will vary at different points in time, and may result in a substantial focus in one or more sectors from time to time. The Fund will concentrate in the securities of companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry and Energy Equipment & Services Industry within the Energy Sector, as classified by the Global Industry Classification Standard.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with the risks of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund will have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure to companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry and the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry.* The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry includes companies engaged in oil and gas exploration and production (including integrated oil and gas exploration), oil and gas refining and marketing, oil and gas storage and transportation, and production and mining of coal and consumable fuels. The prices of the securities of companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry may fluctuate widely due to supply and demand for a specific product or service, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, world events, and economic conditions. Natural disasters and changes in exchange rates and interest rates also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. In addition, the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economies of the key energy consuming countries also may affect the prices of the securities in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry is a separate industry within the Energy Sector.
 - *Energy Equipment & Services Industry.* The Energy Equipment & Services Industry includes drilling contractors or owners of drilling rigs that contract their services for drilling wells and manufacturers of equipment, including drilling rigs and equipment, and providers of supplies and services to companies involved in the drilling, evaluation and completion of oil and gas wells. The prices of the securities of companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry may fluctuate widely due to supply and demand for a specific product or service, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, world events, and economic conditions. Natural disasters may also affect companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. In addition, companies involved in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims. Disruptions in energy services may significantly impact companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may also affect companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. The Energy Equipment & Services Industry is a separate industry within the Energy Sector.
- **Convertible Bonds Risk.** Convertible bonds are debt securities which may be converted or exchanged at a stated exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible bonds, until converted, have general characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. Convertible bonds are also generally subject to credit risk, as they tend to be of lower credit quality, and interest rate risk, though they generally are not as sensitive to interest rate changes as

conventional debt securities. A convertible bond's value also tends to increase and decrease with the underlying stock and typically has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depository Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"), involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). GDRs and EDRs are similar to ADRs in that they are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer; however, GDRs and EDRs may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies and are generally designed for use in specific or multiple securities markets outside the U.S. When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.
- **Energy Infrastructure Companies Risk.** Energy infrastructure companies, including MLPs and utility companies, are subject to risks specific to the energy and energy-related industries. This includes but is not limited to: fluctuations in commodity prices impacting the volume of energy commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed; reductions in volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities being available for transporting, processing, storing or distributing; slowdowns in new construction and acquisitions limiting growth potential; reduced demand for oil, natural gas and petroleum products, particularly for a sustained period of time; depletion of natural gas reserves or other commodities; rising interest rates resulting in higher costs of capital, increased operating costs; counterparties to contracts defaulting or going bankrupt; and an inability to execute acquisitions or expansion projects in a cost-effect manner; extreme weather events and environmental hazards; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Energy infrastructure companies may also face counterparty risk, such that long-term contracts may be declared void if the counterparty to those contracts enters bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, energy infrastructure companies are subject to significant federal, state and local government regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations, including how facilities are constructed, maintained and operated, environmental and safety controls, and the prices they may charge for products and services. Energy infrastructure companies that own interstate pipelines are subject to regulation by U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") with respect to the tariff rates they may charge for transportation services. An adverse determination by FERC with respect to the tariff rates of such a company could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and its ability to pay cash distributions or dividends. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the financial performance of energy infrastructure companies. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, also may impact the energy infrastructure companies.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund’s returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent on the Adviser’s successful implementation of the Fund’s investment strategies. The Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding issuers, securities, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions, and the threat of and/or actual imposition of tariffs by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as

other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.

- **MLP Risk.** Investments in the securities of MLPs come with certain risks that are distinct from or in addition to those associated with investing in common stocks. MLP common units can be influenced by macroeconomic factors as well as factors unique to the specific partnership or company, and the industry in which the MLP operates. Additionally, certain MLP securities may trade in relatively low volumes due to their smaller capitalizations or other factors, which can result in high price volatility and illiquidity. The structure of MLPs introduces unique risks, such as the limited ability of investors to control the MLP or vote on matters affecting it, potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and its general partner, and the possibility that the MLP may generate insufficient cash flow to meet its operating requirements. Furthermore, there is the risk that an MLP might issue additional securities or engage in transactions that dilute the interests of existing investors, and the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at undesirable times or prices.
- **MLP Tax Risk.** The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives is partly dependent on the level of taxable income received from the MLPs, which is beyond the Fund's control. A significant advantage of investing in MLPs is their treatment as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, meaning they do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner receives a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions, and expenses. However, changes in tax laws or the business mix of an MLP could lead to it being treated as a corporation for tax purposes, which would subject it to federal, state, and local income taxes at corporate tax rates. This would reduce the cash available for distribution by the MLP and could significantly decrease the value of the Fund's investment. If an MLP is classified as a corporation, distributions received by the Fund would be taxed as dividends, impacting the Fund's adjusted tax basis and potentially leading to increased taxable income upon the sale of interests or subsequent distributions. Additionally, receiving a return of capital distribution from an MLP may require the Fund to reclassify its distributions and amend any previously issued shareholder tax reports.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stock is subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- **REIT Risk.** Investment in real estate companies, including REITs, exposes the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, and their investments may be concentrated in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and, as a result, are particularly reliant on the proper functioning of capital markets. A variety of economic and other factors may adversely affect a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT. In the event of a default by a lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated in protecting its investments. In addition, a REIT could fail to qualify for favorable regulatory treatment.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
 - **Energy Sector Risk.** The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Energy Sector, including energy, industrial, infrastructure, and logistics companies, and is therefore susceptible to the adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory, or other occurrences affecting the Energy Sector. The Energy Sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of companies operating in the Energy Sector may lag the performance of companies operating in other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the Energy Sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in

commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas, or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing, or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, Energy Sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves also may affect the profitability of companies operating within the Energy Sector.

- *Financial Sector Risk.* Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees that they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital that they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may adversely impact a broad range of markets, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to major price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.
- *Industrial Sector Risk.* Companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by changes in the supply and demand for products and services, product obsolescence or discontinuance, claims for environmental damage or product liability and changes in general economic conditions, among other factors. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will also affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely (to a significant extent) on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Therefore, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies, which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. and other government budgets. Transportation securities, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of any Fund that is invested in this sector. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. As a result, the Fund may lose money.
- **Texas Companies Risk.** Because the Fund invests in Texas companies, it is subject to risks associated with the state's economy, politics, and environment. Texas has significant exposure to the energy, consumer discretionary, and technology sectors, and downturns in these areas may negatively impact the Fund. Texas companies may also be affected by power grid vulnerabilities, hurricanes and other extreme weather events, and regulatory or political developments in the state. In addition, although many Texas companies have national or global operations, they remain subject to factors tied specifically to Texas. The number of companies relocating to Texas has increased in recent years due to changes in

the demographic, labor and regulatory landscape. Changes to any of these factors may influence the number of businesses relocating to or remaining in the state, which may impact the composition of the Fund's holdings.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.horizonkinetics.com/products/etf.

Portfolio Management

Adviser Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC

Portfolio Managers Peter B. Doyle, Steven Bregman and Steven Tuen have been the portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in January 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.horizonkinetics.com/products/etf.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in the equity securities of Texas companies. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in securities of Texas companies. The Adviser generally considers a company to be a Texas company if it meets one or more of the following criteria: (i) it is organized as a Texas entity (*i.e.*, Texas-domiciled corporations, trusts, limited liability companies, etc.), (ii) it conducts a large portion of its business in Texas (*i.e.*, it derives at least 50% of its business or investment revenues within Texas), or (iii) it maintains its corporate headquarters within Texas. Such policy has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Master Limited Partnerships

The Fund may invest in equity securities of MLPs without limit, however, in order to comply with applicable tax diversification rules, the Fund may have to limit the percentage of its net assets invested in MLPs on a periodic basis. As of the date of this prospectus, this limit is 25% of the Fund's assets on a quarterly basis. The Fund will not invest in General Partnerships.

MLPs are limited partnerships whose shares (or units) are listed and traded on a U.S. securities exchange, just like common stock. To qualify as an MLP, a partnership must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources such as natural resource activities. Natural resource activities include the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and marketing of mineral or natural resources. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners. The general partner, which is generally a major energy company, investment fund or the management of the MLP, typically controls the MLP through a 2% general partner equity interest in the MLP plus common units and subordinated units. Limited partners own the remainder of the partnership, through ownership of common units, and have a limited role in the partnership's operations and management.

MLPs are typically structured such that common units have first priority to receive quarterly cash distributions up to an established minimum quarterly dividend ("MQD"). Common units also accrue arrearages in distributions to the extent the MQD is not paid. Once common units have been paid, subordinated units receive distributions of up to the MQD, but subordinated units do not accrue arrearages. Distributable cash in excess of the MQD paid to both common and subordinated units is distributed to both common and subordinated units generally on a pro rata basis. The general partner is also eligible to receive incentive distributions if the general partner operates the business in a manner which maximizes value to unit holders. As the general partner increases cash distributions to the limited partners, the general partner receives an increasingly higher percentage of the incremental cash distributions. A common arrangement provides that the general partner can reach a tier where the general partner is receiving 50% of every incremental dollar paid to common and subordinated unit holders. By providing for incentive distributions the general partner is encouraged to streamline costs and acquire assets in order to grow the partnership, increase the partnership's cash flow, and raise the quarterly cash distribution in order to reach higher tiers. Such results benefit all security holders of the MLP.

Temporary Defensive Positions

To respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares, and other money market instruments. The Adviser also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund entails risks. The Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about the Fund's principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in the Fund. Just as in the Fund's summary section, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with

those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Concentration Risk.** Because the Fund’s assets are concentrated in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry and the Energy Equipment & Services Industry, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified more broadly over numerous industries.
 - *Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry.* The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry includes companies engaged in oil and gas exploration and production (including integrated oil and gas exploration), oil and gas refining and marketing, oil and gas storage and transportation, and production and mining of coal and consumable fuels. The prices of the securities of companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry may fluctuate widely due to supply and demand for a specific product or service, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, world events, and economic conditions. Natural disasters including risks from hurricanes, severe storms, floods, heat waves, other forms of severe weather, wildfires, ambient temperature increases, sea level rise, and changes in exchange rates and interest rates also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. In addition, the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”), changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economies of the key energy consuming countries also may affect the prices of the securities in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. Shifting customer preferences and other private efforts related to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change could continue to increase operational costs and reduce demand for hydrocarbon and other products, resulting in a material adverse effect on companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. A number of countries limit access to their oil and gas resources, including by restricting leasing or permitting activities, or may place resources off-limits from development altogether. Some countries in which companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry do business lack well-developed legal systems, or have not yet adopted, or may be unable to maintain, clear regulatory frameworks for oil and gas development. Lack of legal certainty exposes operations to increased risk of adverse or unpredictable actions by government officials, and also makes it more difficult to enforce contracts. The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry is a separate industry within the Energy Sector.
 - *Energy Equipment & Services Industry.* The Energy Equipment & Services Industry includes drilling contractors or owners of drilling rigs that contract their services for drilling wells and manufacturers of equipment, including drilling rigs and equipment, and providers of supplies and services to companies involved in the drilling, evaluation and completion of oil and gas wells. The prices of the securities of companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry may fluctuate widely due to supply and demand for a specific product or service, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, world events, and economic conditions. Natural disasters may also affect companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. In addition, companies involved in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims. Disruptions in energy services may significantly impact companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may also affect companies in the Energy Equipment & Services Industry. The Energy Equipment & Services Industry is a separate industry within the Energy Sector.
- **Convertible Bonds Risk.** Convertible bonds are debt securities which may be converted or exchanged at a stated exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible bonds, until converted, have general characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. Convertible bonds are generally subject to the risks of stocks when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is more valuable) and to the risks of debt securities when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is less valuable). Convertible bonds are also generally subject to credit risk, as they tend to be of lower credit quality, and interest rate risk, though they generally are not as sensitive to interest rate changes as conventional debt securities. A convertible bond’s value also tends to increase and decrease with the underlying stock and typically has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock. As debt securities, convertible bonds are investments which provide for a stable stream of income. Of course, like all debt securities, there can be no assurance of current income because the issuers of the convertible bonds may default in their obligations.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as the Fund) and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others,

stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, APs, the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management to prevent cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

- **Depository Receipt Risk.** The Fund may hold the securities of non-U.S. companies in the form of depositary receipts, including ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. ADRs are negotiable certificates issued by a U.S. financial institution that represent a specified number of shares in a foreign stock and trade on a U.S. national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"). Sponsored ADRs are issued with the support of the issuer of the foreign stock underlying the ADRs and carry all of the rights of common shares, including voting rights. EDRs and GDRs are similar to ADRs, but may be issued in bearer form and are denominated in other currencies and are generally designed for use in specific or multiple securities markets outside the U.S. EDRs, for example, are designed for use in European securities markets, while GDRs are designed for use throughout the world. The underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not contractually obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. and, therefore, such information may not correlate to the market value of the unsponsored depositary receipt. The Underlying Shares in the Fund's portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the Underlying Shares may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for Shares.
- **Energy Infrastructure Companies Risk.** Energy infrastructure companies, including MLPs and utility companies, are subject to risks specific to the energy and energy-related industries. This includes but is not limited to: fluctuations in commodity prices impacting the volume of energy commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed; reductions in volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities being available for transporting, processing, storing or distributing; slowdowns in new construction and acquisitions limiting growth potential; reduced demand for oil, natural gas and petroleum products, particularly for a sustained period of time; depletion of natural gas reserves or other commodities; rising interest rates resulting in higher costs of capital, increased operating costs; counterparties to contracts defaulting or going bankrupt; and an inability to execute acquisitions or expansion projects in a cost-effect manner; extreme weather events and environmental hazards; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Energy infrastructure companies may also face counterparty risk, such that long-term contracts may be declared void if the counterparty to those contracts enters bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, energy infrastructure companies are subject to significant federal, state and local government regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations, including how facilities are constructed, maintained and operated, environmental and safety controls, and the prices they may charge for products and services. Energy infrastructure companies that own interstate pipelines are subject to regulation by U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") with respect to the tariff rates they may charge for transportation services. An adverse determination by FERC with respect to the tariff rates of such a company could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and its ability to pay cash distributions or dividends. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the financial performance of energy infrastructure companies. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, also may impact the energy infrastructure companies.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The Fund is designed for investors who can accept the risks of investing in a portfolio with significant equity holdings. Equity holdings tend to be more volatile than other investment choices such as bonds and

money market instruments because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers. The value of the Fund's Shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, resulting in losses. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons, which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, changed investor perception financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors also will incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S. To the extent the Fund holds securities that trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when such Fund's primary listing exchange is open, such Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity

of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. To the extent the Fund invests in illiquid investments or investments that become less liquid, such investments may have a negative effect on the returns of the Fund, because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve investing in securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. There can be no assurance that an investment that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and uses proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular investments and strategies for the Fund will be correct or produce the desired results and no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or outperform other investment strategies over the short- or long-term market cycles. If the Adviser fails to accurately evaluate market risk or appropriately react to current and developing market conditions, the Fund's share price may be adversely affected. Securities selected by the Adviser may not perform as expected. This could result in the Fund's underperformance compared to other funds with similar investment objectives.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Fund's Shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse conditions or other developments, such as trade tensions, and the threat of and/or actual imposition of tariffs by the U.S. and other countries, interest rate fluctuations, and events directly involving specific issuers that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by the Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. There also is a risk that policy and legislative changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, or certain foreign governments and central banks, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause the Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a

general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

Local, regional, or global events, such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, strained healthcare systems, disruptions to supply chains, large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events, and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. These or similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Furthermore, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

- **MLP Risk.** Investments in the securities of MLPs come with certain risks that are distinct from or in addition to those associated with investing in common stocks. MLP common units can be influenced by macroeconomic factors as well as factors unique to the specific partnership or company, and the industry in which the MLP operates. Additionally, certain MLP securities may trade in relatively low volumes due to their smaller capitalizations or other factors, which can result in high price volatility and illiquidity. The structure of MLPs introduces unique risks, such as the limited ability of investors to control the MLP or vote on matters affecting it, potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and its general partner, and the possibility that the MLP may generate insufficient cash flow to meet its operating requirements. Furthermore, there is the risk that an MLP might issue additional securities or engage in transactions that dilute the interests of existing investors, and the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at undesirable times or prices.
- **MLP Tax Risk.** The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives is partly dependent on the level of taxable income received from the MLPs, which is beyond the Fund's control. A significant advantage of investing in MLPs is their treatment as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, meaning they do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner receives a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions, and expenses. However, changes in tax laws or the business mix of an MLP could lead to it being treated as a corporation for tax purposes, which would subject it to federal, state, and local income taxes at corporate tax rates. This would reduce the cash available for distribution by the MLP and could significantly decrease the value of the Fund's investment. If an MLP is classified as a corporation, distributions received by the Fund would be taxed as dividends, impacting the Fund's adjusted tax basis and potentially leading to increased taxable income upon the sale of interests or subsequent distributions. Additionally, receiving a return of capital distribution from an MLP may require the Fund to reclassify its distributions and amend any previously issued shareholder tax reports.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. Investors will not be able to evaluate the Fund against one or more comparable funds on the basis of relative performance until the Fund has established a track record.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** A preferred stock has a blend of the characteristics of bonds and common stock. It may offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but it does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the receipt of dividends or in any residual assets after payment to creditors should the issuer be dissolved or both. Although the dividend on a preferred stock may be set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it may be changed or discontinued by the issuer.
- **REITs Risk.** Investment in real estate companies, including REITs, exposes the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds or other limits to accessing the

credit or capital markets; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). In addition, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or lessees and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs are subject to special U.S. federal tax requirements. A U.S. REIT that fails to comply with such tax requirements may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation, which may affect the value of the REIT and the characterization of the REIT's distributions. The U.S. federal tax requirement that a REIT distributes substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in the REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. A U.S. REIT that successfully maintains its qualification may still become subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes, including excise, penalty, franchise, payroll, mortgage recording, and transfer taxes, both directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Sector Risk.** The Fund's investing approach may result in an emphasis on certain sectors or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.

- *Energy Sector Risk.* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Energy Sector, including energy, industrial, infrastructure, and logistics companies, and is therefore susceptible to the adverse economic, environmental, business, regulatory, or other occurrences affecting the Energy Sector. The Energy Sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. At times, the performance of companies operating in the Energy Sector may lag the performance of companies operating in other sectors or the market as a whole. Companies operating in the Energy Sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others, fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas, or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing, or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, Energy Sector companies are subject to substantial government regulation and changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves also may affect the profitability of companies operating within the Energy Sector.
- *Financial Sector Risk.* Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees that they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital that they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may adversely impact a broad range of markets, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to major price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect

financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

- *Industrial Sector Risk.* Companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by changes in the supply and demand for products and services, product obsolescence or discontinuance, claims for environmental damage or product liability and changes in general economic conditions, among other factors. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will also affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely (to a significant extent) on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Therefore, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental defense spending policies, which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. and other government budgets. Transportation securities, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
- *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of any Fund that is invested in this sector. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result, the Fund may lose money. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.
- **Texas Companies Risk.** The issuers of Texas companies are subject to risks that arise from the state's unique economic, political, and environmental landscape. Many Texas companies are concentrated in industries such as energy, consumer discretionary, and technology. Adverse conditions in one or more of these sectors, including declines in global oil and gas prices or disruptions in technology markets, could impair the performance of Texas issuers. Although certain companies in the Fund's portfolio may be large-capitalization firms with national or multinational operations, they remain exposed to conditions specific to Texas. Texas has also adopted laws targeting Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG") investing practices, creating potential regulatory and capital access challenges for companies. In addition, the state's opposition to federal environmental initiatives may create uncertainty for energy producers and other industries subject to federal regulation. Texas companies may be more vulnerable to shifts in energy demands, inflationary pressures, and recent strains in the real estate market relative to the rest of the United States. Political and regulatory developments also present risks.

Texas companies are also susceptible to environmental and infrastructure risks. Texas is prone to extreme weather events such as hurricanes, heat waves, floods, and winter storms. These can disrupt business operations, damage property, and strain the state's independent power grid, which has a history of high-profile failures and remains vulnerable to growing demand and weather extremes. Water scarcity, drought, and pollution further heighten operational and regulatory risks for Texas industries. The oil and gas industry faces additional challenges, including intense price volatility, technological disruption, cybersecurity threats, and difficulties accessing capital in light of anti-ESG policies and shifting investor preferences. Broader demographic and regulatory changes within Texas also influence corporate decisions to relocate to or remain in the state, which may affect the composition and performance of the Fund's holdings over time. Companies moving to Texas in recent years often cite regulatory, labor, and demographic factors within the state as reasons for relocating. A change to any of these factors may affect the number of companies that choose to relocate to Texas in the future or the number of Texas companies, which may impact the composition of the Fund's holdings.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.horizonkinetics.com/products/etf. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC, located at 470 Park Avenue South, 3rd Floor South, New York, New York 10016, serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser is subject to the oversight of the Board, provides an investment management program for the Fund, and manages the day-to-day investment of the Fund's assets. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser that offers a broad range of portfolio management, portfolio advisory and other business activities. As of September 30, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$10.4 billion in assets under management.

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.85% based on the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except the fee paid to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends, and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution (12b-1) fees and expenses (if any).

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's first Form N-CSR filing with the SEC.

Portfolio Managers

The individuals identified below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Peter B. Doyle is Vice-President of Horizon Kinetics Holdings Corporation (OTC: HKHC) and a Managing Director of Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary (together, "Horizon Kinetics") and co-founder of the Firm. Mr. Doyle is a senior member of the research team, and a member of the Investment Committee and the Board. Mr. Doyle is a Co-Portfolio Manager for several registered investment companies, private funds, and institutional separate accounts. Mr. Doyle is also responsible for oversight of the Firm's marketing and sales activities and is the Vice-President of FRMO Corp. (OTC: FRMO). Previously, Mr. Doyle was with Bankers Trust Company (1985-1994) as a Senior Investment Officer, where he also served on the Finance, Utility and REIT Research sub-group teams. Mr. Doyle received a BS from St. John's University and an MBA from Fordham University.

Steven Bregman is the President of Horizon Kinetics Holding Corporation (OTC: HKHC) and Senior Portfolio Manager for Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC, and a co-founder of the Firm. Mr. Bregman is a senior member of the Firm's research team, a member of the Investment Committee and Board, and supervises all research reports produced by the Firm. Mr. Bregman is also the President and CFO of FRMO Corp., (OTC: FRMO), a publicly traded company with interests in Horizon Kinetics and is a member of the Board of Directors of Winland Electronics, Inc. Mr. Bregman received a BA from Hunter College, and his CFA® Charter in 1989. Mr. Bregman has authored a variety of papers, notably "Spin-offs Revisited: A Review of a Structural Pricing Anomaly" (1996) and "Equity Strategies and Inflation" (2012).

Steven Tuen, CFA® is a Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst with the Adviser. Mr. Tuen joined the Adviser in 1996 and has responsibilities in both portfolio management and research. Mr. Tuen is a Co-Portfolio Manager for several investment companies managed by the Firm and is responsible for conducting and authoring research. Mr. Tuen's research responsibilities include coverage of equity and fixed income securities, with particular emphasis on high yield securities. Previously, Mr. Tuen spent seven years with Bankers Trust Company as a Portfolio Manager in the Private Client Group, serving high net worth individual and trust accounts. Mr. Tuen received a Bachelor's of Business Administration from Baruch College – City University of New York. Mr. Tuen is a CFA® charter holder and a member of the CFA Institute as well as the New York Society of Security Analysts.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of Shares.

Other Service Providers

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (doing business as ACA Group) (the “Distributor”), serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of the Fund’s Shares. The Distributor’s principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund and is not affiliated with the Adviser or any of its affiliates.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator and transfer agent for the Fund.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Fund.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Fund’s transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (the “DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC’s participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly from the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and lead to the realization of capital gains. The Fund’s fair valuation of its holdings consistent with the 1940 Act and Rule 2a-5 thereunder and its ability to impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades help to minimize the potential adverse consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. For example, the Fund generally values equity securities at their readily available market quotations. If such information is not available for an investment held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the investment will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by the Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, in cash, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If it meets certain minimum distribution

requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

The Fund intends to invest in certain MLPs, which may be treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships ("QPTPs"). In order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must, among other requirements described in the SAI, meet certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its assets. The Fund's investment in one or more QPTPs is limited under such diversification requirement to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets. The Fund will monitor its investments in such QPTPs in order to ensure compliance with the qualifying income and asset diversification tests for qualification as a RIC (as described in detail in the "Taxes" section of the SAI).

MLPs and other partnerships that the Fund may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Fund to report its share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that the Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, the Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues you your Form 1099 tax reporting statement and, accordingly, send you a corrected Form 1099.

"Qualified publicly traded partnership income" within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a "publicly traded partnership" that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity's trade or business but does not include certain investment income. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as the Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Direct investors in entities that generate "qualified publicly traded partnership income" will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in a RIC that invests in such entities will not.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's Shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. The Fund's investment strategy may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income or entitled to the dividends received deduction.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from the Fund.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should generally be avoided by taxable investors.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares from non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV per share is available on the Fund’s website at www.horizonkinetics.com/products/etf.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

The Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Horizon Kinetics Texas ETF

Adviser	Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016	Transfer Agent and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Annual Report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund also are available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- Free of charge from the Fund's website at www.horizonkinetics.com/products/etf; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23226)