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)

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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General Information

Directors	Michael Feeley (US resident) John Hamrock (Irish resident) Jessica Kirby (Irish resident) Chris McCarthy (US resident) Alun Williams (US resident)
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Legal Advisors	A&L Goodbody LLP 3 Dublin Landings North Wall Quay Dublin 1, Ireland
Independent Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers One Spencer Dock North Wall Quay Dublin 1, Ireland
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Investment Manager's Report
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

Performance & Portfolio Update

The Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF launched on 16 March 2023 and has generated a return of +5.3% through 30 June 2023. This trails the broader MSCI ACWI Index (+12.6%) but exceeds the S&P GSCI Commodity Index (-0.04%) over the same period.

The largest positive contribution came from energy companies, which rose an average of +5.5%, as benchmark crude oil (WTI) and natural gas (HH) prices returned approximately +4.48%, and +14.72% respectively. The Fund's energy exposure is primarily in royalty companies, which typically enjoy high profit margins and cash flow generation through commodity price cycles. Energy prices have recovered from unduly low levels in March that we believe were related to temporary excess supply, particularly with crude oil. Goldman Sachs estimates that global oil demand reached a new peak of approximately 102.8 million barrels per day in July. This will likely put oil markets in a severe deficit of up to 2 million barrels per day for the remainder of this year. Simultaneously, the U.S. now has a very limited ability to release Strategic Petroleum Reserve barrels, and OPEC appears committed to firming the market. Global investment in upstream oil and gas production remains approximately 50% below 2014 on an inflation adjusted basis, which simply cannot stem the natural 5%-7% decline rate in global oil production. We believe that this is a potential setup for materially higher prices in the coming months (and years) – and the royalty businesses have asymmetric upside potential given their high operating leverage.

Financial exchanges are other large positive contribution for the period, with an average gain of approximately 8%. Exchanges drive revenue primarily through volume, which tends to grow at or above nominal GDP growth over longer periods of time. Volumes can have cyclical variability based on volatility and the need to hedge interest rate, currency, commodity and or equity index exposure. We believe that the current lull in volatility, hence volumes will prove to be short lived. As a result, volumes and revenues should rebound along with profits as the year progresses. We view exchanges as "financial infrastructure" companies, which take no balance sheet risk, yet are optimally leveraged to the current hard asset/inflation cycle.

Agriculture companies were the only detractors in the portfolio, declining by an average of approximately -6%. Fertilizer prices (nitrogen) declined by approximately -20% during the period but remain elevated related to pre-pandemic levels largely due to resilient demand and uncertain supply dynamics. The price declines resulted in a similar loss for the fertilizer related companies in the portfolio, but the companies have the potential to increase sales volumes to offset the weaker pricing. Soybean crush margins improved by nearly 21% over this period, however the grain processing companies remaining largely flat in price. We view the grain processors are "agricultural infrastructure" companies that are critical to global food supply chains. However, we believe that they are valued like high-risk, cyclical commodity companies. We maintain our conviction that agriculture and food will be critical investment themes for the years and decades ahead.

The portfolio performed below our expectations, but reasonably well on a relative basis. We believe that the most adverse environment for our strategy is one in which lower interest rate expectations drive market returns that are dominated by large capitalization technology issuers (which dominate global indexes). This is precisely the environment that prevailed for the first half of 2023, but we believe that it will be short lived. Hard asset, value-oriented companies experienced a brief resurgence in popularity during 2021 and 2022, but large, growth companies have come to dominate the market again. We do not expect to keep up with market during such periods, but do expect to materially deviate from the market during periods when these companies inevitably don't lead returns.

The portfolio is structured based on i.) company business models and ii.) industry exposure. The business models are distinguished by the exposure to hard assets – direct exposure, indirect exposure or opportunistic exposure. The direct business models have a direct ownership exposure to the assets, whereas indirect exposure are business models that benefit from hard asset prices without having direct ownership. In both cases, these businesses are capital efficient and scalable. As such, these categories will generally comprise 80%-90% of the portfolio. The opportunistic business models are similar to the direct asset exposure, but with some capital intensity. We typically invest in these companies in industries where there is not a robust universe of capital light business models. As such, these companies will represent 10%-20% of the portfolio given the higher risk profiles.

The portfolio industry exposure includes companies involved in the energy, financial exchange, precious metal, agriculture, base metal, brokerage, real estate, infrastructure, timber, and defense markets. The portfolio is currently most heavily exposed to energy, exchanges, and precious metals. We believe that these companies have attractive business models and valuations, and we also have a constructive outlook on the underlying markets.

Investment Manager's Report (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

Performance & Portfolio Update (continued)
We believe that energy and precious metals markets are transitioning into a period of muted supply growth that the world hasn't experienced in modern history. There are limited options for supply to grow in the short to intermediate term, and longer-term growth will require considerable capital investment. Exchanges benefit from financial activity, whether it be speculation or hedging activity. The recent shifts in global interest rate, currency, commodity and equity index levels are likely to be sustained, which will drive higher throughput (revenue) at the exchanges.

Outlook

We believe that the intermediate and long-term outlook for the fundamentals underpinning the companies within the portfolio are very robust. However, we acknowledge the short-term price headwinds, most notably related to the potential for a global recession. The cyclical variability of these markets likely obscures the secular merits of these businesses, as markets are currently overly focused on short-term recession fears. These cyclical fears are often overly discounted into hard asset companies in our portfolios.

The short-term market fears have created an opportunity for long-term hard asset investors to accumulate shares in world class assets through premier business models at discounted entry prices today. The depressed valuations imply a market belief that the fundamentals will deteriorate – namely hard asset prices during a recession. This fails to consider the dynamic nature of the global economy, specifically as many emerging market nations are accelerating economically, even as many developed markets appear to be slowing. Non-OECD nations now account for more oil demand than OECD nations and will be the driving force in setting supply/demand balances in other markets for decades to come. The discounted prices also fail to consider the profound potential supply shortages for critical hard assets such as copper, oil, fertilizer and more that will likely be resultant at the conclusion of a recession.

Ultimately, the portfolio is positioned to benefit from a market shift which re-emphasizes tangible assets in a world of greater asset scarcity. We believe that market balances are developing favorably as we enter the summer season, which should support asset prices and Fund returns. In the event of an inevitable eventual recession, the companies within the portfolio have minimal debt and low break-even costs. This should support Fund returns in a challenging macro environment.

In conclusion, we believe that the current economic uncertainty will likely result in higher volatility for all financial markets. Despite this, we maintain very high levels of conviction in our positioning on an intermediate to long-term basis. We believe that our high quality "hard asset, capital light" exposure will enable us to maintain our exposure through the volatility, and compound value over the fullness of time.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF	**Note**	**As at 30 June 2023 US$**
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	12	33,884
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	3, 5	
- Transferable securities		625,019
Dividends receivable		583
Total assets		**659,486**
Liabilities		
Investment management fees payable	6	(1,566)
Total liabilities		**(1,566)**
Equity		
Share capital		627,500
Retained earnings		30,420
Total equity		**657,920**
Total liabilities and equity		**659,486**
Shares in issue USD ETF Share Class[1]	8	25,000
Net asset value per share	14	26.32

[1]Launched on the 16 March 2023.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF*	Note	Period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023 US$
Investment income		
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange		28,106
Dividend income		4,762
Net investment income		**32,868**
Operating expenses		
Investment management fees	6	(1,566)
Total operating expenses		**(1,566)**
Net income from operations before tax		**31,302**
Withholding tax on dividends		(882)
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares resulting from operations		**30,420**

There are no recognised gains or losses arising in the period other than the change in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares. In arriving at the results of the financial period, all amounts above relate to continuing operations.

*Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF commenced operations on 16 March 2023.

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

Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF*	**Share Capital US$**	**Retained Earnings US$**	**Total US$**
Operating profit for the period	-	30,420	30,420
Proceeds from issue of redeemable participating shares	627,500	-	627,500
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares at the end of the period	**627,500**	**30,420**	**657,920**

*Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries 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 period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF*	**Period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023**
	US$
Cash flows from operating activities	
Operating profit for the period before finance costs	30,420
Adjustments to reconcile net profit from operations before finance costs to cash used in operating activities	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**30,420**
Change in operating assets and liabilities	
Net change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(625,019)
Net change in dividends receivable	(583)
Net change in investment management fees payable	1,566
Net cash used in operating activities	**(593,616)**
Financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of redeemable participating shares	627,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	**627,500**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the period	33,884
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**33,884**

* Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries 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 period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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 30 June 2023, the ICAV has one sub-fund, 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 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 and 2020 (the “ICAV Act”) and the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared for financial period 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023.

As this is the first set of accounts prepared for the ICAV, there are no comparative figures for the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares and the Statement of Cash Flows.

All references to Net Assets throughout this document refer to Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments that are classified at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) that have been measured at fair value.

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 period end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the period 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 and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange.

2.3. Financial assets and financial liabilities 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.

Equity, bond and derivatives instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity and bond instruments 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 or bond securities 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) Derecognition
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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (continued)

(v) 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.

The ICAV recognises loss allowances of ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost. 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. There was no impact on current disclosures in the ICAV’s financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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 periods 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 and interest expense

Interest income from bonds is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of net gains or losses on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

All remaining interest income and interest expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a receipts basis and included in other income and finance costs, respectively.

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 instruments give rise to an equity for the present value of the redemption amount. Subject to the terms of the Prospectus, the Fund are 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 each class of shares by the shares in issue of each class of shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11. Distributions

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.

The profits attributable to the accumulating shares in the Fund shall be retained within the Fund and will be reflected in the NAV of the accumulating shares.

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 period 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 period 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 period ended 30 June 2023. 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 bond and equities and the increase or decrease in notional amount of derivative contracts.

2.16. Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains/(losses) from financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

2.17. Withholding tax

Dividend, interest income and capital gains (if any) received by the Funds 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18. Establishment expenses

All expenses in relation to the establishment of the Fund, Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF, have been borne by the Investment Manager

2.19. New standards and amendments to existing standards

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted for these financial statements effective 1 January 2022
Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are effective for the year beginning 1 January 2022 and which have been adopted in these audited financial statements, where relevant.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3
Minor amendments were made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Interpretation 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract Amendments to IAS 37
The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2021
The following applicable improvements were finalised in May 2020:
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.

The amendments and improvements noted above are effective from 1 January 2022 and the ICAV has adopted these, where relevant, and it has not had any material impact on these financial statements.

New or revised accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective for the period ended 30 June 2023

The standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective are disclosed below, except for those standards which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, will clearly not impact the ICAV. The ICAV intends to adopt these standards, where applicable, when they become effective.

Effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023

Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies.

Amendments to IAS 8: Accounting policies, changes on Accounting Estimates and Errors

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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 Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF	30 June 2023 US$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
Equity securities	591,705
Equity units	33,314
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**625,019**

4. Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF

	For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023 US$
Net realised gains on investments	814
Net realised losses on foreign exchange*	(9)
Net unrealised gains on investments	27,301
	28,106

The Fund commence operations on the 16 March 2023.

*Net realised gains/(losses) on foreign exchange arises from foreign exchange transactions related to the Fund's investing activities.

5. Fair value information

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement' requires the ICAV to price its financial assets and financial liabilities using the last traded price for both financial assets and financial liabilities. 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 period-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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

5. Fair value information (continued)

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.

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF	**Level 1 US$**	**Level 2 US$**	**Level 3 US$**	**Total US$**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
-Equity securities	591,705	-	-	591,705
-Equity units	33,314	-	-	33,314
Total	**625,019**	**-**	**-**	**625,019**

There are no Level 3 positions at period end. There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

Assets and liabilities not carried forward at fair value through profit or loss
Cash and cash equivalents and collateral 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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 Investment 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.

The TER does not include extraordinary/other costs and expenses (including but not limited to transaction charges, 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 fee charged during the operating period amounted to US$1,566, of which US$1,566 remains payable at 30 June 2023.

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 500mn; 2 bps for the next EUR 250mn; 1.5 bps for the next EUR 250mn; and 1 bps for all AUM over EUR 1bn 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 million of net assets, 0.04% on the next $500 million of net assets and 0.03% on net assets in excess of $1 billion. 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 is waived for the first twelve months of operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

6. Fees and expenses (continued)

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 million of net assets, 0.015% on the next $500 million of net assets and 0.01% on net assets in excess of $1 billion. Such fees accrue on each Dealing Day..

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 period 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.

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.

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 period ended 30 June 2023.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

8. Share capital (continued)

Secondary Market purchases and sales of ETF
The 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 investor 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 period:

	Shares at beginning the of period	Issue of redeemable participating shares	Redemption of redeemable participating shares	Share balance at the end of the period
USD ETF Share Class*	-	25,000	-	25,000

*Launched on the 16 March 2023.

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. 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 30 June 2023, 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.

If the market value of the Fund's investment portfolio had increased/decreased in value by 10% as at 30 June 2023 the effect on net assets would have been an increase/decrease of US$62,502.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

9. Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(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.

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.

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

As at 30 June 2023	**Investments**	**Cash**	**Other net assets**	**Net exposure**	**Sensitivity analysis of net exposure (5% movement)**
Currency	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	
Australian Dollar	27,598	-	-	27,598	1,380
Canadian Dollar	67,823	68	414	68,305	3,415
Euro	36,857	-	-	36,857	1,843
Pound Sterling	23,298	-	-	23,298	1,165
Japanese Yen	4,606	-	-	4,606	230
Singapore Dollar	24,017	-	-	24,017	1,201
Total	**184,199**	**68**	**414**	**184,681**	**9,234**

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.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

9. Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)
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 30 June 2023, the Fund's only financial liability was the Investment management fee payable.

(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 a range of reputable counterparties. Therefore, the Fund does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial instruments.

The Fund's Depositary is Elavon Financial Services DAC (Ireland) (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 30 June 2023 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 depositories 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 and investment holdings of the Fund. As at 30 June 2023, the Standard & Poors ("S&P") credit rating for Elavon Financial Services DAC (Ireland) was A+.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

10. Transactions with connected persons

Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations requires in effect that any transaction carried out with a UCITS by a management company or depositary to the UCITS, the delegates or sub-delegates of the management company or depositary, and any associated or group company of such a management company, depositary, delegate or sub-delegate ("connected persons") must be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length. Transactions must be in the best interest of the shareholders.

The Directors are 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 are satisfied that transactions with connected persons entered into during the period complied with the obligations set out in Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

11. 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") and Secretary of the ICAV are employees of KB Associates which is part of the same economic group as the Manager.

Michael Feeley, Chris McCarthy and Alun Williams are Directors of the ICAV as well as employees of the Investment Manager.

Jessica Kirby, a Director of the ICAV, is an employee of KBA Consulting Management Limited, who act as Manager to the ICAV.

None of the Directors of the ICAV hold or held shares in the Fund during or at the period ended 30 June 2023.

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

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 30 June 2022:

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

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash balances are held by Elavon Financial Services Designated Activity Company (trading as U.S. Bank Depositary Services Limited). As at 30 June 2023, cash held at bank was US$33,884.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

13. 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.

14. NAV per share

	Launch date	NAV per share US$	Net asset value US$	Shares outstanding
USD ETF Share Class	16 March 2023	26.32	657,920	25,000

15. Establishment expense

In accordance with IFRS, all establishment expenses must be debited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the first year of operations, whereas, the Fund amortised these fees over a period of five years from the launch date of the Fund. This results in a difference between the published NAV of the Fund and the NAV in these financial statements. This difference will be reduced each financial year for five years until the establishment expenses are fully amortised in the published NAV.

There were no establishment charged to the Fund as at 30 June 2023.

16. Commitments and contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2023, the ICAV did not have any significant commitments or contingent liabilities.

17. Soft commission arrangements

There were no soft commission arrangements in operation during the period under review.

18. Exchanges rates

The financial statements are prepared in US$ for Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF. The following exchange rates to US$ at 30 June 2023 have been used to translate assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

Currency	30 June 2023
Australian Dollar	1.5011
Canadian Dollar	1.3247
Euro	0.9164
Pound Sterling	0.7874
Japanese Yen	144.2950
Singapore Dollar	1.3524

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

19. Significant events during the period

The ICAV was registered with the Central Bank on 26 July 202 and was authorised by the Central Bank on 22 December 2022.

On the 16 March 2023, the Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF commenced operations. On the same date, the USD ETF Share class launched and was listed on the Euronext Dublin and Euronext Amsterdam stock exchanges.

On 24 April 2023, the updated supplement for the Fund was noted by the Central Bank of Ireland. This changed related to the establishment of 3 additional share classes (GBP ETF Share, USD ACC ETF Shares; and EUR ACC ETF Shares).

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

20. Subsequent events

Later this year, KBA Consulting Management Limited, the Manager of the Company, is intending to merge into Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited (“WMC”), subject to all the necessary regulatory approvals, and the surviving entity at completion of the merger will be WMC.

There were no other significant events since the financial period end.

21. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the period from 26 July 2022(date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023 were approved by the Directors on 22 August 2023.

Schedule of Investments
As at 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF

	Quantity	Cost US$	Fair value US$	% of net assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Transferable securities				
Equity				
Australia				
ASX Ltd	367	16,254	15,402	2.34%
Deterra Royalties Ltd	3,980	11,846	12,196	1.85%
			27,598	**4.19%**
Canada				
Prairiesky Royalty Ltd	2,214	33,011	38,706	5.88%
TMX Group Ltd	625	12,241	14,064	2.14%
Altius Minerals Corporation	312	5,039	5,158	0.78%
Topaz Energy Corp	319	4,374	4,968	0.76%
Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Co.	210	4,845	4,927	0.75%
			67,823	**10.31%**
Germany				
Deutsche Boerse AG	118	21,627	21,774	3.31%
Aurubis AG	176	15,259	15,084	2.29%
			36,858	**5.60%**
Japan				
Japan Exchange Group Inc	265	4,037	4,606	0.70%
			4,606	**0.70%**
Singapore				
Singapore Exchange Ltd	2,260	14,698	16,059	2.44%
Wilmar International Ltd	2,832	8,622	7,957	1.21%
			24,016	**3.65%**
United Kingdom				
Glencore Plc	4,127	20,362	23,298	3.54%
			23,298	**3.54%**
United States				
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	728	31,812	31,465	4.78%
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	387	29,598	29,243	4.44%
Sitio Royalties Corp - Class A	1,032	21,073	27,111	4.12%
Intercontinental Exchange Inc	239	23,718	27,026	4.11%
Franco-Nevada Corp	189	25,851	26,951	4.10%
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc	127	20,155	23,886	3.63%
Texas Pacific Land Corp	18	29,869	23,697	3.60%
West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd	240	17,426	20,635	3.15%
Bunge Ltd	215	20,797	20,285	3.08%

Schedule of Investments (continued)
As at 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries UCITS ETF

	Quantity	Cost US$	Fair value US$	% of net assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)				
Transferable securities (continued)				
Equity (continued)				
United States (continued)				
Cheniere Energy Inc	121	17,774	18,436	2.81%
CACI International Inc - Class A	54	15,353	18,405	2.80%
Charles River Laboratories	84	16,260	17,661	2.68%
CBRE Group Inc – Class A	203	15,341	16,384	2.49%
Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	1,061	14,886	16,308	2.48%
Permian Basin Royalty Trust	645	14,371	16,080	2.44%
Nutrien Ltd	229	16,646	13,522	2.06%
Cameco Corp	415	12,611	13,002	1.98%
CME Group Inc	53	9,923	9,820	1.49%
St Joe Company	197	8,069	9,523	1.45%
Sandstorm Gold Ltd	1,364	7,325	6,984	1.06%
Mesabi Trust	323	7,972	6,592	1.00%
Royalty Pharma Plc - Class A	204	7,103	6,271	0.95%
Sprott Inc	126	4,445	4,082	0.62%
Brookfield Asset Mgmt – Class A	100	3,124	3,263	0.50%
Sabine Royalty Trust	10	669	659	0.10%
San Juan Basin Royalty Trust	29	299	215	0.03%
			407,506	**61.95%**
Total equity			**591,705**	**89.94%**
Equity units				
United States				
Viper Energy Partners LP	1,082	29,073	29,030	4.41%
Dorchester Minerals LP	143	3,960	4,284	0.65%
Total equity units			**33,314**	**5.06%**
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			**625,019**	**95.00%**
Cash and cash equivalents and other net assets			**32,901**	**5.00%**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares			**657,920**	**100.00%**

Analysis of total assets	**% of total assets**
Transferable securities listed on an official stock exchange or dealt on another regulated market	94.77%
Other assets	5.23%
Total asset value as at 30 June 2023	**100.00%**

Significant Purchases and Sales
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

Horizon Kinetics Inflation Beneficiaries 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 period or at a minimum the largest 20 purchases and sales.

Purchases	**Cost (US$)**
Prairiesky Royalty Ltd	32,969
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	31,812
Texas Pacific Land Corp	29,869
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	29,598
Viper Energy Partners LP	29,073
Franco-Nevada Corp	25,851
Intercontinental Exchange Inc	23,718
Deutsche Boerse AG	21,551
Glencore Plc	21,182
Sitio Royalties Corp – Class A	21,073
Bunge Ltd	20,797
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc	20,155
Cheniere Energy Inc	17,774
West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd	17,426
Nutrien Ltd	16,646
Charles River Laboratories	16,260
ASX Ltd	16,157
CACI International Inc - Class A	15,353
CBRE Group Inc – Class A	15,341
Aurubis AG	15,205

All Sales	**Proceeds (US$)**
Brookfield Asset Manage - Class A	12,301
Cohen & Steers Inc	7,145

Supplementary Information
For the period from 26 July 2022 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2023

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 period ending 30 June 2023, the Investment Manager has not engaged in any SFTs on behalf of the ICAV and the Fund.

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 Manager pays a variable component as performance related pay certain criteria, as set out in the AIFM'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 2022:

Fixed remuneration	**EUR**
Senior management	1,387,113
Other identified staff	-
Variable remuneration	
Senior management	180,517
Other identified staff	-
Total remuneration paid	**1,567,630**

Number of identified staff – 15

Neither the Manager nor the ICAV pays any fixed or variable remuneration to identified staff of the Investment Manager.