Horizon Kinetics ICAV

(registration number C496409)

(An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and with variable capital and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, as amended, and the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended), (the "UCITS Regulations") and Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations").

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Table of Contents

General Information

Directors	Michael Feeley (US resident) John Hamrock (Irish resident)* Jessica Kirby (Irish resident) Chris McCarthy (US resident) Alun Williams (US resident) *Independent Director
Registered Office	Horizon Kinetics ICAV 4th Floor, 35 Shelbourne Road Dublin 4, Ireland
Manager	Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited 4th Floor, 35 Shelbourne Road Dublin 4, Ireland
Investment Manager and Distributor	Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC 470 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016 United States
Administrator	U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited 24 - 26 City Quay Dublin 2, Ireland
Depositary	U.S. Bank Europe DAC trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services** Block F1 Cherrywood Business Park Cherrywood Dublin 18, Ireland **Effective 1 November 2024, Elavon Financial Services Designated Activity Company changed its name to U.S. Bank Europe DAC
Legal Advisors	A&L Goodbody LLP 3 Dublin Landings North Wall Quay Dublin 1, Ireland
Independent Auditor	PwC One Spencer Dock North Wall Quay Dublin 1, Ireland
ICAV Secretary	Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited ("WCS")** 4th Floor, 35 Shelbourne Road Dublin 4, Ireland **On 1 February 2025, as part of a restructuring initiative within the Waystone group, Clifton Fund Consulting Limited, the Secretary of the ICAV, merged with Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited.
Listing Sponsor	A&L Goodbody Listing Limited 3 Dublin Landings, North Wall Quay Dublin 1, Ireland

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the financial statements of Horizon Kinetics ICAV (the "ICAV") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The financial statements are published on the Investment Manager's website www.horizonkinetics.com. The directors, together with the Investment Manager, are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the financial information on this website.

Overview of the ICAV
Horizon Kinetics ICAV (the "ICAV") was registered in Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland on 26 July 2022 as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds governed by the laws of Ireland and an open-ended investment fund authorised as a Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the "UCITS Regulations") and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as amended (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations").

As at 31 December 2024, the ICAV has one sub-fund, Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF (registration number C505743) (the "Fund") which commenced operations on 16 March 2023. The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term growth of capital in excess of inflation.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and audited financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The ICAV Act 2015 and UCITS regulations require the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

The financial statements are required to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the ICAV at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss for the financial year.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the ICAV will continue in business.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements. The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the ICAV and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and comply with the ICAV Act 2015, the UCITS Regulations, and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 109 to 113 of the ICAV Act 2015 with regard to the maintenance of adequate accounting records by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to finance this function. The accounting records of the ICAV are maintained by U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited, 24-26 City Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the ICAV and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors have appointed U.S. Bank Europe DAC, trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services, as Depositary, who safeguard the assets in accordance with the terms of the depositary agreement and in line with the UCITS Regulations.

Directors' Report (Continued)

Directors
The Directors who held office during the financial year were:

Michael Feeley (US resident)
John Hamrock (Irish resident)
Jessica Kirby (Irish resident)
Chris McCarthy (US resident)
Alun Williams (US resident)

Directors' interest in shares of the ICAV and its Fund

None of the Directors, nor the ICAV Secretary, nor their families, hold or held any beneficial interest in the ICAV during the financial year.

Transactions involving Directors
Other than as disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements, there were no contracts or agreements of any significance in relation to the business of the ICAV or the Fund in which the Directors had any interest, as defined in the ICAV Act, at any time during the year.

Transactions with Connected Persons
Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations refers to transactions carried out with a UCITS by a Manager, Depositary or their associated or group companies ("connected persons") must be conducted at arm's length and the transactions must be in the best interests of the Shareholders. The Board of Directors of the Manager is satisfied that there are arrangements (evidenced by written procedures) in place, to ensure that the obligations set out in Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations are applied to all transactions with connected persons, and the Board of Directors is satisfied that transactions with connected persons entered into during the year complied with the obligations set out in this paragraph.

Risk management objectives and policies
The main risks arising from the ICAV's financial instruments are market risk (including market price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), liquidity risk, and credit risk. For further information on risk management and the investment objectives and policies of the ICAV or the Fund, please see note 9 of these financial statements and the ICAV's Prospectus and relevant Supplements.

Corporate governance code
Irish Funds, the association for the funds industry in Ireland, has published a corporate governance code (the "Code") that may be adopted on a voluntary basis by Irish authorised collective investment schemes. The Board of Directors has adopted the Code, and the ICAV was in compliance with all elements of the Code during the financial year.

Objectives and principal risk
The principal investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term growth of capital in excess of inflation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of the Fund's portfolio of securities may fluctuate with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer and changes in general economic or political conditions.

Statement of relevant audit information
In the case of the persons who are Directors at the time this report is approved:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the ICAV's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the ICAV's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditor
In accordance with section 125 of the ICAV Act 2015, PwC, were appointed as auditors to the ICAV and have signified their willingness to continue in office.

Directors' Report (continued)

Significant events during the financial year

Dividends in respect of the below distributing classes of Shares were declared during the financial year:

Ex-date	Record date	Share Class	Dividend rate	Share Currency
3 April 2024	4 April 2024	USD ETF	0.2167	USD
27 June 2024	28 June 2024	USD ETF	0.0769	USD
26 September 2024	27 September 2024	USD ETF	0.1013	USD
27 December 2024	30 December 2024	USD ETF	0.0631	USD

Effective 20 May 2024, the name of the Fund changed from Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF to Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF.

The ICAV has issued a new supplement dated 20 May 2024. The new supplement included the change of Fund name detailed above and also the addition of three new ETF share classes - the GBP ETF Share Class, the USD Acc ETF Share Class and the EUR Acc ETF Share Class.

Effective 1 August 2024, the reverse merger of Horizon Kinetics LLC into Scott's Liquid Gold-Inc. was completed, and Scott's Liquid Gold was renamed Horizon Kinetics Holding Corporation.

Effective 1 November 2024, Elavon Financial Services Designated Activity Company changed their name to U.S. Bank Europe DAC.

There were no other significant events occurred during the financial year.

Significant events since the financial year end

On 1 February 2025, as part of a restructuring initiative within the Waystone group, Clifton Fund Consulting Limited, the Secretary of the ICAV, merged with Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited.

There are no other events subsequent to 31 December 2024, which, in the opinion of the Directors, may have had an impact on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Review of business and future developments
The results of operations are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 17. A detailed review of the development of the business is included within the Investment Manager's Reports on pages 7-8. The Directors do not anticipate any significant changes in the structure or investment objectives of the Fund. The ICAV will continue to act as an investment vehicle as set out in the Prospectus dated 22 December 2022 (the "Prospectus").

The Directors are satisfied that the ICAV and the Fund have the ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board on 17 April 2025:

John Hamrock	Jessica Kirby
John Hamrock	Jessica Kirby
Director	Director

17 April 2025

Investment Manager's Report
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Performance & Portfolio Update

The Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF (the "Fund") generated strong returns in 2024 (+20.5% NAV TR). The S&P GSCI Total Return Index appreciated +9.2% for the year, falling short of the MSCI ACWI Index Net TR return of +17.5% for the second consecutive year. The strength of these markets is notable considering the ICE U.S. Dollar Index rose over 7% and the yield on the U.S. 10-Year Treasury also rose approximately 70 basis points. A stronger dollar and higher real interest rates are typically negative for most risk assets, particularly commodities. The Fund benefitted from its exposure to real asset end markets including energy, land, precious metals, and iron ore.

Energy prices weighed on upstream exploration and production company returns, as these companies are far more exposed to operating margin erosion as compared to the royalty business models favoured by the Fund. The consensus is that 2025 will be tepid for energy prices due to weak global demand and robust supply growth. We view both the supply and demand assessments as vulnerable to revisions, which could quickly rebalance a market that is already low on inventories. Looking beyond the next 12 months, we see a more favorable balance, and expect the market to begin to price this in.

Land portfolios represent an emergent real asset investment opportunity. The specific companies in the Fund are "energy adjacent" because their portfolios provide infrastructure to legacy energy companies, but also service power transmission and datacentre demand. The Permian Basin is the engine of U.S. energy production; it is also rapidly evolving into a premier location for data centres, which require considerable amounts of (uninhabited) land, water, and power.

The land businesses currently generate most of their revenues through leases for infrastructure related to oil and gas extraction and transportation. However, this is evolving to include nascent activities such as power generation, power transmission, water handling, carbon capture, and the aforementioned data centres. Land is a perpetual asset with minimal or no operating expenses, and can have many uses over time, making it one of the most dynamic real assets. It wasn't long ago that these land banks were working ranches, with the optimal use being cattle grazing. Technological development facilitated hydraulic fracturing to extract hydrocarbons on the land over a decade ago. Today, technology is driving high performance computing functions to the land.

Precious metal companies are benefitting from the advance in gold prices; however, returns have been muted due to even higher operating cost growth. Technological advancements have improved exploration and mine efficiency; however, the ore is generally lower-quality and harder to extract and refine. This translates into higher operating costs, which can be difficult to mitigate. The Fund emphasizes gold royalty and streaming companies that are not directly subject to operating and reinvestment costs. Furthermore, many gold royalty/streams are based on copper byproduct, and copper mines generally have much longer mine (reserve) lives compared to gold/silver dedicated mines. We emphasize longevity and durability of reserves in all of our metal related investments.

Iron ore prices fell by approximately 9% in 2024 (average monthly price change)[1], primarily in response to weaker-than-expected demand in China. Steel for Chinese commercial construction has been the largest driver of iron ore demand over the past decade. The country is struggling with a transition from an investment-driven economy to a consumption-driven model. This process will likely take decades, and government will need to rebuild confidence in the real estate market to accomplish this. The Fund has iron exposure primarily through royalties on North American mines, which have less sensitivity to Chinese demand by virtue of location and ore grades that can be fed into electric arc furnaces (EAFs).

Financial exchanges are not generally considered to be real assets, but we view these companies as "financial infrastructure" assets. These businesses benefit from higher throughput (volume), which is highly correlated to nominal growth and the velocity of money. Yet unlike most financial services companies, exchanges have no proprietary capital at risk and operate at 40% or higher margins. These businesses offer all the attributes of high-quality infrastructure assets, but with less leverage, lower capital reinvestment requirements, and higher growth. We think that the market will come to agree with this assessment over time.

[1] Source: World Bank

Investment Manager's Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Performance & Portfolio Update (continued)

Agriculture and healthcare companies were the lone detractors to the Fund's returns for the year. Our primary agriculture exposure is through global agribusinesses that process and merchandise much of the world's seed oils and grains. Industry profits are dominated by soybeans, specifically the "crush margin" for soybean oil and soybean meal. Prices for soybeans, oil and meal fell between 9% and 23% for year (average monthly)[2], but end product prices fell less than soybeans, delivering a 20% improvement in crush margins. This supported profits to some extent, but investor sentiment remains poor, resulting in depressed valuations (double-digit cash flow yields).

This may be related to the fact that the soybean market has proven more cyclical and sensitive to Chinese demand than we originally thought. In any event, these companies remain indispensable for global food supply chains and we believe that their profitability will improve.

The healthcare market has bifurcated into distinct categories of "winners and losers" in recent years that can be simplified as insurers (winners), firms with GLP-1 weight loss drugs (winners), and everyone else (losers). The Fund maintains its only exposure today to a pharmaceutical royalty company with the largest and most diversified portfolio in the market. This should result in an advantageous cost of capital and scale over time. In the interim, a weak environment for biotechnology funding will support countercyclical royalty investments.

We maintain our conviction in the long-term outlook for the companies held by the Fund, as they are uniquely positioned to prosper in a rapidly evolving global investment landscape. If we reflect on the past 30-years investing at Horizon Kinetics, the destabilizing nature of deflationary forces during the global financial crisis was a defining experience. Deflation not only reduces asset prices and cash flows in nominal terms, thereby hurting economic growth, but it increases liabilities in real terms. This is not something that can be taken lightly given the leverage within the government and private sectors today. So, while the current connotation of "inflation" is highly negative, rising price levels are at the foundation of rising standards of living and modern economies worldwide. We believe that nominal growth will soon prove to a global priority above all else, and moderately elevated inflation will be accepted as part of the solution.

Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC
17 April 2025

[2] Source: World Bank

Report of the Depositary to the Shareholders
For the year ended 31st December 2024

In our capacity as Depositary, we have enquired into the conduct of the Horizon Kinetics ICAV (the "ICAV") for the period from 1st January 2024 to the 31st of December 2024.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared solely for the purposes of reporting to shareholders in the ICAV in accordance with the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended ("the UCITS Regulations") and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown.

Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities
Our duties and responsibilities are outlined in Regulations 47 (1) and (2) in Part 6 of the UCITS Regulations.

One of those Depositary Duties is to enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each annual accounting period and report thereon to the shareholders.

Our report must state whether, in our opinion, the ICAV has been managed in the period in accordance with the provisions of the ICAV's constitution (the "Constitution") and the UCITS Regulations. It is the overall responsibility of the ICAV to comply with these provisions. If the ICAV has not so complied, we as Depositary must state why we consider this to be the case and outline the steps we have undertaken to rectify the situation.

Basis of Depositary Opinion
The Depositary conducts such reviews as it, in its reasonable opinion, considers necessary to comply with the Depositary Duties as outlined in UCITS Regulations and to ensure that, in all material respects, the ICAV has been managed:

i. in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers by the powers of the Memorandum and Articles and the UCITS Regulations, and

ii. otherwise in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles, the UCITS Regulations 2011 and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48 (1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations").

Opinion

In our opinion the ICAV has been managed during the period in all material respects:

(a) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the ICAV by the Memorandum and Articles and by the UCITS Regulations, and

(b) otherwise in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Depositary Ireland Lead, Vice President
On behalf of U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity Company trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services
Date: 17th April 2025
Elavon Financial Services DAC changed its corporate name to U.S. Bank Europe DAC on the 1st November 2024

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF, a sub-fund of Horizon Kinetics ICAV

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF, a sub-fund of Horizon Kinetics ICAV:

- give a true and fair view of the sub-fund's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its results and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Total Equity for the year then ended;
- the Schedule of Investments as at 31 December 2024; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Board of Directors.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

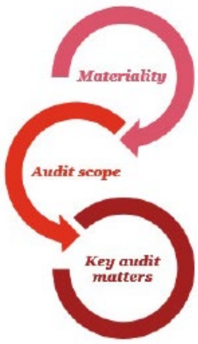
We remained independent of the ICAV in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by IAASA's Ethical Standard were not provided to the ICAV.

We have provided no non-audit services to the ICAV in the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Our audit approach

Overview



Materiality

- Overall materiality: 50 basis points (2023: 50 basis points) of Net Assets Value ("NAV") at 31 December 2024 (2023: 31 December 2023).
- Performance materiality: 75% of overall materiality.

Audit scope

- The ICAV is an open-ended investment ICAV with variable capital and engages Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited (the "Manager") to manage certain duties and responsibilities with regards to the day-to-day management of the ICAV. We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the sub-fund, the involvement of the third parties referred to below, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the ICAV operates.

Key audit matters

- Existence and valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example the selection of pricing sources to value the investment portfolio. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Key audit matter	***How our audit addressed the key audit matter***
Existence and valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Refer to the Schedule of Investments for the sub-fund, the accounting policies set out in 2.3 and 2.4, Note 5 'Fair value information' and Note 9 'Financial risk factors'. The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss included in the Statement of Financial Position of the sub-fund are held in the sub-fund's name at 31 December 2024 and are valued at fair value in line with IFRS as adopted by the EU.	We obtained independent confirmation from the Depositary of the investment portfolio held at 31 December 2024, agreeing the amounts held to the accounting records. We tested the valuation of the investment portfolio by independently obtaining price quotations from third party vendor sources.

This is considered a key audit matter as it represents the principal element of the net assets value of the sub-fund as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position within the audited financial statements.	No material misstatements were identified as a result of the procedures we performed.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the ICAV, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

The directors control the affairs of the ICAV and are responsible for the overall investment policy which is determined by them. The ICAV engages the Manager to manage certain duties and responsibilities with regards to the day to day management of the ICAV. The Manager has delegated certain responsibilities to Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (the 'Investment Manager') and to U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited (the 'Administrator'). The financial statements, which remain the responsibility of the directors, are prepared on their behalf by the Administrator. The ICAV has appointed U.S. Bank Europe DAC trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services (the "Depositary") to act as Depositary of the ICAV's assets. In establishing the overall approach to our audit we assessed the risk of material misstatement taking into account the nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of any misstatement. As part of our risk assessment, we considered the ICAV's interaction with the Administrator, and we assessed the control environment in place at the Administrator.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality as follows:

Overall materiality and how we determined it	50 basis points (2023: 50 basis points) of Net Assets Value ("NAV") at 31 December 2024 (2023: 31 December 2023).
Rationale for benchmark applied	We have applied this benchmark because the main objective of the ICAV is to provide investors with a total return taking account of the capital and income returns.

We use performance materiality to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds overall materiality. Specifically, we use performance materiality in determining the scope of our audit and the nature and extent of our testing of account balances, classes of transactions and disclosures, for example in determining sample sizes. Our performance materiality was 75% of overall materiality.

In determining the performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, risk assessment and aggregation risk and the effectiveness of controls - and concluded that an amount at the upper end of our normal range was appropriate.

We agreed with the Board of Directors that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above 5 basis points of the sub-fund's NAV, for NAV per share impacting differences (2023: 5 basis points of the sub-fund's NAV, for NAV per share impacting differences) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the sub-fund's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the liquidity risks of the sub-fund and the measures to mitigate and manage these risks (as disclosed in Note 9 - Financial risk factors);
- Obtaining management's assessment of going concern which included a consideration of the performance and liquidity risk of the sub-fund;

- Agreeing the liquidity terms surrounding the sub-fund's ability to manage liquidity risk (as per note 9b - Financial risk factors - Liquidity risk), to the legal documents;
- Considering post year end capital activity; and
- Discussing management's plans to assess if there is a plan to terminate the sub-fund

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 requires us to also report the opinion as described below:

Directors' Report

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the ICAV or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the ICAV and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended). We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to management override of controls.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiry of management to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Identifying and testing year end journal entries that met our specific risk based criteria;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing and extent of our testing;
- Reviewing relevant minutes of the meetings of the board of directors; and
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the shareholders of the sub-fund as a body in accordance with section 120 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 exception reporting

Directors' remuneration

Under the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by section 117 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

We were appointed by the Board of Directors on 17 November 2023 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is 2 years, covering the years ended 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024.

Clodagh O'Reilly

Clodagh O'Reilly
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
17 April 2025

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF

	Note	31 December 2024 US$	31 December 2023 US$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,613,628	1,134,481
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	3, 5		
- Transferable securities		27,407,868	18,558,829
Dividends receivable		17,647	24,278
Receivable on sales of securities	2	-	4,163
Total assets		**29,039,143**	**19,721,751**
Liabilities			
Investment management fees payable	6	(21,610)	(14,470)
Total liabilities		**(21,610)**	**(14,470)**
Equity			
Share capital		24,830,110	19,380,360
Retained earnings		4,187,423	326,921
Total equity		**29,017,533**	**19,707,281**
Total liabilities and equity		**29,039,143**	**19,721,751**
Shares in issue USD ETF Share Class	8	900,000	725,000
Net asset value per share	13	32.2417	27.1825
Earnings per share	14	5.03	0.97

John Hamrock

John Hamrock
17 April 2025

Jessica Kirby

Jessica Kirby
17 April 2025

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statement

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF	Note	Year ended 31 December 2024	Period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2023
			US$
Investment income			
Net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	3,648,248	255,853
Interest income	2	30	-
Dividend income	2	536,316	183,072
Net investment income		**4,184,594**	**438,925**
Operating expenses			
Investment management fees	6	(194,311)	(60,467)
Transaction costs	2	(47,379)	(22,209)
Total operating expenses		**(241,690)**	**(82,676)**
Profit before tax		**3,942,904**	**356,249**
Withholding tax on dividends	2	(82,402)	(29,328)
Total comprehensive income		**3,860,502**	**326,921**

There are no recognised gains or losses arising in the year/period* other than the net investment income of the Fund. In arriving at the results of the financial year/period*, all amounts above relate to continuing operations.

* Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF commenced operations on 16 March 2023.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statement.

Statement of Changes in Total Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF	Share Capital US$	Retained Earnings US$	Total US$
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024			
Total equity at the start of the year	19,380,360	326,921	19,707,281
Proceeds from issue of redeemable participating shares	5,797,407	-	5,797,407
Dividends paid to shareholders	(347,657)	-	(347,657)
Operating profit for the year	-	3,860,502	3,860,502
Total equity at the end of the year	**24,830,110**	**4,187,423**	**29,017,533**
For the financial period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2023			
Total equity at the start of the period*	-	-	-
Proceeds from issue of redeemable participating shares	19,380,360	-	19,380,360
Operating profit for the period*	-	326,921	326,921
Total equity at the end of the period*	**19,380,360**	**326,921**	**19,707,281**

* Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF commenced operations on 16 March 2023.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF	**Year ended 31 December 2024**	**Period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2023**
		US$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating profit for the year/period*	3,860,502	326,921
Adjustments:		
Interest income	(30)	-
Dividend income	(536,316)	(183,072)
Withholding tax on dividends	82,402	29,328
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,406,558**	**173,177**
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Net change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(8,849,039)	(18,558,829)
Net change in receivable on sales of securities	4,163	(4,163)
Net change in investment management fees payable	7,140	14,470
Cash used in operations	(5,431,178)	(18,375,345)
Dividends received	460,545	129,466
Interest received	30	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**(4,970,603)**	**(18,245,879)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of redeemable participating shares	5,797,407	19,380,360
Dividends paid to shareholders	(347,657)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**5,449,750**	**19,380,360**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year/period*	479,147	1,134,481
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period*	1,134,481	-
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period*	**1,613,628**	**1,134,481**

* Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF commenced operations on 16 March 2023.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Horizon Kinetics ICAV (the "ICAV") was registered in Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland on 26 July 2022 as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds governed by the laws of Ireland and an open-ended investment fund authorised as a Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the "UCITS Regulations") and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as amended (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations").

As at 31 December 2024, the ICAV has one sub-fund, Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF, formerly known as the Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF (registration number C505743) (the "Fund") which commenced operations on 16 March 2023.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term growth of capital in excess of inflation.

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity and or equity related securities of companies that are expected to benefit, either directly or indirectly, from rising prices (inflation). This may include securities of companies that earn revenue from precious metals or other commodities.

The Fund is listed for trading on the Euronext Amsterdam stock exchange.

The ICAV's investment activities are managed by Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC (the "Investment Manager") with its administration delegated to U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The Directors have opted to prepare the financial statements of the ICAV in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), and they comply with the Irish Statue comprising the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 (the "ICAV Act 2015") and the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. These audited financial statements have been prepared for financial year to 31 December 2024.

All references to Net Assets or NAV throughout this document refer to total equity value on face of the Statement of Financial Position.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors are of the view that the Fund and the ICAV can continue in operational existence for twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements ("the period of assessment"). The Directors anticipate that the financial assets will continue to generate enough cashflows on an ongoing basis to meet the Fund's liabilities as they fall due.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.2. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The Directors consider the US Dollar ("US$") as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in US$, which is the ICAV and Fund's functional and presentation currency.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2. Foreign currency translation (continued)

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Assets and liabilities are translated using prevailing exchange rates at the year end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

(i) Classification
Pursuant to IFRS 9, the ICAV classifies its investments based on both the ICAV's business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The portfolio of financial assets is managed, and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The ICAV is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions.

Equities are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income. The ICAV has not taken the option to irrevocably designate any equity as fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Initial measurement
Financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, with transaction costs for such instruments being recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

(iii) Subsequent measurement
After initial measurement, the ICAV measures financial instruments which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, at their fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices in an active market. The ICAV measures instruments quoted in an active market at last traded price because this price provides a reasonable approximation of exit price.

If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the financial instruments may be estimated by a competent person using valuation techniques, including the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

(iv) Recognition and derecognition
The ICAV recognises a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the date they are traded. The ICAV derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire. It also derecognises a financial asset when it transfers the financial assets, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The ICAV derecognises a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4. Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU, requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

2.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and other highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant change in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand.

2.6. Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis. Expenses arising on the disposal of investments are deducted from the disposal proceeds.

2.7. Dividend income

Dividend income arising on the underlying equity investments of the Fund are recognised as income on the ex-dividend date. Income is shown gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, and net of any tax credits.

2.8. Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a receipts basis and included in investment income.

2.9. Redeemable participating shares

All redeemable participating shares issued by the Fund provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the investor’s share in the Fund’s net assets at the redemption date. In accordance with IAS 32 ‘Financial Instruments: Presentation’, such shares are classified as equity. Subject to the terms of the Prospectus, the Fund is contractually obliged to redeem shares at the Net Asset Value (“NAV”) per share on the valuation date.

2.10. Net Asset Value (“NAV”) per share

The NAV per share disclosed on the face of the Statement of Financial Position is calculated by dividing NAV of the USD ETF Share Class share class by the shares in issue of that class of shares.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11. Dividends

The Directors may declare quarterly dividends on or about 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December in each year in respect of the distributing classes of shares of the Fund. Dividends may be paid out of net income (including dividend and interest income) and the excess of realised and unrealised capital gains net of realised and unrealised losses in respect of investments of the Fund. There were dividends paid in respect of the distributing classes of shares of the Fund in the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: none), as detailed in note 19.

2.12. Receivable on sales of securities and payable on purchases of securities

Receivable on sales of securities represent receivables for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered on the reporting date. These amounts are recognised at cost and include all transaction costs and commissions due in relation to the trade.

Payable on purchases of securities represent payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered at the reporting date. These amounts are recognised at cost and include all transaction costs and commissions due in relation to the trade.

2.13. Receivable on subscriptions and payable on redemptions

Receivable on subscriptions represent the amounts due from investors for subscriptions that have been contracted for but not yet received and therefore are shown as a receivable at the financial year end.

Payable on redemptions represent amounts due to investors for redemptions that have been contracted for but not yet paid and therefore are shown as a payable at the financial year end.

2.14. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. There were no master netting agreements in place for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: none). As a result, the requirements of IFRS 7 to disclose offsetting positions of financial assets and liabilities have no impact on current disclosures in the ICAV's financial statements.

2.15. Transaction costs

Transaction costs are incremental costs which are separately identifiable and directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. The Fund's portfolio transactions include the purchase and sale of equities.

2.16. Net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes.

2.17. Withholding tax

Dividend, interest income and capital gains (if any) received by the Fund might be subject to withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. Income that is subject to such tax is recognised gross of the taxes and the corresponding withholding tax is recognised as tax expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.18. Expected credit loss

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' ("ECL") model. This may require considerable judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which is determined on a probability-weighted basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 . Expected credit loss (continued)

The ICAV recognises loss allowances of ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The ICAV does not hold any assets measured at amortised cost other than cash, cash equivalents and dividends receivable at 31 December 2024 (none:2023). The ICAV measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following which are measured at 12 months ECLs:
- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the ICAV considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the ICAV’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12 months ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from the default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 moths). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the ICAV is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the ICAV expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the ICAV assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired.

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisations.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the Statement of Financial Position.
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write off
The gross carrying amount of financial assets is written off when the ICAV has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The ECL is not relevant to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, cash is held with the Depositary who has a credit rating of A+ and could be settled within 1 week. The Directors consider the probability of default to be close to zero as the Depositary has a strong capacity to meet its contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised within the financial statements based on 12 month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.19. Establishment expenses

All expenses in relation to the establishment of the Fund, Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF, have been borne by the Investment Manager.

2.20. New standards and amendments to existing standards

(a) New standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2024
There are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2024 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2024 and that have not been early adopted
A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. The Fund's assessment of the impact of these new standards and amendments is set out below:

i) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

The IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. Among other amendments, the IASB clarified the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system.

ii) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

The IASB issued the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss.

The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:
- the structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals;
- the requirement to determine the most useful structured summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

The Fund is currently still assessing the effect of the forthcoming standard and amendments.

No other new standards or amendments to standards are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

3. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The following table details the categories of financial assets held by the Fund at the reporting date:

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF	**31 December 2024 US$**	**31 December 2023 US$**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	27,407,868	18,558,829
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**27,407,868**	**18,558,829**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. Net changes in fair value on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF

	31 December 2024	For the financial period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2023
	US$	US$
Net realised gains/(losses) on investments	873,238	(37,784)
Net realised (losses) on foreign exchange	(6,725)	(636)
Net unrealised gains on investments	2,781,705	294,303
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	30	(30)
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**3,648,248**	**255,853**

5. Fair value information

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using various methods including alternative price sources sourced from a reputable broker/counterparty, validated and periodically reviewed by the Investment Manager, independently of the party that calculated them, using market standard models.

The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows:

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using; quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the ICAV. The ICAV considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

5. Fair value information (continued)

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total US$
31 December 2024				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
-Equity securities	27,407,868	-	-	27,407,868
Total	**27,407,868**	**-**	**-**	**27,407,868**

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total US$
31 December 2023				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
-Equity securities	18,558,829	-	-	18,558,829
Total	**18,558,829**	**-**	**-**	**18,558,829**

There are no Level 3 positions at year/period end. There have been no transfers between levels during the year ended 31 December 2024 and period ended 31 December 2023.

Assets and liabilities not carried forward at fair value through profit or loss
Cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1 and all other assets and liabilities not carried at fair value are classified as Level 2. Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value are carried at amortised cost as this reflects a reasonable approximation of their fair value on the Statement of Financial Position.

6. Fees and expenses

Management charges and expenses
The ICAV employs a single fee structure for the Fund, with the Fund paying a single flat fee out of the assets of the Fund (the Total Expense Ratio or TER).

The following fees and expenses will be incurred by the ICAV on behalf of the Fund and will affect the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class of Share of the Fund:

Share class	**ETF Share Class**
Total Expense Ratio or TER	Up to 0.85% per annum

The TER is a percentage of the NAV of the relevant class of shares (plus VAT, if any), is payable by the ICAV out of the Funds' assets to the Investment Manager. The TER will accrue on each day and will be calculated on each dealing day and paid monthly in arrears. The TER will cover all of the ordinary fees, operating costs and expenses payable by the Fund including fees and expenses paid to the Manager, all ordinary costs and expenses connected with the management and operating activities of the Fund, including investment management and, registration, transfer agency, administration and custody fees, registrar fees, regulators and auditors and certain legal expenses of the ICAV.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

6. Fees and expenses (continued)

Management charges and expenses (continued)
The TER does not include extraordinary/other costs and expenses (including but not limited to transaction charges/costs, stamp duty or other taxes on the investments of the ICAV including duty charges for portfolio re-balancing, withholding taxes, commissions and brokerage fees incurred with respect to the ICAV's investments, interest on any non-overdraft credit facility and charges incurred in negotiating, effecting or varying the terms of such facility, any commissions charged by intermediaries in relation to an investment in the Fund and such extraordinary or exceptional costs and expenses (if any) as may arise from time to time, such as material litigation in relation to the ICAV all of which will be paid separately out of the assets of the Fund).

Investment management fees charged during the operating year amounted to US$194,311 (2023: US$60,467), of which US$21,610 (2023: US$14,470) remains payable at 31 December 2024.

Manager fees
The Investment Manager is responsible for the payment of the Managers fees out of the TER, payable monthly in arrears at a rate of 2.5 basis points (“bps”) for the first EUR 500 million (“mn”); 2 bps for the next EUR 250 mn; 1.5 bps for the next EUR 250 mn; and 1 bps for all AUM over EUR 1 billion (“bn”) of the daily next assets of the ICAV, subject to a fixed annual minimum of EUR 50,000 for the first sub-fund and EUR 12,500 per annum per incremental sub-fund.

Administration fees
The Investment Manager is responsible for the payment of the Administration fees out of the TER, payable monthly in arrears at a rate of up to 0.05% on the first $500 mn of net assets, 0.04% on the next $500 mn of net assets and 0.03% on net assets in excess of $1 bn. Such fees accrue on each Dealing Day.

The minimum monthly fee for the Fund, payable monthly in arrears, and excluding out-of-pocket expenses is $5,000. The minimum monthly fee was waived for the first twelve months of operations.

Depositary fees
The Investment Manager is responsible for the payment of the Depositary’s fees out of the TER, payable monthly in arrears at a rate of up to 0.02% on the first $500 mn of net assets, 0.015% on the next $500 mn of net assets and 0.01% on net assets in excess of $1 bn. Such fees accrue on each Dealing Day. Annual minimum fee per fund, payable monthly in arrears, and excluding out of pocket expenses is $20,000. The minimum fee was waived for the first year of operations.

Directors’ fees
The Directors who are not connected with the Investment Manager will be entitled to remuneration for their services as directors provided however that the aggregate emoluments of each Director in respect of any twelve month accounting year shall not exceed €30,000. Such fees may be increased by a resolution of the Board and shareholders will be notified in advance of any such increase. In addition, the Directors will also be entitled to be reimbursed for their reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their duties as directors. The Investment Manager is responsible for the payment of the Directors’ fees out of the TER.

Audit fees
The following table sets out the fees of the independent auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2024:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023
Statutory Audit fees	€25,575		€27,450
Tax fees	€Nil		€22,500
Other services	€Nil		€Nil

There were no other assurance services or other non-audit services provided by PwC as the auditors of the ICAV during the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

7. Taxation

The ICAV is an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended) ("TCA"). The ICAV and its Fund will not be liable to Irish tax in respect of its income or gains, other than on the occurrence of a chargeable event.

Generally, a chargeable event arises on any distribution, redemption, repurchase, cancellation, transfer of shares or on the ending of a "Relevant Period". A "Relevant Period" being an eight-year period beginning with the acquisition of the shares by the shareholders and each subsequent period of eight years beginning immediately after the preceding Relevant Period.

A gain on a chargeable event does not arise in respect of:
i) A shareholder who is not an Irish resident and not resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event provided the necessary signed statutory declarations are held by the ICAV and its Fund; or
ii) Certain exempted Irish resident investors who have provided the ICAV and its Fund with the necessary signed statutory declarations; or
iii) Any transactions in relation to shares held in a recognised clearing system as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland; or
iv) An exchange of shares representing one Fund for another Fund of the ICAV; or
v) An exchange of shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or restructuring of the ICAV with another ICAV; or
vi) Certain exchanges of shares between spouses and former spouses.

Where the shares of the ICAV are held in a recognised clearing system, transactions involving the shares will not trigger a chargeable event and therefore the ICAV and its Fund will not be liable to Irish tax. Otherwise, in the event where shares in the ICAV would not be held on a recognised clearing system, in the absence of an appropriate declaration, the ICAV or its Fund will be liable to Irish tax on the occurrence of a chargeable event. There was no chargeable event during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: none).

Capital gains, dividends and interest received by the ICAV may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the country of origin and such taxes may not be recoverable by the Fund or its shareholders.

8. Share capital

Authorised shares
The authorised share capital of the ICAV is 2 subscriber shares of €1 each and 1,000,000,000,000,000 shares of no par value initially designated as unclassified shares. The unclassified shares are available for issue as shares. There are no rights of pre-emption attaching to the shares in the ICAV. The subscriber shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at any general meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits or assets of the ICAV except for a return of capital on a winding-up. They do not form part of the NAV of the ICAV and are thus disclosed in the financial statements by way of this note only. The ICAV also issued a new supplement dated 20 May 2024. The new supplement included the addition of three new ETF share classes - the GBP ETF Share Class, the USD Acc ETF Share Class and the EUR Acc ETF Share Class. No shares have been issued in these classes during the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Redeemable participating shares
Each of the redeemable participating shares entitles the holder to attend and vote at meetings of the ICAV and to participate equally in the profits and assets of the Fund to which the shares relate, subject to any differences between fees, charges and expenses applicable to different classes. Each shareholder shall have one vote for each whole share held. The liability of the shareholders shall be limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, and the shareholders shall not be liable for the debts of the Fund. Minimum subscription and redemption amounts are specified in the supplement of the Fund.

Subscriptions for shares
Applications for subscriptions directly to the Fund in respect of ETF Shares may only be made by Authorised Participants through a shareholder as their nominee. All other investors may purchase ETF Shares through the Authorised Participants or other investors on the secondary market, as described below.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

8. Share capital (continued)

Shares will be issued at the NAV per share plus an amount in respect of Duties and Charges, where applicable, on each Dealing Day.

Investors must subscribe for an amount that is at least equal to the Minimum Subscription Amount. Where specified in the relevant Supplement, the Minimum Subscription Amount may differ for initial subscriptions and subsequent subscriptions and may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion.

Redemption of Shares
In accordance with the redemption procedures as specified in the Prospectus and relevant Supplement, shareholders may request the Fund to redeem their shares on any dealing day at the NAV per share as of the relevant dealing day, subject to an appropriate provision for duties and charges. Shareholders may only redeem shares with a value that is at least equal to the minimum redemption amount.

If redemption requests received in respect of shares of the Fund on any dealing day total, in aggregate, more than 10% of all of the issued shares of that Fund on that dealing day, the Directors shall be entitled, at their absolute discretion, to refuse to redeem such number of shares of that Fund on that dealing day, in excess of 10% of the issued shares of the Fund, in respect of which redemption requests have been received, as the Directors shall determine. If the Fund refuses to redeem shares for this reason, the requests for redemption on such date shall be reduced ratably and any unfulfilled part of the redemption requests shall be treated as if they were received on each subsequent dealing day until all the shares to which the original request related have been redeemed, provided that the Fund shall not be obliged to redeem more than 10% of the number of shares of the Fund outstanding on any dealing day, until all the shares of the Fund to which the original request related have been redeemed.

Applications for redemptions directly to the Fund in respect of ETF Shares may generally only be made by Authorised Participants, through a shareholder as nominee for the Authorised Participants. All other investors may sell ETF Shares through the Authorised Participants or to other investors on the secondary market.

Secondary Market purchases and sales of ETF
ETF Shares are listed for secondary trading on a listed stock exchange and individual ETF Shares may be purchased and sold by investors on these exchanges through a broker-dealer. If an investor buys or sells ETF Shares in the secondary market, such investors will pay the secondary market price for ETF Shares. In addition, an investor may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

The table below discloses the share transactions during the reporting year:

31 December 2024	**Shares at beginning the of the year**	**Issue of redeemable participating shares**	**Redemption of redeemable participating shares**	**Shares at the end of the year**
USD ETF Share Class	725,000	175,000	-	900,000

Period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2023	**Shares at beginning the of the period**	**Issue of redeemable participating shares**	**Redemption of redeemable participating shares**	**Shares at the end of the period**
USD ETF Share Class	-	725,000	-	725,000

9. Financial risk factors

The ICAV is exposed to a variety of financial risks in pursuing its stated investment objective and policy such as: market risk (which in turn includes market price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The ICAV takes exposure to certain of these risks to generate investment returns on its portfolio, although these risks can also potentially result in a reduction in the ICAV’s net assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

9. Financial risk factors (continued)

The Investment Manager will use its best endeavours to minimise the potentially adverse effects of these risks on the ICAV's performance where it can do so while still managing the investments of the Fund in a way that is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policy.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Investment Manager moderates market risk through careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. The Fund's overall market position is monitored by the Investment Manager and is reviewed on a regular basis by the Manager.

As at 31 December 2024, the Fund's market risk is affected by three components:

(i) changes in actual financial instrument prices ("market price risk");
(ii) interest rate movements ("interest rate risk"); and
(iii) foreign currency movements ("currency risk").

(i) Market price risk

Market price risk arises from the possibility that the value of the Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market price caused by factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movements. Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments that the Funds might hold. The Fund's securities and instruments which they invest into are exposed to normal market fluctuations, which are monitored by the Investment Manager in pursuance of the stated investment objectives and policies as set out in the Prospectus and the relevant Supplement.

	31 December 2024 US$	31 December 2023 US$
Financial assets at FVTPL	27,407,868	18,558,829

If the market value of the Fund's investment portfolio had increased/decreased in value by 10% as at 31 December 2024 the effect on net assets would have been an increase/decrease of US$2,740,787 (2023: US$1,855,883). The Investment Manager deems this to be a reasonable analysis of the market price risk to the Fund.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. Changes to prevailing interest rates or changes in expectations of future rates may result in an increase or decrease in the value of the securities held. In general, if interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities will decline. A decline in interest rates will in general have the opposite effect. Other assets and liabilities bear no interest rate risk. The Investment Manager monitors positions on a daily basis. There were no fixed income positions held by the ICAV in the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: None).

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest which is minimal and so no sensitivity analysis was performed.

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the possibility that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the rate of exchange between the currency in which the financial asset or financial liability is denominated and the functional currency of the Fund. The value of the financial instruments of the Fund denominated in a currency other than the functional currency may rise and fall due to exchange rate fluctuations in respect of the relevant currencies.

The Investment Manager may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using financial instruments. A Fund may from time to time utilise techniques and instruments to seek to protect (hedge) currency exchange transactions either on a spot basis or by buying currency exchange forward contracts.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

9. Financial risk factors (continued)

The Fund's total exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates at the Statement of Financial Position date was as follows:

As at 31 December 2024	Investments	Cash	Other net assets	Total exposure	Sensitivity analysis of exposure (5% movement)
Currency	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	
Australian Dollar	925,258	-	-	925,258	46,263
Canadian Dollar	2,952,287	2,965	14,732	2,969,984	148,499
Euro	883,711	-	-	883,711	44,186
Japanese Yen	457,616	-	-	457,616	22,881
Pound Sterling	883,510	-	-	883,510	44,176
Singapore Dollar	989,436	-	-	989,436	49,472
Total	**7,091,818**	**2,965**	**14,732**	**7,109,515**	**355,477**

As at 31 December 2023	Investments	Cash	Other net assets	Total exposure	Sensitivity analysis of exposure (5% movement)
Currency	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	
Australian Dollar	926,300	-	-	926,300	46,315
Canadian Dollar	1,985,149	1,623	11,384	1,998,156	99,908
Euro	809,597	-	4,164	813,761	40,688
Japanese Yen	162,584	-	-	162,584	8,129
Pound Sterling	882,438	-	-	882,438	44,122
Singapore Dollar	722,430	-	-	722,430	36,122
Total	**5,488,498**	**1,623**	**15,548**	**5,505,669**	**275,284**

A strengthening of 5% of the Fund's base currency against the currencies in the above tables would have resulted in losses to the amounts shown in the sensitivity of net exposure column. A weakening of the base currency against these currencies would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect. The Investment Manager deems this to be a reasonable analysis of the currency risk the Fund is exposed to.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

9. Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Fund may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The ICAV's Prospectus provides for the subscriptions and redemptions of shares on each dealing day and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting shareholder redemptions at any time.

Redemptions or withdrawals from a Fund could require that Fund to liquidate its positions more rapidly than otherwise desirable, which could adversely affect that Fund's net asset value. Illiquidity in certain securities could make it difficult for a Fund to liquidate positions on favourable terms, which may affect that Fund's net asset value. Although a Fund may suspend redemptions or withdrawals in the manner described in the Prospectus in order to minimize this risk, it might not always do so, nor would use of this provision eliminate such value or liquidity risks.

As at 31 December 2024, the Fund's only financial liability was the Investment management fees payable. The Investment management fees are due to be paid within one month of the end of the reporting year.

(c) Credit risk
Credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it entered into with the ICAV on behalf of the Fund.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved counterparties. The risk of default is considered minimal since delivery of securities sold is only made once the counterparty has received payment. On a purchase, payment is made once the securities have been received by the counterparty. If either party fails to meet their obligation, the trade will fail. It is the ICAV policy to enter into financial instruments with only reputable counterparties. Therefore, the Fund does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial instruments.

The Fund's Depositary is U.S. Bank Europe DAC, trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services (the "Depositary"). The assets and cash of the Fund are held within the custodial network. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Depositary or of its parent company U.S. Bancorp may cause the Fund's rights with respect to its investments and cash held by the Depositary to be delayed or limited. The maximum exposure to this risk at 31 December 2024 (2023: US$19,693,310) is the financial assets at FVTPL and cash as disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position. In accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Fund's securities are maintained within the custodial network in segregated accounts.

Depositary will ensure that any agents it appoints to assist in safekeeping the assets of the Fund will segregate the securities of the Fund. Thus, in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Depositary, the Fund's securities are segregated and protected, and this further reduces counterparty risk. The Fund will, however, be exposed to the risk of the Depositary or certain depositaries used by the Depositary, in relation to the Fund's cash and investments held by the Depositary.

In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Depositary, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of the Depositary in relation to cash holdings of the Fund. As at 31 December 2024, the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") credit rating for U.S. Bank Europe DAC trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services was A+ (2023: A+).

10. Related party transactions

IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' requires the disclosure of information relating to material transactions with parties who are deemed to be related to the Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager of the ICAV is Horizon Kinetics Asset Management LLC. Under the terms of the investment management and distribution agreement on 22 December 2022, the Investment Manager will be responsible to the Manager for managing the assets of the Fund in accordance with the investment objectives and policies described in the Prospectus, subject always to the supervision and direction of the Manager and Directors.

The Money Laundering Reporting Officer ("MLRO") of the ICAV is an employee of Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Related party transactions (continued)

Michael Feeley, Chris McCarthy and Alun Williams are Directors of the ICAV as well as employees of the Investment Manager. Michael Feeley, Chris McCarthy and Alun Williams do not receive a fee from the ICAV for their directorship.

Jessica Kirby, a Director of the ICAV, is an employee of Manager.

None of the Directors of the ICAV hold or held shares in the Fund during or at the year ended 31 December 2024.

Please see Note 6 for other related party fees during the reporting year.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

The following shareholders hold over 25% of the value of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

Share class	Investor name	% holding
USD ETF Share Class	Virtu Financial Ireland Limited	100%

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash balances are held by U.S. Bank Europe DAC, trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services. As at 31 December 2024, cash held at U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity Company was US$1,613,628 (2023: US$1,134,481).

12. Efficient portfolio management

From time to time, the ICAV may employ investment techniques and financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for efficient portfolio management purposes, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. The ICAV employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage at any time the various risks associated with FDIs and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio of assets of the Fund. There were no FDIs held by the ICAV in the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: None).

13. NAV per share

	NAV per share US$	Net asset value US$	Shares outstanding
31 December 2024			
USD ETF Share Class	32.2417	29,017,533	900,000
31 December 2023	**US$**	**US$**	
USD ETF Share Class	27.1825	19,707,281	725,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

14. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The table below discloses the earnings per share during the reporting year:

USD ETF Share Class	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Operating profit for the year (US$)	3,860,502	326,921
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	768,237.70	335,309.27
Basic earnings per share (US$ per share)	5.03	0.97

15. Establishment expense

There were no establishment expenses charged to the Fund as at 31 December 2024 (2023: None).

16. Commitments and contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2024, the ICAV did not have any significant commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: None).

17. Soft commission arrangements

There were no soft commission arrangements in operation during the year (2023: none).

18. Exchanges rates

The financial statements are prepared in US$ for Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF. The following exchange rates to US$ at 31 December 2024 have been used to translate assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Currency		
Australian Dollar	1.61512	1.46552
Canadian Dollar	1.43820	1.31860
Euro	0.96572	0.90526
Japanese Yen	157.16000	140.98000
Pound Sterling	0.79847	0.78444
Singapore Dollar	1.36420	1.31910

19. Significant events during the year

Dividends in respect of the below distributing classes of Shares were declared during the financial year (2023: none):

Ex-date	Record date	Share class	Dividend rate	Share currency
03 April 2024	04 April 2024	USD ETF	0.2167	USD
27 June 2024	28 June 2024	USD ETF	0.0769	USD
26 September 2024	27 September 2024	USD ETF	0.1013	USD
27 December 2024	30 December 2024	USD ETF	0.0631	USD

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

19. Significant events during the year (continued)

Effective 20 May 2024, the name of the Fund changed from Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF to Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF.

The ICAV has issued a new supplement dated 20 May 2024. The new supplement included the change of Fund name detailed above and also the addition of three new ETF share classes - the GBP ETF Share Class, the USD Acc ETF Share Class and the EUR Acc ETF Share Class.

Effective 1 August 2024, the reverse merger of Horizon Kinetics LLC into Scott's Liquid Gold-Inc. was completed, and Scott's Liquid Gold was renamed Horizon Kinetics Holding Corporation.

Effective 1 November 2024, Elavon Financial Services Designated Activity Company changed their name to U.S. Bank Europe DAC.

There were no other significant events occurred during the financial year.

20. Subsequent events

On 1 February 2025, as part of a restructuring initiative within the Waystone group, Clifton Fund Consulting Limited, the Secretary of the ICAV, merged with Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited.

There were no other significant events since the financial year end to disclose, which have had an impact on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

21. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the Directors on 17 April 2025.

Schedule of Investments
As at 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF

	Quantity	Fair value US$	% of net assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Transferable securities			
Equity securities			
Australia (2023: 4.70%)			
ASX Ltd	14,780	595,357	2.05%
Deterra Royalties Ltd	143,280	329,901	1.14%
		925,258	**3.19%**
Canada (2023: 10.07%)			
Prairiesky Royalty Ltd	79,704	1,554,213	5.36%
TMX Group Ltd	22,500	693,102	2.39%
Topaz Energy Corp	17,221	333,650	1.15%
Sandstom Gold Ltd	49,104	274,000	0.94%
Altius Minerals Corporation	11,232	208,004	0.72%
Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Co.	7,560	152,152	0.52%
Lithium Royalty Corp	2,725	11,166	0.04%
		3,226,287	**11.12%**
Germany (2023: 4.13%)			
Deutsche Boerse AG	3,836	883,711	3.05%
		883,711	**3.05%**
Japan (2023: 0.82%)			
Japan Exchange Group Inc	40,680	457,616	1.58%
		457,616	**1.58%**
Singapore (2023: 3.67%)			
Singapore Exchange Ltd	77,560	723,549	2.49%
Wilmar International Ltd	117,132	265,887	0.92%
		989,436	**3.41%**
United Kingdom (2023: 4.48%)			
Glencore Plc	127,355	563,446	1.94%
Clarkson Plc	3,240	160,421	0.55%
London Stock Exchange Group	1,130	159,643	0.55%
		883,510	**3.04%**
United States (2023: 66.22%)			
Landbridge Co LLC – Class A	38,008	2,455,316	8.45%
Viper Energy Inc	39,470	1,936,792	6.67%
Texas Pacific Land Corp	1,735	1,918,840	6.61%
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	27,840	1,565,722	5.40%
Intercontinental Exchange Inc	8,604	1,282,082	4.42%
Franco-Nevada Corp	8,156	959,064	3.31%
Cheniere Energy Inc	4,356	935,974	3.23%
CACI International Inc - Class A	2,027	819,030	2.82%
Digitalbridge Group Inc	71,913	811,179	2.80%
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc	3,800	807,158	2.78%
Cameco Corp	14,940	767,767	2.65%
Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	40,616	735,150	2.53%
West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd	7,104	614,851	2.12%
Bunge Global SA	7,740	601,862	2.07%
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	10,380	524,398	1.81%

Schedule of Investments (continued)
As at 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF

	Quantity	Fair value US$	% of net assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Transferable securities (continued)			
Equity securities (continued)			
United States (continued) (2023: 66.22%)			
Hawaiian Electric Inds	49,200	478,716	1.65%
Sitio Royalties Corp - Class A	24,533	470,543	1.62%
Permian Basin Royalty Trust	32,069	355,325	1.22%
Mesabi Trust	12,497	351,291	1.21%
St Joe Company	7,308	328,348	1.13%
Brookfield Asset Management - Class A	5,340	306,783	1.06%
Sprott Inc	4,536	191,283	0.66%
Royalty Pharma Plc - Class A	7,344	187,345	0.65%
Sabine Royalty Trust	2,271	147,184	0.51%
Marex Group Plc	3,880	120,940	0.42%
San Juan Basin Royalty Trust	27,233	104,302	0.36%
Aris Water Solutions Inc – Class A	2,800	67,060	0.23%
Dorchester Minerals LP	5,148	171,583	0.59%
Metalla Royalty & Streaming	10,423	26,162	0.09%
		20,042,050	**69.07%**
Total equity securities (2023: 94.17%)		**27,407,868**	**94.45%**
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (2023: 94.17%)		**27,407,868**	**94.45%**
Cash and cash equivalents and other net assets (2023: 5.83%)		**1,609,665**	**5.55%**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares		**29,017,533**	**100.00%**

Analysis of total assets (Unaudited)	**US$**	**% of Total Assets**
Transferable securities listed on an official stock exchange or dealt on another regulated market	27,407,868	94.38%
Other assets	1,631,275	5.62%
Total asset value as at 31 December 2024	**29,039,143**	**100.00%**

Schedule of Significant Purchases and Sales (Unaudited)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Horizon Kinetics Full-Cycle Inflation Equity Fund UCITS ETF In accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, this statement presents the aggregate purchases and sales of an investment exceeding 1% of total value of purchases and sales for the year or at a minimum the largest 20 purchases and sales.

Purchases	**Cost (US$)**	**% of Total Purchases**
Landbridge Co Llc - Class A	1,489,866	16.00%
Digitalbridge Group Inc	939,143	10.08%
Hawaiian Electric Inds	499,203	5.36%
Texas Pacific Land Corp	489,963	5.26%
Viper Energy Inc	399,163	4.29%
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	342,186	3.67%
Brookfield Asset Manage - Class A	319,366	3.43%
Prairiesky Royalty Ltd	315,828	3.39%
Japan Exchange Group Inc	303,426	3.26%
Franco-Nevada Corp	302,945	3.25%
Intercontinental Exchange Inc	262,073	2.81%
CACI International Inc - Class A	206,048	2.21%
Deutsche Boerse AG	168,338	1.81%
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc	165,570	1.78%
London Stock Exchange Group	161,967	1.74%
Cheniere Energy Inc	157,953	1.70%
CBRE Group Inc - Class A	157,627	1.69%
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	155,082	1.67%
Topaz Energy Corp	154,801	1.66%
Cameco Corp	151,819	1.63%
Permian Basin Royalty Trust1	146,023	1.57%

Sales	**Proceeds (US$)**	**% of Total Sales**
Texas Pacific Land Corp	1,007,538	24.99%
Landbridge Co Llc - Class A	792,771	19.66%
Charles River Laboratories	493,724	12.24%
Nutrien Ltd	386,930	9.60%
CME Group Inc	320,711	7.95%
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	207,064	5.14%
Aurubis AG	156,635	3.88%
Glencore Plc	149,361	3.70%
Brookfield Asset Mgmt-A	112,943	2.80%
West Fraser Timber Co Ltd	95,679	2.37%
Sitio Royalties Corp-A	93,372	2.32%
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	55,594	1.38%

Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Securities Financing Transactions Disclosure (SFTR):
A Securities Financing Transaction ("SFT") is defined as per Article 3(11) of the Securities Financing Transactions Regulations as:
• A repurchase transaction;
• Securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing;
• A buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction; or
• A margin lending transaction.

For the financial year ending 31 December 2024, the Investment Manager has not engaged in any SFTs on behalf of the ICAV and the Fund (2023: None).

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulations ("SFDR") and Taxonomy Regulations:
The Fund does not meet the criteria for Article 8 or 9 products under the EU SFDR as it's an Article 6 fund as the investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities (Article 7 Taxonomy Regulation).

Remuneration Policy:
The Manager has designed and implemented a remuneration policy (the "Policy") in line with the provisions of S.I. 257 of 2013 European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (the "AIFM Regulations"), S.I. 352 of 2011 European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the "UCITS Regulations") and of the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD (the "ESMA Guidelines"). The Policy is designed to ensure that the remuneration of key decision makers is aligned with the management of short and long-term risks, including the oversight and where appropriate the management of sustainability risks in line with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulations.

The Manager's remuneration policy applies to its identified staff whose professional activities might have a material impact on the ICAV's risk profile and so covers senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the ICAV. The Manager's policy is to pay identified staff a fixed component with the potential for identified staff to receive a variable component. It is intended that the fixed component will represent a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration of the individual to allow the Manager to operate a fully flexible policy, with the possibility of not paying any variable component. When the AIFM pays a variable component as performance related pay certain criteria, as set out in the Manager's remuneration policy, must be adhered to. The various remuneration components are combined to ensure an appropriate and balanced remuneration package that reflects the relevant staff rank and professional activity as well as best market practice. The Manager's remuneration policy is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the funds it manages.

These disclosures are made in respect of the remuneration policies of the Manager. The disclosures are made in accordance with the ESMA Guidelines.

Total remuneration (in EUR) paid to the identified staff of the Manager fully or partly involved in the activities of the ICAV that have a material impact on the ICAV's risk profile during the financial year to 31 December 2024:

Fixed remuneration	**EUR**
Senior management	3,377,918
Other identified staff	-
Variable remuneration	
Senior management	732,962
Other identified staff	-
Total remuneration paid	**4,110,880**

Number of identified staff – 20

Supplementary Information (Unaudited) (Continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Remuneration Policy (continued)
Neither the Manager nor the ICAV pays any fixed or variable remuneration to identified staff of the Investment Manager.

There have been no material changes made to the Remuneration Policy or the Manager's remuneration practices and procedures during the financial year.