

**HORIZON SMALL/MID CAP CORE EQUITY ETF
SMOX**

**HORIZON INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETF
FRGN**

**HORIZON INTERNATIONAL MANAGED RISK ETF
SFTX**

LISTED ON: NYSE ARCA, INC.

November 3, 2025

The Prospectus provides important information about the Funds that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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SUMMARY SECTIONS

HORIZON SMALL/MID CAP CORE EQUITY ETF

Investment Objective

The Horizon Small/Mid Cap Core Equity ETF (the “Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

(1) “Other Expenses” are estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

The Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund

The Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. small- and mid-capitalization companies, including common stocks and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets in the equity securities of small and mid-cap issuers. The Fund’s investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC (“Horizon”), generally considers small and mid-cap issuers to be those that are within the range of the S&P 600 and S&P 400 indices, respectively, when purchased.

The Fund's investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC ("Horizon"), employs a flexible approach that combines active management and quantitative models to allocate the Fund's portfolio among issuers, sectors, and/or factors (such as growth, value, momentum, quality, size, and volatility). Horizon selects securities believed to offer the highest projected return for a given level of risk, using a multi-disciplinary approach that includes economic, quantitative, and fundamental analysis.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its objective and, depending on Horizon's outlook and market conditions, may focus its investments in particular sectors or areas of the economy.

Options: The Fund may, at times, seek to generate income through the use of an options strategy involving primarily put spreads on broad-based securities indices (including, without limitation, the S&P 500) or ETFs that track broad-based securities indices. Put spread transactions consist of a sold put option on a portion of the Fund's portfolio, and purchased put option of the same maturity with a lower strike price. The Fund seeks to generate income from the sold put options while the purchased put options with a lower strike are used to hedge against a decline of the option's reference asset. The use of this strategy is expected to increase the Fund's volatility. Options purchased by the Fund will generally be exchange-traded (including Flexible Exchange Options ("FLEX Options")). FLEX Options are customizable exchange-traded option contracts guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"). Terms that can be customized for FLEX Options include exercise price, exercise styles, and expiration dates.

During periods where the U.S. equity market is relatively stable or rising in value such that the option premiums received by the Fund exceed the change in value of the sold put option, the strategy may outperform an otherwise similar strategy that does not sell put options. Alternatively, during periods of falling markets where gains in the sold put options exceed the premiums received, the strategy would be expected to underperform an otherwise similar strategy with no sold put options. In those cases, however, losses will be hedged at values of the reference asset below the strike price of the long-put option.

The Fund's use of options may be opportunistic and vary based on Horizon's market outlook, risk assessment, and portfolio management objectives. The Fund may also use options for hedging purposes, to manage portfolio risk, or to enhance return potential in a cost-effective manner. The Fund's investment strategies, including its use of options, are subject to change based on Horizon's ongoing assessment of market conditions and the investment opportunities available.

Principal Risks of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund

Many factors affect the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund's performance. The Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund is not federally insured or guaranteed by any government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Fund and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Management Risk. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the allocation of the Fund's assets. Horizon may allocate the Fund's investments so as to under-emphasize or over-emphasize investments at the wrong times or under the wrong market conditions, in which case the Fund's value may be adversely affected.

Market Risk. Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of a security may decline due to general economic and market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, trade disputes, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, geopolitical factors or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity, and, in extreme cases, may lead to trading restrictions and halts. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities typically have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Fund may decline due to factors affecting equity markets generally, particular industries, or specific companies.

Smaller and Medium Issuer Risk. Small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In addition, small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

REIT Risk. Investments in REITs involve risks similar to those associated with direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to changes in interest rates, property values, and rental income. REITs are also subject to risks related to the management and operation of properties, as well as the risk that the Fund may experience delays or losses if a REIT is liquidated or declares bankruptcy. Additionally, REITs may fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), which could adversely affect their value.

Options Risk. Investments in options involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities, including leverage risk, tracking risk. Option positions may expire worthless, exposing the Fund to potentially significant losses. If the Fund writes options, it may receive a premium that is small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments. When the Fund utilizes options combinations, such as spreads, straddles, collars, or other strategies, the premium received for writing the call option may offset, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding put option; however, these strategies may limit upside gains while not fully protecting against downside risks, and the cost of implementing them may reduce the Fund’s overall returns. To the extent a Fund writes options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., “naked” options), it is subject to the risk that a liquid market for the underlying security may not exist at the time an option is exercised or when the Fund otherwise seeks to close out an option position. Naked call options, in particular, have speculative characteristics and the potential for unlimited loss.

FLEX Options. FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. Although unlikely, it is possible the OCC is unable to meet its settlement obligations, which could result in substantial loss for the Fund. FLEX Options may be less liquid than more traditional exchange-traded option contracts, meaning that the Fund may have more difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. Upon expiration, the FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary due to factors other than the value of underlying asset, such as interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, a change in the actual and perceived volatility of the stock market and underlying asset, and the remaining time to expiration.

Sector and Focus Risk. To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the Fund’s performance.

Frequent Trading and Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its investment objectives, which could result in higher transaction costs and taxable gains, negatively impacting performance. As an ETF, the Fund may also experience active trading of its shares in the market, which could lead to more frequent creation or redemption activities. In certain circumstances, this activity could increase the number of portfolio transactions, resulting in high portfolio turnover. High levels of portfolio turnover may increase brokerage and other transaction costs and could lead to increased taxable capital gains. These factors, in combination with the Fund’s pursuit of its investment objectives, could have a negative impact on the Fund’s overall performance.

Quantitative Model Risk. The Fund's strategy relies heavily on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to construct the Fund's portfolio. The impact of these metrics on a stock's performance can be difficult to predict, and stocks that previously possessed certain desirable quantitative characteristics may not continue to demonstrate those same characteristics in the future. In addition, relying on quantitative models entails the risk that the models themselves may be limited or incorrect, that the data on which the models rely may be incorrect or incomplete, and that Horizon may not be successful in selecting companies for investment or determining the weighting of particular stocks in the Fund's portfolio. Any of these factors could cause the Fund to underperform funds with similar strategies that do not select stocks based on quantitative analysis.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF. As result of this structure, the Fund is exposed directly or indirectly to the following risks:

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant (an "Authorized Participant" or an "AP") may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with an ETF. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent that: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform such functions, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, the bid-ask spread could widen, and shares could face trading halts and/or delisting.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread". The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the exchange and there may be times when the market price of Fund shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Fund shares or during periods of market volatility. If an investor buys Fund shares when the shares' market price is at a premium, the investor may pay more than the shares' underlying value. If an investor sells Fund shares when the shares' market price is at a discount, the investor may receive less than the shares' underlying value. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Fund shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop or be maintained for Fund shares or that Fund shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Fund shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund shares and could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares. These conditions could cause the Fund’s shares to trade at a material discount to NAV and the bid-ask spread to widen.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

Domestic Strategy Risk. Because the Fund will invest primarily in securities of U.S. issuers, the Fund is subject to the risk that certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure, and the Fund will be restricted in its ability to allocate its investments to the securities of non-U.S. issuers.

Operational and Technology Risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund’s service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing its operations.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is recently organized and has no operating history as of the date of this Prospectus. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund’s returns and comparing the Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.horizonmutualfunds.com or by calling 1-855-754-7932.

Investment Adviser. Horizon Investments, LLC.

Sub-Adviser: Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. Scott Ladner, Chief Investment Officer of Horizon, Mike Dickson, Ph.D., Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies of Horizon, Zachary F. Hill, CFA, Head of Portfolio Management of Horizon, and Clark Allen, Head of ETFs of Horizon, share responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund as Co-Portfolio Managers and have each been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund since inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund’s shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of the Fund’s shares is based on market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of shares called Creation Units, principally in-kind, and only Authorized Participants (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. When buying or selling the Fund’s shares on Exchange, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.horizonmutualfunds.com.

Tax Information

The Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"). Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

HORIZON INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETF

Investment Objective

The Horizon International Equity ETF (the “International Equity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the International Equity Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

(1) “Other Expenses” are estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the International Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the International Equity Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the International Equity Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies of the International Equity Fund

The International Equity Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of non-U.S. companies across developed and emerging markets. In addition to investing in the equity securities of non-U.S. companies directly, the Fund may also gain exposure to such companies by investing in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and in other ETFs with exposure to such companies. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of U.S. companies that derive a significant portion of their revenue from international markets.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities.

The Fund's investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC ("Horizon"), employs a flexible approach that combines active management and quantitative models to allocate the Fund's portfolio among issuers, sectors, countries, and/or factors (such as growth, value, momentum, quality, size, and volatility). Horizon selects securities believed to offer the highest projected return for a given level of risk, using a multi-disciplinary approach that includes economic, quantitative, and fundamental analysis. The Fund will invest its assets to gain exposure to at least three different countries, excluding the United States. Horizon selects portfolio investments without restriction as to the issuer's market capitalization.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its objective and, depending on Horizon's outlook and market conditions, may focus its investments in particular sectors or areas of the economy or in particular countries.

Options: The Fund may, at times, seek to generate income through the use of an options strategy involving primarily put spreads on broad-based securities indices or ETFs that track broad-based securities indices. Put spread transactions consist of a sold put option on a portion of the Fund's portfolio, and a purchased put option of the same maturity with a lower strike price. The Fund seeks to generate income from the sold put options while the purchased put options with a lower strike are used to hedge against a decline of the option's reference asset. The use of this strategy is expected to increase the Fund's volatility. Options purchased by the Fund will generally be exchange-traded (including Flexible Exchange Options ("FLEX Options")). FLEX Options are customizable exchange-traded option contracts guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"). Terms that can be customized for FLEX Options include exercise price, exercise styles, and expiration dates.

During periods where equity markets are relatively stable or rising in value such that the option premiums received by the Fund exceed the change in value of the sold put option, the strategy may outperform an otherwise similar strategy that does not sell put options. Alternatively, during periods of falling markets where gains in the sold put options exceed the premiums received, the strategy would be expected to underperform an otherwise similar strategy with no sold put options. In those cases, however, losses will be hedged at values of the reference asset below the strike price of the long put option.

The Fund's use of options may be opportunistic and vary based on Horizon's market outlook, risk assessment, and portfolio management objectives. The Fund may also use options for hedging purposes, to manage portfolio risk, or to enhance return potential in a cost-effective manner. The Fund's investment strategies, including its use of options, are subject to change based on Horizon's ongoing assessment of market conditions and the investment opportunities available.

Principal Risks of the International Equity Fund

Many factors affect the International Equity Fund's performance. The International Equity Fund is not federally insured or guaranteed by any government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Fund and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Management Risk. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the allocation of the Fund's assets. Horizon may allocate the Fund's investments so as to under-emphasize or over-emphasize investments at the wrong times or under the wrong market conditions, in which case the Fund's value may be adversely affected.

Market Risk. Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of a security may decline due to general economic and market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, trade disputes, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, geopolitical factors or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity, and, in extreme cases, may lead to trading restrictions and halts. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities typically have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Fund may decline due to factors affecting equity markets generally, particular industries, or specific companies.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that focus on small or mid-cap companies.

Smaller and Medium Issuer Risk. Small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In addition, small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Foreign Securities Risks. Investments in foreign securities may subject the Fund to risks that are not typically present when investing in US companies. These risks include increased volatility or losses due to differences in accounting standards, financial disclosures, and regulatory oversight, as well as less developed legal systems that may restrict the Fund's ability to enforce rights or recover losses. Foreign securities markets may be smaller, less liquid, and more volatile, which can make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell investments at advantageous prices or times. The Fund's investments and returns may also be negatively affected by political, economic, or social developments in foreign countries, such as changes in government, diplomatic conflicts, nationalization of industries, expropriation of assets, and the introduction of capital or currency controls or restrictions on foreign ownership. Exposure to foreign securities may also result in the Fund incurring foreign withholding taxes and being impacted by fluctuations in currency exchange rates, both of which can reduce yields and affect the value of investments. The Fund may encounter additional risks such as settlement delays, operational challenges associated with cross-border transactions, and limited regulatory supervision, especially in emerging or less developed markets.

ADR Risk. ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investments in foreign securities, including currency exchange rate fluctuations, political and economic instability, foreign regulatory and accounting standards, and less publicly available information about foreign issuers. ADRs may also be subject to liquidity risks, as trading volumes for ADRs can be lower than those for U.S. securities, which may result in higher volatility or difficulty in buying or selling the securities at an optimal price.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging market countries may expose the Fund to significantly increased risks compared to developed markets, including less developed legal, regulatory, and financial systems, heightened potential for political and economic instability, nationalization or expropriation of assets, inflation, and capital or currency controls. These markets may also experience greater volatility and reduced liquidity, weaker investor protections, unreliable custodial and settlement practices, and more pronounced currency fluctuations, all of which can adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Options Risk. Investments in options involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities, including leverage risk, tracking risk, and, in the case of over-the-counter options, counterparty default risk. Option positions may expire worthless, exposing the Fund to potentially significant losses. If the Fund writes options, it may receive a premium that is small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments. When the Fund utilizes options combinations, such as spreads, straddles, collars, or other strategies, the premium received for writing the call option may offset, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding put option; however, these strategies may limit upside gains while not fully protecting against downside risks, and the cost of implementing them may reduce the Fund's overall returns. To the extent a Fund writes options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., "naked" options), it is subject to the risk that a liquid market for the underlying security may not exist at the time an option is exercised or when the Fund otherwise seeks to close out an option position. Naked call options, in particular, have speculative characteristics and the potential for unlimited loss.

FLEX Options. FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. Although unlikely, it is possible the OCC is unable to meet its settlement obligations, which could result in substantial loss for the Fund. FLEX Options may be less liquid than more traditional exchange-traded option contracts, meaning that the Fund may have more difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. Upon expiration, the FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary due to factors other than the value of underlying asset, such as interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, a change in the actual and perceived volatility of the stock market and underlying asset, and the remaining time to expiration.

Investments in Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, such as ETFs. These investments expose the Fund to the risks of the underlying funds, including the risk that those funds may not achieve their investment objectives or may underperform. The Fund will also bear its proportionate share of fees and expenses of the underlying funds, which may increase overall costs. Regulatory limits may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in other funds.

Sector and Focus Risk. To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the Fund's performance.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may concentrate its investments in specific countries or geographic regions. As a result, the Fund is subject to greater risks from economic, political, regulatory, or market events in those areas. Investments in foreign markets involve additional risks, such as less liquid trading, different financial reporting standards, and increased potential for government intervention. Negative developments in a particular country or region may therefore have a greater adverse impact on the Fund than on more geographically diversified funds.

Frequent Trading and Portfolio Turnover Risk: The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its investment objectives, which could result in higher transaction costs and taxable gains, negatively impacting performance. As an ETF, the Fund may also experience active trading of its shares in the market, which could lead to more frequent creation or redemption activities. In certain circumstances, this activity could increase the number of portfolio transactions, resulting in high portfolio turnover. High levels of portfolio turnover may increase brokerage and other transaction costs and could lead to increased taxable capital gains. These factors, in combination with the Fund's pursuit of its investment objectives, could have a negative impact on the Fund's overall performance.

Quantitative Model Risk. The Fund's strategy relies heavily on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to construct the Fund's portfolio. The impact of these metrics on a stock's performance can be difficult to predict, and stocks that previously possessed certain desirable quantitative characteristics may not continue to demonstrate those same characteristics in the future. In addition, relying on quantitative models entails the risk that the models themselves may be limited or incorrect, that the data on which the models rely may be incorrect or incomplete, and that Horizon may not be successful in selecting companies for investment or determining the weighting of particular stocks in the Fund's portfolio. Any of these factors could cause the Fund to underperform funds with similar strategies that do not select stocks based on quantitative analysis.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and invests in other ETFs. As result of this structure, the Fund is exposed directly or indirectly to the following risks:

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant (an “Authorized Participant” or an “AP”) may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with an ETF. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent that: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform such functions, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, the bid-ask spread could widen, and shares could face trading halts and/or delisting.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread”. The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the exchange and there may be times when the market price of Fund shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Fund shares or during periods of market volatility. If an investor buys Fund shares when the shares’ market price is at a premium, the investor may pay more than the shares’ underlying value. If an investor sells Fund shares when the shares’ market price is at a discount, the investor may receive less than the shares’ underlying value. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Fund shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop or be maintained for Fund shares or that Fund shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Fund shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund shares and could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares. These conditions could cause the Fund’s shares to trade at a material discount to NAV and the bid-ask spread to widen.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

Operational and Technology Risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing its operations.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is recently organized and has no operating history as of the date of this Prospectus. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting www.horizonmutualfunds.com or by calling 1-855-754-7932.

Investment Adviser. Horizon Investments, LLC.

Sub-Adviser: Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. Scott Ladner, Chief Investment Officer of Horizon, Mike Dickson, Ph.D., Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies of Horizon, Zachary F. Hill, CFA, Head of Portfolio Management of Horizon, and Clark Allen, Head of ETFs of Horizon, share responsibility for the day-to-day management of the International Equity Fund as Co-Portfolio Managers and have each been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the International Equity Fund since inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of shares called Creation Units, principally in-kind, and only Authorized Participants (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. When buying or selling the Fund's shares on Exchange, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.horizonmutualfunds.com.

Tax Information

The International Equity Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"). Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

HORIZON INTERNATIONAL MANAGED RISK ETF

Investment Objective

The Horizon International Managed Risk ETF (the “International Managed Risk Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide total return and to limit exposure to downside risk.

Fees and Expenses of the International Managed Risk Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.82%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.82%

(1) “Other Expenses” are estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the International Managed Risk Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the International Managed Risk Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the International Managed Risk Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$84	\$263

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies of the International Managed Risk Fund

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by utilizing two primary strategies: (1) the Equity Strategy, and (2) the Risk Assist® Strategy.

Equity Strategy: The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of non-U.S. companies across developed and emerging markets. In addition to investing in the equity securities of non-U.S. companies directly, the Fund may also gain exposure to such companies by investing in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and in ETFs with exposure to such companies. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of U.S. companies that derive a significant portion of their revenue from international markets.

The Fund's investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC ("Horizon"), employs a flexible approach that combines active management and quantitative models to allocate the Fund's portfolio among issuers, sectors, countries, and/or factors (such as growth, value, momentum, quality, size, and volatility). Horizon selects securities believed to offer the highest projected return for a given level of risk, using a multi-disciplinary approach that includes economic, quantitative, and fundamental analysis. The Fund will invest its assets to gain exposure to at least three different countries, excluding the United States. Horizon selects portfolio investments without restriction as to the issuer's market capitalization.

The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its objective and, depending on Horizon's outlook and market conditions, may focus its investments in particular sectors or areas of the economy or in particular countries.

Risk Assist® Strategy: The Fund's Risk Assist® Strategy seeks to reduce downside risk by adjusting the Fund's exposure to equity markets during periods of increased market volatility or heightened risk, as determined by Horizon. Horizon will opportunistically allocate Fund assets between the Equity Strategy and the Risk Assist® Strategy in an effort to reduce downside risk. Although Horizon may elect to allocate 100% of the Fund's assets to the Risk Assist® strategy, it is not required to. Instead, Horizon generally employs the Risk Assist® strategy in stages, and Horizon may elect to allocate between 0% and 100% of the Fund's assets to the Risk Assist® strategy, depending on Horizon's determination of current market risk.

Under the Risk Assist® strategy, Horizon continually monitors market conditions with a specific focus on indicators of abnormal or severe risk, such as rising market volatility and declining global equity values. Based on its proprietary process, Horizon may then initiate a portfolio risk reduction when certain thresholds are met.

Horizon typically implements this risk reduction by reallocating some portion (up to 100%) of the Fund's portfolio to U.S. Treasury Securities or other Cash Equivalents (each as defined below). U.S. Treasury Securities may include, without limitation, Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS); exchange-traded options on such securities; and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by them. Cash Equivalents may include money market instruments such as obligations of U.S. and foreign banks, corporate obligations, U.S. government and municipal securities, asset-backed securities, and repurchase agreements, each paying a fixed, variable, or floating interest rate. The Fund may also invest in money market funds or ETFs that primarily hold Cash Equivalents. There is no limitation on the maturity or duration of the U.S. Treasury Securities in which the Fund may invest.

The Risk Assist® Strategy is designed to mitigate significant declines in the Fund's equity portfolio, aiming to preserve capital during market downturns while remaining positioned to participate in equity market recoveries.

Options: The Fund may, at times, seek to generate income through the use of an options strategy involving primarily the sale and purchase of put and call options on broad-based securities indices or ETFs that track broad-based securities indices. The Fund expects to engage in "put spread" transactions, which consist of a sold put option on a portion of the Fund's portfolio, and purchased put option of the same maturity with a lower strike price. The Fund seeks to generate income from the sold put options while the purchased put options with a lower strike are used to hedge against a decline of the option's reference asset. The use of this strategy is expected to increase the Fund's volatility. Options purchased by the Fund will be generally exchange-traded (including Flexible Exchange Options ("FLEX Options")). FLEX Options are customizable exchange-traded option contracts guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"). Terms that can be customized for FLEX Options include exercise price, exercise styles, and expiration dates.

During periods where equity markets are relatively stable or rising in value such that the option premiums received by the Fund exceed the change in value of the sold put option, the strategy may outperform an otherwise similar strategy that does not sell put options. Alternatively, during periods of falling markets where gains in the sold put options exceed the premiums received, the strategy would be expected to underperform an otherwise similar strategy with no sold put options. In those cases, however, losses will be hedged at values of the reference asset below the strike price of the long put option.

In addition to the sale and purchase of put options discussed above, the Fund may also buy or write put and call options on individual securities (including ETFs) or securities indices for investment purposes, to hedge other investments, or to generate additional option premiums for the Fund. The Fund's options investments may involve "covered" positions where the Fund may write a call option on an underlying position to generate income. The Fund may involve a "collateralized" strategy more generally, where the Fund may write put options on a security whose value is collateralized by cash ("cash-secured puts") or otherwise collateralized by the Fund's securities. The Fund may also write options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., "naked" options), which have the potential for unlimited loss.

In addition to the put spreads discussed above, the Fund's option strategies may also involve other options combinations, such as spreads, straddles and collars. In "spread" transactions, the Fund buys and writes a put or buys and writes a call on the same underlying instrument with the options having different strike prices, expiration dates, or both. When the Fund engages in spread transactions, it seeks to profit from differences in the option premiums paid and received and in the market prices of the related options positions when they are closed out or sold. In "straddles," the Fund purchases a put option and a call option or writes a put option and a call option on the same instrument with the same expiration date and the same strike price. A "collar" position combines a put option purchased by the Fund (the right of the Fund to sell a specific security within a specified period) with a call option that is written by the Fund (the right of the counterparty to buy the same security) in a single instrument, and the Fund's right to sell the security is typically set at a price that is below the counterparty's right to buy the security. Thus, the combined position "collars" the performance of the underlying security, providing protection from depreciation below the price specified in the put option, and allowing for participation in any appreciation up to the price specified by the call option. In each case, the premium received for writing an option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding option; however, downside protection may be limited as compared to just owning a single option. There is no limit on the number or size of the options transactions in which the Fund may engage.

The Fund's use of options may be opportunistic and vary based on Horizon's market outlook, risk assessment, and portfolio management objectives. The Fund may also use options for hedging purposes, to manage portfolio risk, or to enhance return potential in a cost-effective manner.

The Fund's investment strategies, including its use of options, are subject to change based on Horizon's ongoing assessment of market conditions and the investment opportunities available.

Principal Risks of the International Managed Risk Fund

Many factors affect the International Managed Risk Fund's performance. The International Managed Risk Fund is not federally insured or guaranteed by any government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Fund and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Management Risk. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the allocation of the Fund's assets. Horizon may allocate the Fund's investments so as to under-emphasize or over-emphasize investments at the wrong times or under the wrong market conditions, in which case the Fund's value may be adversely affected.

Risk Assist® Strategy Risk. The ability of the International Managed Risk Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to Horizon's ability to effectively allocate Fund assets to, and otherwise implement, the Risk Assist® Strategy. Implementing the Fund's Risk Assist® Strategy may result in periods when the Fund is invested primarily or entirely in Cash Equivalents (as opposed to equity securities). There can be no guarantee that the Risk Assist® Strategy, including the ratchet function, will be successful in preventing losses in the Fund's portfolio, particularly during periods of rapid or severe market declines. Because the Risk Assist® Strategy may be implemented in stages, the Fund may retain equity market exposure even during times when risk-reduction actions are being undertaken, which could result in losses not being avoided. To the extent that the Risk Assist® Strategy is implemented, the Fund may not participate fully in market gains or benefit from capital appreciation or income from equity securities. The implementation of the Risk Assist® Strategy may also result in higher portfolio turnover and increased transaction costs compared to funds that do not employ such strategies. If the Risk Assist® Strategy is not implemented in a timely or effective manner, the Fund may underperform. In addition, the portfolio managers' analysis of economic trends or other factors may be incorrect and may not produce the intended results.

Market Risk. Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of a security may decline due to general economic and market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, trade disputes, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, geopolitical factors or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity, and, in extreme cases, may lead to trading restrictions and halts. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities typically have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Fund may decline due to factors affecting equity markets generally, particular industries, or specific companies.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that focus on small or mid-cap companies.

Smaller and Medium Issuer Risk. Small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In addition, small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Foreign Securities Risks. Investments in foreign securities may subject the Fund to risks that are not typically present when investing in US companies. These risks include increased volatility or losses due to differences in accounting standards, financial disclosures, and regulatory oversight, as well as less developed legal systems that may restrict the Fund's ability to enforce rights or recover losses. Foreign securities markets may be smaller, less liquid, and more volatile, which can make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell investments at advantageous prices or times. The Fund's investments and returns may also be negatively affected by political, economic, or social developments in foreign countries, such as changes in government, diplomatic conflicts, nationalization of industries, expropriation of assets, and the introduction of capital or currency controls or restrictions on foreign ownership. Exposure to foreign securities may also result in the Fund incurring foreign withholding taxes and being impacted by fluctuations in currency exchange rates, both of which can reduce yields and affect the value of investments. The Fund may encounter additional risks such as settlement delays, operational challenges associated with cross-border transactions, and limited regulatory supervision, especially in emerging or less developed markets.

ADR Risk. ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investments in foreign securities, including currency exchange rate fluctuations, political and economic instability, foreign regulatory and accounting standards, and less publicly available information about foreign issuers. ADRs may also be subject to liquidity risks, as trading volumes for ADRs can be lower than those for U.S. securities, which may result in higher volatility or difficulty in buying or selling the securities at an optimal price.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging market countries may expose the Fund to significantly increased risks compared to developed markets, including less developed legal, regulatory, and financial systems, heightened potential for political and economic instability, nationalization or expropriation of assets, inflation, and capital or currency controls. These markets may also experience greater volatility and reduced liquidity, weaker investor protections, unreliable custodial and settlement practices, and more pronounced currency fluctuations, all of which can adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Fixed Income Risk. The value of investments in fixed income securities and securities in which the underlying investments are fixed income securities are expected to fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the fixed income securities owned by the Fund or its underlying investments. Issuers of floating rate debt are exposed to higher interest payments in a rising rate environment. Issuers may default on interest and principal payments. Generally, securities with lower debt ratings ("junk bonds") have greater credit risk.

Money Market Fund Risk. An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank or any government agency. It is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments held by the money market fund.

Options Risk. Investments in options involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities, including leverage risk, tracking risk, and, in the case of over-the-counter options, counterparty default risk. Option positions may expire worthless, exposing the Fund to potentially significant losses. If the Fund writes options, it may receive a premium that is small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments. When the Fund utilizes options combinations, such as spreads, straddles, collars, or other strategies, the premium received for writing the call option may offset, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding put option; however, these strategies may limit upside gains while not fully protecting against downside risks, and the cost of implementing them may reduce the Fund's overall returns. To the extent a Fund writes options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., "naked" options), it is subject to the risk that a liquid market for the underlying security may not exist at the time an option is exercised or when the Fund otherwise seeks to close out an option position. Naked call options, in particular, have speculative characteristics and the potential for unlimited loss.

FLEX Options. FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. Although unlikely, it is possible the OCC is unable to meet its settlement obligations, which could result in substantial loss for the Fund. FLEX Options may be less liquid than more traditional exchange-traded option contracts, meaning that the Fund may have more difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. Upon expiration, the FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary due to factors other than the value of underlying asset, such as interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, a change in the actual and perceived volatility of the stock market and underlying asset, and the remaining time to expiration.

Investments in Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds, business development companies, and ETFs. These investments expose the Fund to the risks of the underlying funds, including the risk that those funds may not achieve their investment objectives or may underperform. The Fund will also bear its proportionate share of fees and expenses of the underlying funds, which may increase overall costs. Regulatory limits may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in other funds.

Sector and Focus Risk. To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the Fund's performance.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may concentrate its investments in specific countries or geographic regions. As a result, the Fund is subject to greater risks from economic, political, regulatory, or market events in those areas. Investments in foreign markets involve additional risks, such as less liquid trading, different financial reporting standards, and increased potential for government intervention. Negative developments in a particular country or region may therefore have a greater adverse impact on the Fund than on more geographically diversified funds.

Frequent Trading and Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its investment objectives, which could result in higher transaction costs and taxable gains, negatively impacting performance. As an ETF, the Fund may also experience active trading of its shares in the market, which could lead to more frequent creation or redemption activities. In certain circumstances, this activity could increase the number of portfolio transactions, resulting in high portfolio turnover. High levels of portfolio turnover may increase brokerage and other transaction costs and could lead to increased taxable capital gains. These factors, in combination with the Fund's pursuit of its investment objectives, could have a negative impact on the Fund's overall performance.

Quantitative Model Risk. The Fund's strategy relies heavily on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to construct the Fund's portfolio. The impact of these metrics on a stock's performance can be difficult to predict, and stocks that previously possessed certain desirable quantitative characteristics may not continue to demonstrate those same characteristics in the future. In addition, relying on quantitative models entails the risk that the models themselves may be limited or incorrect, that the data on which the models rely may be incorrect or incomplete, and that Horizon may not be successful in selecting companies for investment or determining the weighting of particular stocks in the Fund's portfolio. Any of these factors could cause the Fund to underperform funds with similar strategies that do not select stocks based on quantitative analysis.

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Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread”. The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the exchange and there may be times when the market price of Fund shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Fund shares or during periods of market volatility. If an investor buys Fund shares when the shares’ market price is at a premium, the investor may pay more than the shares’ underlying value. If an investor sells Fund shares when the shares’ market price is at a discount, the investor may receive less than the shares’ underlying value. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Fund shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop or be maintained for Fund shares or that Fund shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Fund shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund shares and could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares. These conditions could cause the Fund’s shares to trade at a material discount to NAV and the bid-ask spread to widen.

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Sub-Adviser: Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. Scott Ladner, Chief Investment Officer of Horizon, Mike Dickson, Ph.D., Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies of Horizon, Zachary F. Hill, CFA, Head of Portfolio Management of Horizon, and Clark Allen, Head of ETFs of Horizon, share responsibility for the day-to-day management of the International Managed Risk Fund as Co-Portfolio Managers and have each been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the International Managed Risk Fund since inception.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price and, because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in blocks of shares called Creation Units, principally in-kind, and only Authorized Participants (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. When buying or selling the Fund's shares on the Exchange, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.horizonmutualfunds.com.

Tax Information

The International Managed Risk Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account ("IRA"). Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the International Managed Risk Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the International Managed Risk Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the International Managed Risk Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Investment Objective: Each of the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund, International Equity Fund and International Managed Risk Fund may change its investment objective without shareholder approval upon not less than 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information Regarding the Allocation of Fund Assets Among Market Segments: Horizon believes changing market conditions can provide opportunities value creation. Horizon's portfolio construction methodology is based on modern optimization and risk mitigation tools and is focused on balancing the tradeoff between expected risk and return. Risk is controlled through position, portfolio and market level metrics. Each Fund's portfolio is periodically tested through both historical as well as simulated market environments to evaluate factors relevant to that Fund, such as potential periods of volatility and downside risk.

Additional Information Regarding the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund and International Equity Fund Options Strategies. Both the Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund and International Equity Fund may also buy or write put and call options on individual securities (including ETFs) or securities indices for investment purposes, to hedge other investments, or to generate additional option premiums for the Fund. The Fund's options investments may involve "covered" positions where the Fund may write a call option on an underlying position to generate income. The Fund may involve a "collateralized" strategy more generally, where the Fund may write put options on a security whose value is collateralized by cash ("cash-secured puts") or otherwise collateralized by the Fund's securities. The Fund may also write options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., "naked" options), which have the potential for unlimited loss.

The Fund's option strategies may also involve other options combinations, such as spreads, straddles and collars. In "spread" transactions, the Fund buys and writes a put or buys and writes a call on the same underlying instrument with the options having different strike prices, expiration dates, or both. When the Fund engages in spread transactions, it seeks to profit from differences in the option premiums paid and received and in the market prices of the related options positions when they are closed out or sold. In "straddles," the Fund purchases a put option and a call option or writes a put option and a call option on the same instrument with the same expiration date and the same strike price. A "collar" position combines a put option purchased by the Fund (the right of the Fund to sell a specific security within a specified period) with a call option that is written by the Fund (the right of the counterparty to buy the same security) in a single instrument, and the Fund's right to sell the security is typically set at a price that is below the counterparty's right to buy the security. Thus, the combined position "collars" the performance of the underlying security, providing protection from depreciation below the price specified in the put option, and allowing for participation in any appreciation up to the price specified by the call option. In each case, the premium received for writing an option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding option; however, downside protection may be limited as compared to just owning a single option. There is no limit on the number or size of the options transactions in which the Fund may engage.

Temporary Defensive Strategies: To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, each Fund may take a defensive position and invest up to 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities or money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments may include, without limitation: shares of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. While a Fund is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for cash positions, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund pays its pro-rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational fees. Each Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

An investment in a Fund is subject to one or more of the principal risks identified in the following table and in the description of each Fund's principal risks, above. The principal risks identified below are discussed in more detail in the disclosure that immediately follows the table.

Risk Factor	Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund	International Equity Fund	International Managed Risk Fund
Management Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Market Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Fixed Income Risk			[✓]
Equity Market Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
ADR Risk		[✓]	[✓]
Foreign Securities Risk		[✓]	[✓]
Emerging Markets Risk		[✓]	[✓]
Large Capitalization Company Risk		[✓]	[✓]
Smaller and Medium Isser Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
REIT Risk	[✓]		
Quantitative Model Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Domestic Strategy Risk	[✓]		
Options Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Sector and Focus Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Geographic Focus Risk		[✓]	[✓]
ETF Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Frequent Trading and Portfolio Turnover Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Operational and Technology Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
New Fund Risk	[✓]	[✓]	[✓]
Money Market Fund Risks			[✓]
U.S. Government Securities Risk			[✓]
Investments in Other Investment Companies Risk		[✓]	[✓]
Risk Assist® Strategy Risk.		[✓]	

Management Risk. The ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective depends on the decisions made by its investment adviser, Horizon Investments, LLC (“Horizon”). Horizon’s strategies, techniques, and decisions regarding the allocation of the Fund’s assets among various securities, asset classes, sectors, and investment techniques may not produce the desired results. These decisions could result in the Fund underperforming its benchmark index, peer funds with similar objectives, or the broader market.

Horizon’s investment process may rely on proprietary models, analytics, or assumptions that fail to account for changing market conditions, emerging risks, or unforeseen events. Inaccurate or incomplete research, along with unpredictable market developments, could lead to suboptimal investment outcomes. Additionally, Horizon’s active management approach may involve frequent portfolio adjustments, potentially increasing transaction costs, taxable events, and overall volatility, all of which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance. The success of the Fund also depends on the performance and availability of key personnel at Horizon who are responsible for implementing the Fund’s strategy. The loss, unavailability, or underperformance of one or more key individuals could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Operational constraints, resource limitations, or organizational issues at Horizon may also impair the Fund’s ability to respond effectively to market changes or significant shareholder redemptions.

There is no guarantee that Horizon’s investment approach, including its use of quantitative models, qualitative judgment, or other methodologies, will be successful under all market conditions. Even if Horizon identifies and invests in securities it believes will perform well, macroeconomic factors, company-specific events, or other unforeseen circumstances could prevent those investments from achieving their expected returns, which may result in a decline in the Fund’s net asset value.

Market Risk. Investments in securities and other investments in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of a security may decline due to general economic, political and market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or changes in interest or currency rates. Also, certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, such as changes in governments’ economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. For example, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that emerged in 2020 resulted in closing borders, closings of non-essential businesses, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, trading halts, government economic stimulus measures, rapid increases in unemployment, as well as general concern and uncertainty, thus causing significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets. During those periods, a Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. The value of securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of a Fund’s securities (which may be material on a daily, weekly, monthly or other basis) will cause the NAV of that Fund to fluctuate. In addition, market events and disruptions such as long-term pandemics may result in the Funds and their service providers experiencing operational difficulties in managing overloads to information technology and communications, coordinating a remote workforce and implementing business continuity plans, among others.

Domestic Strategy Risk. The Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund’s investment strategy focuses primarily on securities issued by U.S. companies, which exposes the Fund to risks specific to the U.S. economy and financial markets. As a result, the Fund’s performance is closely tied to the overall health of the U.S. economy and may be disproportionately affected by adverse developments in the United States compared to funds with broader geographic diversification.

Adverse economic conditions in the U.S., such as recessions, inflation, rising interest rates, or a slowdown in economic growth, could negatively impact the value of the Fund’s investments. Changes in U.S. government policies, including tax laws, trade policies, or monetary policy decisions by the Federal Reserve, could also create uncertainty or volatility in U.S. financial markets, further affecting the Fund’s performance. For example, a sudden increase in interest rates may cause borrowing costs to rise, leading to reduced corporate profitability and declining stock prices.

The Fund may also be impacted by sector-specific risks within the U.S. economy. Certain industries, such as technology, healthcare, or financial services, may be more sensitive to regulatory changes, litigation risks, or shifts in consumer demand, which could lead to increased volatility or underperformance in those sectors. If the Fund has significant exposure to these industries, its performance may be more volatile or negatively affected during periods of sector-specific downturns.

The Fund's focus on U.S. issuers limits its ability to allocate assets to international markets, which may offer more attractive growth opportunities or diversification benefits during periods of U.S. economic weakness. This geographic concentration increases the Fund's vulnerability to domestic economic and market conditions and reduces its exposure to potential gains in foreign markets. Additionally, the Fund may miss opportunities to benefit from favorable developments in global markets, such as economic growth in emerging markets or technological advancements abroad.

While Horizon seeks to manage these risks through active management and diversification within the U.S. market, the Fund's focus on domestic issuers inherently increases its susceptibility to risks associated with the U.S. economy and financial markets. Adverse domestic developments could lead to declines in the Fund's net asset value and may result in losses for investors.

Fixed Income Risk. Investments in fixed income securities are subject to a variety of risks that may adversely affect the Fund's performance. These risks include, but are not limited to, interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk, extension risk, liquidity risk, and risks specific to high-yield bonds (commonly referred to as "junk bonds").

Interest Rate Risk: The value of fixed income securities typically declines when interest rates rise, with longer-duration securities being more sensitive to interest rate changes. For example, a sudden or significant increase in interest rates may cause the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities to drop sharply, resulting in losses for the Fund. Conversely, declining interest rates may lead to lower yields on new fixed income investments, reducing income generation for the Fund.

Credit Risk: Fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer may fail to make timely payments of interest or principal, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Credit risk is particularly acute for securities issued by entities with lower credit ratings, as these issuers are more likely to default during periods of economic stress or financial instability.

Prepayment Risk: Certain fixed income securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, may be subject to prepayment risk, which occurs when borrowers repay their loans earlier than expected. Prepayments typically increase during periods of declining interest rates, forcing the Fund to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, which may reduce the Fund's income.

Extension Risk: When interest rates rise, borrowers may defer repayments, extending the maturity of fixed income securities. This extension increases the sensitivity of the securities to interest rate changes, potentially resulting in greater price declines and reduced liquidity.

Liquidity Risk: Fixed income securities, especially those issued by smaller entities or in less developed markets, may become illiquid during periods of market stress. Reduced liquidity may make it difficult for the Fund to sell these securities at an optimal price or within a desired timeframe, which could negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Market Risk and Broader Economic Impact: Fixed income securities may be adversely affected by general market conditions, such as inflation, tightening credit markets, or a slowing economy. Market events, such as changes in monetary policy, geopolitical instability, or financial crises, could exacerbate these risks, resulting in further declines in the value of fixed income investments.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. A Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates.

Equity Market Risk. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. Equity securities may also lose value because of factors affecting an entire industry or sector, such as increases in production costs, or factors directly related to a specific company, such as decisions made by its management.

Common Stocks. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including, competition; expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. If an investor held common stock of an issuer, the investor would generally be exposed to greater risk than if the investor held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because holders of common stock generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of the holders of other securities, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers.

Convertible Preferred Stocks. Preferred stock (see below) may also be convertible. Convertible preferred stock may be converted at a stated price within a specified period of time into a certain quantity of common stock of the same or a different issuer. Convertible preferred stock is senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure, but is usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. However, convertible preferred stock provides a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derived from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar non-convertible security) and gives the investor the opportunity, through the conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security's underlying common stock. The market value of convertible preferred stock performs like that of a regular debt security, that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of convertible preferred stock typically falls.

Preferred Stocks. A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the receipt of dividends and in any residual assets after payment to creditors should the issuer be dissolved. Although the dividend on a preferred stock may be set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer. Because preferred stocks represent an equity ownership interest in an issuer, their value will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt instruments to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's financial condition or prospects or to fluctuations in the equity markets.

Rights. Rights are usually granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued to the public. The right entitles its holder to buy common stock at a specified price. Rights have similar features to warrants, except that the life of a right is typically much shorter, usually a few weeks. The purchase of rights involves the risk that an investor could lose the purchase value of a right if the right is not exercised prior to its expiration. Also, the purchase of rights involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

Warrants. A warrant gives the holder a right to purchase at any time during a specified period a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price. Unlike convertible debt securities or preferred stock, warrants do not pay a fixed coupon or dividend. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of a Fund's entire investment therein).

Growth Stocks. The prices of growth stocks may be based largely on expectations of future earnings, and their prices can decline rapidly and significantly in reaction to negative news or changes in investors' perceptions. Growth stocks may underperform value stocks and stocks in other broad style categories (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors. Growth stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns.

Large Capitalization Companies. Large capitalization companies as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that focus on small or mid-cap companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Smaller and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In particular, small and medium-capitalization companies may have more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices, significantly lower trading volumes, and cyclical or static growth prospects. Small-capitalization and medium-capitalization companies often have limited product lines, markets, and financial resources and may be dependent upon a relatively small management group. These securities may trade over-the-counter or on an exchange and may or may not pay dividends. In addition, small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

REIT Risk. Investments in REITs involve risks similar to those associated with direct investments in real estate. Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations. When economic growth is slow, demand for property decreases and prices tend to decline. Property values tend to decrease because of overbuilding, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, environmental regulations or hazards, uninsured casualty or condemnation losses, or a general decline in neighborhood values. A REIT's performance depends on the types and locations of the properties the REIT owns, how well the REIT manages those properties, competition faced by the REIT's properties, market conditions and other factors. A decline in rental income may result from extended vacancies, increased competition from other properties, tenants' failure to pay rent or poor management. A REIT's performance also depends on the company's ability to finance property purchases and renovations and manage its cash flows. Because REITs typically are invested in a limited number of projects or in a particular market segment, they are more susceptible to adverse developments affecting a single project or market segment than more broadly diversified investments. Changes in regulations may have adverse effects on the value or performance of REITs or their properties.

Quantitative Model Risk. Each Fund's strategy relies heavily on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to guide investment decisions. These models may be based on assumptions or historical data that fail to account for future market conditions, leading to poor investment decisions. Additionally, the data used in these models may be inaccurate, incomplete, or outdated, further reducing their effectiveness. Even if the models are accurate, they may fail to adapt quickly enough to changing market conditions. Horizon may also supplement quantitative analysis with qualitative judgment, which introduces the risk of human error or subjective decision-making. As a result, the Fund may underperform other funds that do not rely on quantitative models.

Options Risk. Investments in options involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities, including leverage risk, tracking risk and, in the case of over the counter options, counterparty default risk. Option positions may expire worthless exposing the Fund to potentially significant losses. If a Fund writes options, it may receive a premium that is small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments. When the Fund utilizes options spreads, collars or other combinations, the premium received for writing the call option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding put option; however, the Fund's participation in gains above the price of the call option are forfeited in return for receiving the call option premium. To the extent a Fund writes options on individual securities that it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., "naked" options), it is subject to the risk that a liquid market for the underlying security may not exist at the time an option is exercised or when the Fund otherwise seeks to close out an option position. Naked call options, in particular, have speculative characteristics and the potential for unlimited loss. Option prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. The use of options may also increase portfolio volatility, particularly during periods of market stress or rapid changes in financial markets, and implementation costs may reduce overall returns.

Trading options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including:

Liquidity Risk. It is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing a Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy the Fund's obligations.

Options Collars. A "collar" position combines a put option purchased by an investor (the right of the investor to sell a specific security within a specified period) with a call option that is written by the investor (the right of the counterparty to buy the same security) in a single instrument. An investor's right to sell the security is typically set at a price that is below the counterparty's right to buy the security. Thus, the combined position "collars" the performance of the underlying security, providing protection from depreciation below the price specified in the put option, and allowing for limited participation in appreciation (up to the price specified by the call option). The premium received for writing an option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding option, however, participation in gains above the price of the call option are forfeited in return for receiving the call option premium.

When an investor writes a call or put option on an underlying securities it does not own (is not short), the option is sometimes referred to as a "naked option". When writing "naked" call options, an investor must deposit and maintain sufficient margin with the broker-dealer through which it wrote the "naked" call option as collateral to ensure that it meets its obligations as the writer of the option. Registered funds are further subject to segregation requirements (described in the SAI) when the fund writes "naked" call options. Such segregation will ensure that a fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction, but will not limit the fund's exposure to loss. During periods of declining securities prices or when prices are stable, writing "naked" call options can be a profitable strategy to increase income with minimal capital risk. However, when the price of the security underlying a written option increases, the investor is exposed to an increased risk of loss, because if the price of the security underlying the option exceeds the option's exercise price, the investor will lose the difference. "Naked" written call options are riskier than covered call options because there is no underlying security held by the investor that can act as a partial hedge. "Naked" written call options have speculative characteristics, and the potential for loss is theoretically unlimited. When a "naked" written call option is exercised, the investor must purchase the underlying security to meet its delivery obligation or make a payment equal to the value of its obligation in order to close out the option. There is also a risk, especially with less liquid preferred and debt securities or small capitalization securities, that the securities may not be available for purchase.

Speculation Risk. Because option premiums paid or received by an investor are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

FLEX Options. FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. Although guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, FLEX Options are still subject to counterparty risk with the OCC and may be less liquid than more traditional exchange-traded option contracts. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. FLEX Options are subject to the risk that they may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets, termination of FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium or acceptance of a discounted price and may take longer to complete and/or the liquidation of a large number of options may significantly impact the price of the options and may adversely impact the value of your investment. Additionally, in connection with the creation and redemption of Fund shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of Fund Shares, the Fund's NAV and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could be negatively impacted.

Options Combination Risk. The Funds may employ options combinations, such as spreads, straddles, and collars, which may limit upside gains while providing only partial downside protection. The cost of implementing these strategies could reduce the Fund's overall returns. Additionally, the complexity of these strategies may make them more challenging to manage and require frequent adjustments in response to market conditions.

Foreign Securities Risk. The International Equity Fund and the International Managed Risk Fund each invest in the securities of foreign issuers. Investments in securities of non-US issuers involve risks not typically associated with investments in US companies and may result in greater volatility or losses for the Fund. Foreign companies are often subject to less rigorous accounting, disclosure, regulatory, and reporting standards than US companies, which can affect the quality and availability of information about such issuers. Legal systems in certain foreign countries may be less developed than in the United States and may limit the Fund's ability to enforce contractual rights or obtain timely and fair redress. In some countries, the ability to bring shareholder claims may be limited or non-existent. The securities markets of foreign countries may be smaller, less liquid, and more volatile than those in the United States, which can affect the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of securities at desirable prices or times.

Political, economic, or social developments in foreign countries, including governmental instability, diplomatic disputes, nationalization of industries, expropriation of assets, or imposition of capital or exchange controls, may adversely affect the Fund's investments. Governmental actions such as restrictions on foreign ownership or investment, trade barriers, sanctions, or unexpected taxation may also affect the value of foreign securities. The Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on income received from foreign securities, and such taxes may reduce the Fund's yield or return.

Currency exchange rates and fluctuations can materially affect the value of foreign securities. Even when securities are denominated in US dollars or traded on US exchanges, such as ADRs, underlying foreign currency exposure may persist through earnings translation or repatriation risk. Foreign securities may be subject to settlement delays or operational risks associated with cross border transactions, including risks related to custody arrangements, local practices, and varying settlement cycles. The Fund may also be exposed to risks arising from limited regulatory oversight, particularly in emerging or less developed markets.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks associated with the Fund's investments in foreign securities may be significantly heightened in emerging market countries, which tend to have less developed legal, regulatory, financial, and political infrastructures. Investments in emerging market issuers are subject to a greater likelihood of nationalization or expropriation of assets, currency devaluation, capital controls, inflationary pressures, and adverse political events, all of which may reduce the value or liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Companies in emerging markets may be newer, less seasoned, or subject to less comprehensive regulatory and disclosure standards, making them more susceptible to fraud, mismanagement, or financial instability. Securities markets in emerging countries may have limited trading volumes, reduced liquidity, and greater volatility, and may lack the transparency, efficiency, and investor protections found in more established markets. These conditions can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell securities or to determine a reliable market value for its holdings.

Emerging market currencies are often more volatile than those of developed countries, and may be subject to abrupt devaluation, dual exchange rate regimes, or outright inconvertibility. In times of market stress or geopolitical tension, correlations among emerging market assets may increase, reducing the diversification benefits such investments are intended to provide. In addition, legal rights and remedies for investors in emerging markets may be limited, and shareholder protections may be minimal or inconsistently enforced.

Operational and settlement risks may be elevated in these markets, and custodial arrangements may be less reliable than those available in developed markets. Changes in tax policies or enforcement, repatriation restrictions, or inconsistent application of laws may further complicate investment in emerging markets.

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Funds may invest in ADRs, which are receipts issued by US banks or trust companies that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. Although ADRs are listed and traded in the United States, they are subject to many of the same risks associated with direct investments in foreign securities. These include risks related to currency fluctuations, political and economic conditions in the issuer's home country, differing accounting and disclosure standards, and less developed regulatory frameworks.

ADRs depend on the continued cooperation of the foreign issuer and the US depository institution. The depository may exercise discretion in matters such as voting the underlying shares or handling corporate actions, and such discretion may not align with the interests of ADR holders. Investors in ADRs may not have the same voting rights as shareholders of the underlying foreign securities. The depository may also charge fees or apply currency conversion spreads that reduce the value of distributions to ADR holders.

There is also a risk that the foreign issuer may terminate its ADR program or that the depository may discontinue it, which could impair the liquidity and tradability of the ADR. In some cases, ADRs may be thinly traded or subject to limited float, which can affect pricing and market access. Additionally, delays in processing or converting dividends or corporate actions may occur due to the involvement of multiple parties including custodians, local sub custodians, and foreign regulators.

The Funds may also face challenges in accessing timely and accurate information about the underlying foreign company or in enforcing legal rights through the ADR structure. ADRs do not eliminate the risks of investing in foreign securities and may introduce additional risks related to custody, intermediation, and information asymmetry.

Sector and Focus Risk. To the extent that a Fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes, or sectors of the economy, the Fund may be subject to a greater degree of risk than a fund that is more broadly diversified. Any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes, or sectors may have a significant impact on the Fund's performance. Concentration in a limited number of sectors or industries increases the risk that events negatively affecting those sectors or industries will have a material adverse effect on the Fund's overall portfolio.

Geographic Focus Risk. The International Equity Fund and the International Managed Risk Fund may also focus their investments in specific countries or geographic regions. As a result, each of these Funds are exposed to risks associated with geographic concentration. Any market price movements, regulatory or policy changes (including changes in tax laws or foreign investment restrictions), geopolitical events, currency fluctuations, political instability, or economic conditions affecting companies in those countries or regions may have a significant impact on the Fund's performance. In particular, investments in foreign markets may involve risks related to differing accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, less liquid trading markets, and greater potential for expropriation, currency controls, or other government intervention. Adverse developments in a particular country or region in which a Fund is concentrated could materially and adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolios and returns, and such effects may be more pronounced than for funds that pursue a more diversified investment strategy.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and invests in other ETFs. As result of this structure, the Fund is exposed directly or indirectly to the following risks:

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform such functions, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, the bid-ask spread could widen, and shares could face trading halts and/or delisting.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Fund shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Fund shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Fund shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. If an investor buys Fund shares when the shares' market price is at a premium, the investor may pay more than the shares' underlying value. If an investor sells Fund shares when the shares' market price is at a discount, the investor may receive less than the shares' underlying value. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Fund shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the market during a single day reaches certain thresholds. Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Fund shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Fund shares. There can be no assurance that Fund shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Fund shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund shares and could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares. These conditions could cause the Fund’s shares to trade at a material discount to NAV and the bid-ask spread to widen.

Frequent Trading and Portfolio Turnover Risk. A Fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its investment objectives, which could result in higher transaction costs and taxable gains, negatively impacting performance. As an ETF, the Fund may also experience active trading of its shares in the market, which could lead to more frequent creation or redemption activities. In certain circumstances, this activity could increase the number of portfolio transactions, resulting in high portfolio turnover. High levels of portfolio turnover may increase brokerage and other transaction costs and could lead to increased taxable capital gains. These factors, in combination with the Fund’s pursuit of its investment objectives, could have a negative impact on the Fund’s overall performance.

Money Market Fund Risk. An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank or any government agency. It is possible for a Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments held by the money market fund. If the liquidity of a money market fund’s portfolio deteriorates below certain levels, the money market fund may suspend redemptions and thereby prevent a Fund from selling its investment in the money market fund or impose a fee of up to 2% on amounts the Fund redeems from the money market fund. These measures may result in an investment loss or prohibit a Fund from redeeming shares when the Adviser would otherwise redeem shares.

Investments in Other Investment Companies Risk. A Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), mutual funds, closed-end funds, and business development companies (“BDCs”). These investments subject the Fund to the risks of the underlying funds, including the risk that an underlying fund may not achieve its investment objective, may underperform its benchmark or the market, or may experience investment losses. The Fund’s performance will be influenced by the allocation of assets among these underlying funds and by the strategies and risks of the underlying funds, in direct proportion to the Fund’s exposure.

Underlying funds may use investment techniques such as statistical sampling and may not perfectly replicate the performance of their target index or investment strategy, leading to tracking error. Factors such as fees, transaction costs, liquidity constraints, market conditions, fund flows, and valuation times can also cause deviations from expected performance. There is a risk that an underlying fund may terminate unexpectedly, lack liquidity, or experience significant market discounts or premiums, which could adversely affect the Fund.

Investments in BDCs and closed-end funds can involve additional risks due to less liquidity, limited public information, more concentrated portfolios, and the use of leverage, all of which can increase volatility and the potential for losses. The Fund will bear its proportionate share of fees and expenses of the underlying funds, resulting in layered costs for shareholders. In addition, regulatory limitations under the Investment Company Act of 1940 may restrict the Fund’s ability to invest in other investment companies as desired, which could affect investment flexibility and performance.

Operational and Technology Risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Funds' service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Funds, or other market participants may adversely affect the Funds and their shareholders, including by causing losses for the Funds or impairing fund operations.

Cyber-attacks may include unauthorized attempts by third parties to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to the systems of the Funds' service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Funds or other market participants or data within them. In addition, power or communications outages, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems, whether the result of acts of god, terrorist acts, war, cyber-attack, pandemic or otherwise, may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the Funds' operations.

Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures may adversely affect the Funds and their shareholders or cause reputational damage and subject the Funds to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. For example, the Funds' or its service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted, and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks or operational failures may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the Funds' net asset value, and impede trading). In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures involving a Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for issuers of securities held by the Funds, which could have material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investments to lose value. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in the Funds being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or unable to accurately price its investments.

While the Funds and their service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes that seek to address the possibility of and fallout from cyberattacks, disruptions or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as Fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Funds, or other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future and there is no assurance that such plans and processes will address the possibility of and fallout from cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures. In addition, the Funds cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by their service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the Funds, or other market participants.

For example, the Funds rely on various sources to calculate their NAV. Therefore, the Funds are subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on third party service providers and data sources. NAV calculation may be impacted by operational risks arising from factors such as failures in systems and technology. Such failures may result in delays in the calculation of the Funds' NAV and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Funds may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Risk Assist® Strategy Risk. The success of the International Managed Risk Fund's investment program is largely dependent on the effectiveness of Horizon's proprietary Risk Assist® Strategy, which is designed to reduce exposure to equity market volatility through a systematic process that reallocates Fund assets among equity securities and cash equivalents based on quantitative signals. The ability of the International Managed Risk Fund to achieve its investment objective will be materially influenced by Horizon's skill in interpreting market conditions and implementing the Risk Assist® Strategy in a timely, disciplined, and accurate manner. There can be no assurance that the strategy will be implemented as intended, or that it will be successful in limiting downside risk or mitigating losses during adverse market conditions.

The Risk Assist® Strategy may result in the Fund holding a significant portion (or all) of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or similar defensive instruments for extended periods. As a result, the Fund may forego positive returns during rising equity markets and may lag the performance of other funds that maintain consistent exposure to equities. Furthermore, the strategy may be implemented in stages and may not immediately eliminate equity market exposure when risk-reduction signals are triggered. During such times, the Fund may remain exposed to equity market losses notwithstanding the activation of the Risk Assist® Strategy.

The implementation of the Risk Assist® Strategy can contribute to higher portfolio turnover and increased trading costs, which may adversely affect Fund performance. In addition, Horizon's methodology relies on the accuracy and timeliness of market data, quantitative indicators, and analytical models, all of which are subject to limitations, errors, and potential misinterpretation. If Horizon's assumptions about market trends or risk conditions prove incorrect, or if the underlying models fail to capture critical shifts in market behavior, the Fund may experience significant losses and may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund's performance may also suffer if Horizon delays or misapplies changes in asset allocation or otherwise fails to execute the strategy effectively.

New Fund Risk. The Funds are recently formed and have limited operating histories. Investors in each Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies, may be unable to implement certain of its investment strategies or may fail to attract sufficient assets, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated and terminated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Non-Principal Risks

In addition to the principal risks outlined above, an investment in a Fund is also subject to the following additional risk:

Commodity Risk. Exposure to commodities through investments in underlying assets that directly or indirectly track commodity prices may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities such as stocks or bonds. Commodities are influenced by a wide range of factors, including supply and demand dynamics, geopolitical events, and changes in overall market movements. For example, droughts, floods, extreme weather conditions, livestock disease, and other environmental factors may significantly impact the supply of agricultural commodities, leading to sharp price fluctuations. Similarly, tariffs, embargoes, and other trade restrictions may create uncertainty and volatility in commodity markets, particularly for energy and industrial metals.

Commodities are also sensitive to changes in interest rates, inflation, and currency exchange rates, which can amplify volatility. For instance, rising interest rates may increase the cost of storage and financing for commodity producers, leading to reduced supply and higher prices. Conversely, falling commodity prices may result in losses for the Fund, particularly during periods of declining global economic activity or oversupply.

International economic, political, and regulatory developments may also disproportionately impact commodity markets. For example, geopolitical tensions in oil-producing regions may lead to supply disruptions and sharp price increases for energy commodities, while regulatory changes may impose additional costs or restrictions on commodity producers and consumers. Because commodity prices can be influenced by unpredictable external factors, the Fund's exposure to commodities may result in significant gains or losses over short periods, increasing the Fund's overall risk profile.

Loans of Portfolio Securities. Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, banks and other institutional investors. By lending its portfolio securities, the Fund attempts to increase its net investment income through the receipt of interest on the cash collateral with respect to the loan or fees received from the borrower in connection with the loan. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that might occur during the term of the loan would be for the account of the Fund. Each Fund employs an agent to implement the securities lending program and the agent receives a fee from the Fund for its services. A Fund will not lend more than 33⅓% of the value of its total assets.

A Fund may lend its portfolio securities so long as the terms, structure and the aggregate amount of such loans are not inconsistent with the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations or interpretations of the SEC thereunder. While voting rights pass with the loaned securities, each Fund will retain the right to call any security in anticipation of a vote that Horizon deems material to the security on loan.

Loans of securities involve a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or may fail to maintain the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss of money by the Fund. There may be risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. These delays and costs could be greater for foreign securities. However, loans will be made only to borrowers deemed by the Fund's adviser to be creditworthy and when, in the judgment of Horizon, the income that can be earned from such securities loans justifies the attendant risk. Each Fund bears the risk that the reinvestment of collateral will result in a principal loss. Finally, there is the risk that the price of the securities will increase while they are on loan and the collateral will not be adequate to cover their value.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Fund's website, www.horizonmutualfunds.com. A summarized description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Horizon Investments, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company, serves as investment adviser to each of the Funds. Horizon has been an investment adviser since 1995, and serves individuals, mutual funds, ETFs, employee benefit plans, trusts and corporations. Horizon maintains its principal offices at 6210 Ardrey Kell Road, Suite 300, Charlotte, North Carolina 28277. Under the terms of its Investment Advisory Agreement with each Fund, Horizon is responsible for formulating each Fund's investment program and making day-to-day investment decisions. Horizon provides office space, services and equipment and assistance in supervising matters relating to the Funds' operations. As of December 31, 2024, Horizon managed approximately \$5.36 billion in client assets.

Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreements, Horizon receives monthly fees from each Fund calculated in accordance with the following:

Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund	At an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets.
International Equity Fund	At an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets.
International Managed Risk Fund	At an annual rate of 0.82% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreements will be included in the Funds' first annual or semi-annual report on Form N-CSR.

Multi-Manager Structure. Horizon, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, has ultimate responsibility to recommend the hiring, termination and replacement of sub-advisers, if any, on behalf of each Fund (each, a "Sub-Advised Fund"), and to supervise, monitor and evaluate the performance of each sub-adviser thereof. The Trust, on behalf of each Sub-Advised Fund, and Horizon have obtained an order from the SEC (the "Order") that permits Horizon to appoint or replace certain sub-advisers to manage all or a portion of each Sub-Advised Fund's assets and enter into, amend or terminate a sub-advisory agreement with certain sub-advisers, in each case subject to the approval of the Board, but without obtaining shareholder approval ("multi-manager structure"). Each of the Funds is currently operating in a multi-manager structure. Board approval of any change of a Sub-Advised Fund's sub-adviser will include a determination by the Board that the change is in the best interests of the Sub-Advised Fund and its shareholders and, based on the information provided to the Board, does not involve a conflict of interest from which Horizon, a sub-adviser, any officer or trustee of the Sub-Advised Fund, or any officer or board member of Horizon derives an inappropriate advantage. Pursuant to the Order, Horizon, with the approval of the Board, has the discretion to terminate any sub-adviser and allocate and reallocate the Sub-Advised Fund's assets among any other sub-advisers. Because Horizon compensates each sub-adviser out of its management fee, Horizon is able to reduce a Sub-Advised Fund's sub-advisory fees and retain a larger portion of the management fee, or increase the Sub-Advised Fund's sub-advisory fees and retain a smaller portion of the management fee. Pursuant to the Order, Horizon is not required to publicly disclose its contractual fee arrangements with any sub-adviser. Each Sub-Advised Fund and Horizon is subject to the conditions imposed by the Order, including the condition that within 90 days of hiring a new sub-adviser pursuant to the multi-manager structure, the Sub-Advised Fund will provide shareholders with an information statement containing information about the new sub-adviser. The initial shareholder of each Sub-Advised Fund approved the multi-manager structure described herein.

Sub-Adviser

Exchanged Traded Concepts, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") is an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement will be available in the Funds' first annual or semi-annual report on Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

Scott Ladner – Chief Investment Officer

Mr. Ladner serves as Chief Investment Officer and is the Chair of the Investment Committee for Horizon. In these capacities, he oversees all aspects of the Investment Management division for the firm. He also provides the Investment Management division with Macro analysis and interpretation of global derivatives, credit, foreign exchange, equity, and funding markets. His previous roles at Horizon included Head of Risk and Director of Quantitative & Alternative Strategies. Prior to joining Horizon, Mr. Ladner was a founder of Charlotte Global Advisors and Principal Guard, LLC. Mr. Ladner helped to launch an equity index volatility and dispersion trading unit at PEAK6 Investments in Chicago, a proprietary listed option and volatility trading firm. Previously at First Union/Wachovia, Mr. Ladner founded and ran the equity swap and forwards portfolio while also managing equity option and volatility portfolios. He also co-founded and managed the Risk Arbitrage and Special Situations portfolio. Mr. Ladner then managed the swaption and cap/floor portion of the bank's interest rate derivatives portfolio. Mr. Ladner received his BA in Economics and Russian Language & Literature from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Mike Dickson, Ph.D. – Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies

Dr. Dickson serves as the Head of Research and Quantitative Strategies. He leads Horizon's systematic strategy and process design for all investment strategies managed by the firm. He also oversees the team's research efforts focused on quantitative methods to support Horizon's investment process, risk management, and new product development. Additionally, Dr. Dickson serves as a Portfolio Manager for the firm's mutual fund trust, sub-advisory relationships and model portfolios. He joined Horizon in 2015 and previous roles include Head of Portfolio Management and Director of Structured Financial Solutions. Dr. Dickson specializes in the areas of systematic index design, portfolio construction, and risk mitigation. Both during and after his Ph.D. studies, he taught undergraduate and graduate school coursework in finance and portfolio management at University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Prior to earning his Ph.D., he worked in financial analysis support roles at Premier, Inc. and Global Compliance. Dr. Dickson received his BS in Chemistry from Winthrop University and an MS in Economics and Ph.D. in Finance from UNC Charlotte.

Zachary F. Hill, CFA – Head of Portfolio Management

Mr. Hill serves as the Head of Portfolio Management at Horizon Investments. He oversees the implementation and communication for all investment strategies managed by Horizon across the firm's mutual funds and model portfolios. Prior to this role, Mr. Hill served as the Global Macro Strategist where he focused on providing investment insights on asset allocation decisions from a global macro and derivatives perspective. Prior to joining Horizon, Mr. Hill held senior roles with Cold Spring Asset Management in New York and in the Foreign Exchange division of Wachovia/Wells Fargo. Mr. Hill received a BA in Economics and a BA in Physics from the University of Virginia. He is also a CFA® Charterholder.

Clark Allen, CFA – Head of ETFs

Mr. Allen serves as the Head of ETFs for Horizon. In this role Mr. Allen works on research and product development focusing on the development and implementation of systematic strategies across the investment strategies managed by the firm. Mr. Allen also works on research focused on quantitative methods to support Horizon's investment process, risk management, and new product development. Additionally, Mr. Allen leads ESG efforts at Horizon Investments. Prior to joining Horizon Investments, Mr. Allen managed the investments at a multi-billion-dollar single-family office. Mr. Allen has also worked on the portfolio management team at a large insurance company as well as at a consulting firm doing merger and valuation work. Mr. Allen holds a Masters of Accountancy and BS in Accounting from Georgia Southern University. He is also a CFA® Charterholder, CPA and a CAIA® Charterholder.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Funds.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange. When you buy or sell the Fund's shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. The shares will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of the shares. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

NAV per share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by its total number of shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including management and distribution fees, if any, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

You 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. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

When determining NAV, the value of the Fund's portfolio investments is based on readily available market quotations (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of the value supplied by an exchange or other market), which generally means a reliable valuation obtained from an exchange or other market, or fair value as determined by under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board. If a market quotation is not readily available or does not otherwise, in the opinion of Horizon, reliably reflect the value of an investment, the investment will be valued by another method that Horizon believes reflects fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and related Adviser procedures. Fair value pricing represents 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. Accordingly, the Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio investment's fair values rather than their market prices. The types of securities for which fair value pricing is required include, but are not limited to: (a) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source); (b) securities for which, in the judgment of Horizon, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument; (c) securities determined to be illiquid; and (d) securities with respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to a Fund's calculation of its NAV.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that a fair value determination for an investment will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the investment.

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to a few institutional investors (Authorized Participants), and that most trading in the Fund occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to helping the market price remain at or close to NAV.

Other Considerations

Distribution of Fund Shares

Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned broker-dealer subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, is located at 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, and is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are currently no plans to impose these fees for the current fiscal year. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Any forgone 12b-1 fees during the initial twelve months will not be recoverable during any subsequent period. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries. Horizon, and/or its related entities, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may pay intermediaries, including affiliates of Horizon, for the sale of Fund shares and related services, including participation in activities that are designed to make intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing and related sales support, educational training or support, or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Payments may also be made to intermediaries for making shares of the Fund available to its customers generally and in investment programs. Horizon may also reimburse expenses or make payments from its own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities Horizon believes may facilitate investment in the Fund.

The possibility of receiving, or the receipt of, the payments described above may provide intermediaries or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Fund, and other funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over other investments that do not make such payments. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Fund and other ETFs.

Exchanges

The primary listing exchange for the Funds is NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"). Shares of the Trust are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by an Exchange. The Exchanges makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of a Fund. The Exchanges are not responsible for, nor have they participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the shares of any Fund to be issued, or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares of the Funds are redeemable.

An Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the shares of a Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the shares of such Fund. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall an Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

Horizon and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of shares of a Fund or any members of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in a Fund particularly.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund will be available on the Fund's website at www.horizonmutualfunds.com.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that such Fund's Prospectus is available on the SEC's electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange. Certain affiliates of the Fund may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this prospectus.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Fund Distributions

Each Fund expects to pay out dividends from its net investment income and its net capital gains, if any, to investors at least annually.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service available to their customers who own shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of a Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Tax Information

The following is only a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that are U.S. taxpayers (other than U.S. investors who hold their shares in an IRA or other tax-qualified plan). The summary is based on the existing provisions of the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations (the “Regulations”), published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all subject to change at any time, perhaps with retroactive effect. Additional tax information is included in the SAI. The summary is not a comprehensive explanation of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion below and in the SAI is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning. Prospective shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares, including the possible application of non-U.S., state and local tax laws.

The Funds

Each Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Taxes on Distributions.

Each Fund anticipates making annual distributions of its net investment income and net capital gains. Dividends of net investment income and distributions from the Fund’s net short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income or, in some cases, as qualified dividend income. Distributions from a Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of its net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at rates of up to 20%, regardless of how long the shareholders held their respective shares in the Fund. You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your dividends and capital gain distributions in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares.

Distributions that a Fund reports as “qualified dividend income” may be eligible to be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates up to 20% if requirements, including holding period requirements, are satisfied. In general, a Fund may report its dividends as qualified dividend income to the extent derived from dividends paid to the Fund by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradeable on an established U.S. securities market. A portion of the dividends received from a Fund (but none of its capital gains) may qualify for the dividends received deduction for corporations. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by the REIT.

These distributions are typically declared and paid in December and are taxable as if paid on December 31st of the year declared. A Fund may make an additional distribution if necessary to avoid U.S. federal income taxes, excise taxes or as otherwise approved by the Board of Trustees. Each Fund will send detailed tax information to its shareholders about the amount and type of its distributions by January 31st for the prior calendar year. The Fund will also be required to report to the IRS distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations.

Taxes on Sales. Each sale of shares of a Fund may be a taxable event. Assuming you hold your shares as a capital asset, a sale may result in a capital gain or loss to you. Any capital gain or loss generally will be treated as short-term if you held the shares 12 months or less, except that any capital loss on a sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of capital gain distributions paid with respect to such shares. Any capital gain or loss generally will be treated as long-term if you held the shares for longer than 12 months. If you redeem your Fund shares, it is considered a taxable event for you. Depending on the purchase price and the redemption price of the shares you redeem, you may have a gain or a loss on the transaction. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transaction. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed if you purchase other substantially identical shares within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited depending on your circumstances.

“Buying a Dividend”. Any dividend or capital gain distribution paid by a Fund has the effect of reducing the NAV per share on the ex-dividend date by the amount of the dividend or capital gain distribution. You should note that a dividend or capital gain distribution paid on shares purchased shortly before that dividend or capital gain distribution was declared will be subject to income taxes even though the dividend or capital gain distribution represents, in substance, a partial return of capital to you. This is known as “buying a dividend” and generally should be avoided by taxable investors. We recommend you consult with your independent tax advisor to determine the tax consequences of “buying a dividend”.

Tax Withholding. A Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the rate of 24% from all taxable distributions and from proceeds from certain sales and exchanges payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Any such withheld amounts may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Medicare Tax. Certain U.S. shareholders with income exceeding specified thresholds, including individuals, estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income." Net investment income generally includes dividends and capital gain distributions paid by a Fund and net gains from the redemption of a Fund's shares. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in a Fund.

Cost Basis. A shareholder's basis in a Fund's shares ("Covered Shares") will be determined in accordance with each Fund's default method, which is average basis, unless the shareholder affirmatively elects in writing, which may be electronic, to use a different acceptable basis determination method, such as a specific identification method. Each Fund, or its administrative agent, must report to the IRS and furnish to its shareholders the basis information for Covered Shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted basis determination method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the basis reporting law applies to them. Fund shareholders also should carefully review any cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their U.S. federal income tax returns.

Creation Units. An Authorized Participant having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes that exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an Authorized Person who does not mark-to-market its holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities or non-U.S. currency for Creation Units should consult their own tax advisor with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction and whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Gain or loss recognized by an Authorized Person upon an issuance of Creation Units in exchange for securities, or upon redemption of Creation Units, may be capital or ordinary gain or loss depending on the circumstances. Any capital gain or loss realized upon issuance of Creation Units in exchange for securities will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less, assuming such Creation Units are held as a capital asset. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of a Creation Unit will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Fund shares comprising the Creation Unit have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses are treated as short-term capital gains or losses.

A Fund may include cash when paying the redemption price for Creation Units in addition to, or in the place of, the delivery of a basket of securities. A Fund may be required to portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Taxation of Fund Investments. Certain of a Fund's investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code (including provisions relating to hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, foreign currency contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and notional principal contracts) that, among other things, may affect the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (e.g., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require a Fund to mark to market certain types of positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without the Fund receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts sufficient to enable the Fund to satisfy the RIC distribution requirements for avoiding income and excise taxes. Each Fund intends to monitor its transactions, intends to make appropriate tax elections, and intends to make appropriate entries in its books and records to mitigate the effect of these rules and preserve the Fund's qualification for treatment as a RIC. To the extent a Fund invests in an underlying fund that is taxable as a RIC, the rules applicable to the tax treatment of complex securities will also apply to the underlying funds that also invest in such complex securities and investments.

Additional Tax Information Concerning REITs. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to the Fund's shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or possibly as qualified dividend income to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, you will be sent a corrected, final IRS Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected IRS Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

"Qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and that the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but it is not required to do so.

Additional Tax Information Concerning Foreign Investments by the International Equity Fund and the International Managed Risk Fund.

Dividends or other income (including, in some cases, capital gains) received by the Fund from investments in foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets at the close of a taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to treat those foreign income taxes paid by the Fund that can be treated as income taxes under U.S. federal income tax principles as paid by its shareholders subject to certain exceptions. If the Fund were to make an election, an amount equal to the foreign income taxes paid by the Fund would be included in the income of its shareholders and the shareholders would be entitled to credit their eligible portions of this amount against their U.S. income tax liability or to deduct those portions from their U.S. taxable income. Holding period requirements restrict the ability of the Fund to make, and the shareholders to enjoy the benefits of such an election. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Certain limitations may be imposed that limit to the extent to which the credit (but not the deduction) for foreign taxes may be claimed.

Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues income or receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such income or pays such liabilities are generally treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. In general, gains (and losses) realized on debt instruments will be treated as section 988 gain (or loss) to the extent attributable to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the instruments are denominated. Similarly, gains or losses on foreign currency, foreign currency forward contracts, certain foreign currency options or futures contracts and the disposition of debt securities denominated in foreign currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the acquisition and disposition dates, are also treated as ordinary income or loss unless the Fund elects otherwise.

If the Fund purchases shares in certain foreign investment entities, called “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”), it may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on the Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. Generally, a non-U.S. corporation is treated as a PFIC if either 75% or more of its gross income is passive income or 50% or more of its assets (based on a quarterly average) produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income.

If the Fund were to invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under the Code, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, the Fund might be required to include in income each year a portion of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the qualified electing fund, even if not distributed to the Fund, and such amounts would be subject to the 90% and excise tax distribution requirements described above. In order to make this election, the Fund would be required to obtain certain annual information from the PFICs in which it invests, which may be difficult or impossible to obtain.

Alternatively, the Fund may make a mark-to-market election that will result in the Fund being treated as if it had sold and repurchased all of its PFIC stock at the end of each year. In such case, the Fund would report any such gains as ordinary income and would deduct any such losses as ordinary losses to the extent of previously recognized gains. The election must be made separately for each PFIC owned by the Fund and, once made, would be effective for all subsequent taxable years of the Fund, unless revoked with the consent of the IRS. By making the election, the Fund could potentially ameliorate the potentially adverse tax consequences with respect to its ownership of shares in a PFIC, but in any particular year may be required to recognize income in excess of the distributions it receives from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock. The Fund may have to distribute this “phantom” income and gain to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax.

Possible Legislative or Other Developments. All statements contained in this Prospectus and in the SAI concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund are based upon existing law and the current interpretations of those laws. The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review, including with respect to the impact of the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Loper Enterprises v. Raimondo*, which could significantly impact the U.S. Treasury Department’s and IRS’ authority to interpret the Code and issue Treasury regulations (“Regulations”). Therefore, no assurance can be given that the currently anticipated U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in the Fund will not be modified by legislative, judicial or administrative changes, possibly with retroactive effect, to your detriment.

Please review the SAI for additional tax information.

HOUSEHOLDING

To reduce expenses, the Trust mails only one copy of the prospectus and other similar documents to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Funds at 1-855-754-7932 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Eastern time on days the Funds are open for business or contact your financial institution. The Trust will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Funds’ investment adviser, principal underwriter, custodian and transfer agent, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Fund shares. Neither this prospectus nor the Statement of Additional Information is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust, the Trustees or any Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

No financial highlights are presented for the Funds because they had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS		WHAT DOES HORIZON FUNDS DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?	
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.		
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social Security number and account information ● Account balance and transaction history ● Wire Transfer Instructions 		
How?	All financial companies need to share your personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information the reasons Horizon Funds chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.		
Reasons we can share your personal information		Does Horizon Funds share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – Such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations or report to credit bureaus		Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you		No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies		No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences or creditworthiness		No	We don't share
For non-affiliates to market to you		No	We don't share
Questions?	Call 1-855-754-7932		

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Horizon Funds
What we do	
How does Horizon Funds protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does Horizon Funds collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Open an account ● Provide account information ● Give us your contact information ● Make deposits or withdrawals from your account ● Make a wire transfer ● Tell us where to send the money ● Tell us who receives the money ● Show your government-issued ID ● Show your driver's license
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness ● Affiliates from using your information to market to you ● Sharing for non-affiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our affiliates include companies such as Horizon Investments, LLC.
Non-affiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Non-affiliates we share with can include financial companies such as custodians, transfer agents, registered representatives, financial advisers, and nonfinancial companies such as fulfillment, proxy voting and class action service providers.
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Horizon Funds does not jointly market.

Investment Adviser

Horizon Investments, LLC
6210 Ardrey Kell Road, Suite 300
Charlotte, North Carolina 28277

Sub-Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
342 North Water Street, Suite 830
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Legal Counsel

Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP
1001 West 4th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A.
Custody Operations
1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC
3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, ME 04101

WHERE TO GO FOR MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

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

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The Statement of Additional Information contains additional and more detailed information about the Funds.

The SAI is incorporated by reference into (and is thus a part of) this Prospectus.

The SAI and the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports and other information, such as Fund financial statements, are available, without charge, upon request. In addition to requesting these documents from your financial representative, there are three additional ways to get a copy of these documents:

1. Request a copy by calling the Fund at 1-855-754-7932 or submitting a written request to the address listed below and a copy will be sent to you without charge.

Horizon Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

The Prospectus, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report, and holdings information are available at **www.horizonmutualfunds.com**.

2. Go to the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov) and download a free text-only version. Copies of the SAI, Annual Report, Annual Report, and Semi-annual may be obtained after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

If you are a current Fund shareholder and would like information about your account, account transactions, or account statements, please call us at 1-855-754-7932.

If you purchased your shares through a financial institution, you may contact that institution for more information.

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

The Funds' Investment Company Act File Number is 811-23063.