

Horizon Core Equity ETF

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Before you invest, you may want to review the Prospectus for the Core Equity ETF (as defined below), which contains more information about the Core Equity Fund and its risks. The current statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated March 29, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Core Equity Fund’s Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Core Equity Fund online at www.horizonmutualfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-754-7932 or by sending an e-mail request to funds@horizoninvestments.com.

Investment Objective

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

Fees and Expenses of the Core Equity Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the 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	0.70%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70%

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Core Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the 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 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	5 Years	10 Years
\$72	\$224	\$390	\$871

Portfolio Turnover

The 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 Core Equity Fund’s performance. From the period June 25, 2025, the date the Fund commenced operations, to November 30, 2025, the Core Equity Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of the portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Core Equity Fund

The Core Equity Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities and other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest 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, 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. Horizon selects portfolio investments without restriction as to the issuer's market capitalization.

Under normal circumstances, the Core Equity Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. For purposes of this policy, equity securities means common and preferred stock, convertible debt securities, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), derivative instruments that provide exposure to or are otherwise related to equity securities as well as other investment companies that invest primarily in these instruments.

Options: The Core Equity Fund may seek to generate income through an options strategy involving primarily put spreads on broad-based securities indices, such as the S&P 500, or ETFs that track broad-based indices. Put spread transactions consist of selling a put option on a portion of the Fund's portfolio and purchasing a put option of the same maturity with a lower strike price. This strategy is designed to generate income from the premiums received on the sold put options while the purchased put options provide a hedge against declines in the value of the 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 contracts guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC"), with customizable terms such as exercise price, exercise style, and expiration date.

During periods of stable or rising equity markets, the premiums received from sold put options may exceed the losses, causing the strategy to outperform similar strategies without sold put options. Conversely, during periods of falling markets, losses from the sold put options may exceed the premiums received, causing the strategy to underperform. However, losses will be hedged at values below the strike price of the purchased put options.

The Fund may use options opportunistically, with their use varying based on Horizon's market outlook, risk assessment, and portfolio management objectives. Options may also be used for hedging purposes, managing portfolio risk, or enhancing return potential in a cost-effective manner. The Fund's investment strategies, including the use of options, are subject to change based on Horizon's ongoing assessment of market conditions and investment opportunities.

The Fund may also buy or write put and call options on individual securities, including ETFs, or indices for investment purposes, hedging, or generating additional income. These strategies may involve covered call writing, where the Fund writes call options on underlying positions to generate income, or cash-secured puts, where written put options are collateralized by cash or other securities. The Fund may also write options on securities it does not hold in its portfolio (i.e., "naked" options), which carry the potential for unlimited loss.

The Fund's option strategies may also involve combinations, such as spreads, straddles, and collars. In a spread transaction, the Fund buys and writes options on the same underlying instrument with different strike prices, expiration dates, or both, seeking to profit from differences in premiums or market prices. In a straddle, the Fund simultaneously buys or writes put and call options on the same instrument with identical strike prices and expiration dates. A collar involves combining a purchased put option with a written call option on the same security to limit downside risk while capping upside potential. Premiums received from writing options offset, in part, the cost of purchasing options; however, downside protection may be limited compared to owning a single option outright. There is no limit on the number or size of options transactions in which the Fund may engage.

Principal Risks of the Core Equity Fund

Many factors affect the Core Equity Fund's performance. The 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.

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.

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.

REIT Risk. 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. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund. Publicly traded REIT share are also subject to "Equity Securities Risk".

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.

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.

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.

Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments in this sector. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller and emerging companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

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 Cboe BZX Exchange, 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 limited 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 Core Equity Fund as Co-Portfolio Managers and have each been a Co-Portfolio Manager of the 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 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 Core Equity Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the 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 Core Equity Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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