Patient Capital Management

1Q 2024

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Portfolio Manager

Patient Opportunity Trust

A Differentiated View on Diversification

"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is most adaptable to change."
- Misquote by Charles Darwin

Patient Opportunity Trust (Class I) advanced 12.14% net of fees in the first quarter, beating the S&P 500's 10.56% gain. Large cap growth and quality led the market. The smaller-cap Russell 2000 advanced only half as much, 5.17%. The fund performed well despite our broad all-cap exposure. In 2023, the fund performance topped all others in Morningstar's mid-cap blend fund group and our 1-year performance kept us in the top decile[1].

Since I took over sole management of the Fund at the end of 2022, it's gained 56.54% net of fees vs. 39.62% for the S&P 500 and 22.98% for the Russell 2000. Our 43.37% annualized net returns clearly can't continue. A lucky accident of the calendar resulted in a start date that closely coincided with the market bottom.

Average Annual Total Returns and Expenses (%) as of 3/31/24

	Without Sales Charges						With Maximum Sales Charges						
	QTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception*	QTD	1Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10Yr	Inception*	Inception Date
Class A (LGOAX)	12.06	41.62	-6.10	9.52	8.07	14.73	5.62	33.46	-7.94	8.24	7.43	14.28	2/3/09
Class C (LMOPX)	11.85	40.42	-6.84	8.69	7.25	6.40	10.85	39.42	-6.84	8.69	7.25	6.40	12/30/99
Class FI (LMOFX)	12.08	41.55	-6.17	9.45	8.01	6.48	12.08	41.55	-6.17	9.45	8.01	6.48	2/13/04
Class I (LMNOX)	12.14	41.99	-5.87	9.80	8.35	7.45	12.14	41.99	-5.87	9.80	8.35	7.45	6/26/00
Class IS (MVISX)	12.18	42.03	-5.81	9.89	–	5.26	12.18	42.03	-5.81	9.89	–	5.26	8/22/18
Class R (LMORX)	11.95	41.16	-6.36	9.23	7.74	5.36	11.95	41.16	-6.36	9.23	7.74	5.36	12/28/06
S&P 500	10.56	29.88	11.49	15.05	12.96	7.41	10.56	29.88	11.49	15.05	12.96	7.41	
Russell 2000	5.18	19.71	-0.10	8.10	7.58	7.20	5.18	19.71	-0.10	8.10	7.58	7.20	

*S&P 500 since inception return represented from 12/30/99, the Fund's oldest share class.
Gross (Net) Expenses (%): Class A 1.53 (1.52); Class C 2.26 (2.26); Class FI 1.60 (1.60); Class I 1.27 (1.25); Class IS 1.30 (1.29); Class R 1.76 (1.76).

***Performance shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.** Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Patient Capital Management has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses through April 30, 2025, so that such annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.88%, subject to recapture as described below. With respect to Class I only, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses such that the previously described annual operating expenses, plus intermediary servicing fees and other class-specific expenses, will not exceed 0.93%. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Class A shares have a maximum front-end sales charge of 5.75%. Class C shares have a one-year contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) of 1.0%. If sales charges were included, performance shown would be lower. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value and the deduction of all Fund expenses. Total return figures are based on the NAV per share applied to shareholder subscriptions and redemptions, which may differ from the NAV per share disclosed in Fund shareholder reports. Performance would have been lower if fees had not been waived in various periods. YTD is calculated from January 1 of the reporting year. All classes of shares may not be available to all investors or through all distribution channels. For the most recent month-end information, please call 800-655-0324 or visit patientcapitalmanagement.com/opportunity-trust.*

[1] Over the 1-year period, the Fund (Class I) was ranked top 1% among 423 Morningstar Mid-Blend Funds based on risk-adjusted returns as of 3/31/24.

We aim to deliver double-digit returns over the long term, which we believe should outperform the market from here. We've delivered better in an internal strategy I've managed since the end of 2014. While higher current valuations are likely to lead to lower future market returns, we think a recovery in the traditional "classic value" segment (approximately 58.3% of the current net portfolio) should help us. We still see some pockets of the market that remain deeply undervalued and unloved. We think our flexible, opportunistic style will be an advantage.

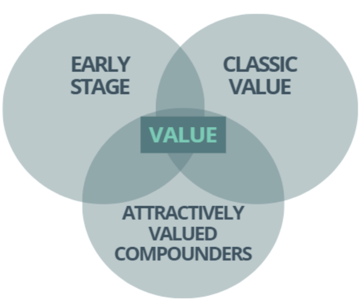
Classic value, defined as low accounting multiples, possesses a superb long term track record. According to Fama and French data, stocks possessing the lowest quintile of P/Es produced average annual returns of 15.1% since 1951, besting the S&P 500's 11.0% returns and crushing the highest P/E's 9.4% returns.

After suffering one of its worst periods ever from 2007 through the middle of 2020, classic value seems to have been mostly abandoned or ignored. Many may not have even noticed its recent comeback. Since the end of 2020, the lowest P/E quintile stocks averaged 12.0% per year vs. the S&P 500's 10.0% and the highest P/E stocks' 5.0%.

Low multiple stocks' recent outperformance might surprise you given talk of the dominance of the Magnificent 7. These darlings have continued to lead, up 16.5% on average over the period but the gains didn't come at the expense of classic value's recovery.

The improved performance coincided with the popping of the *Innovative Disruption Bubble*, best represented by Ark Innovation ETF (ARKK). In the 3 years leading up to 2020, ARKK delivered +52% average annual returns! In typical fashion, money chased performance and was sucked away from other areas. In the 3 years following 2020, ARKK returns were -25% per year. Investors, markets, and companies have rationally resumed prioritization of cash and profits. We expect this to continue.

One of the benefits of our approach to value investing is versatility. We believe it can succeed in a variety of investing environments. We define value traditionally, as the present value of future free cash flows. We analyze the fundamentals of businesses to determine intrinsic values. Unlike most others, we also attempt to quantify long-term market expectations.



Top Ten by Issuer as of 3/31/24

Name	% of Portfolio
Amazon.com, Inc.	6.1
Citigroup Inc.	5.9
Expedia Group, Inc.	5.1
OneMain Holdings, Inc.	5.0
Alphabet Inc.	4.8
Delta Air Lines, Inc.	4.8
Energy Transfer LP	4.7
General Motors Co.	4.4
Meta Platforms, Inc.	4.2
IAC Inc.	3.9
Total	**48.9%**

What is the market telling us a company can grow and earn? We then seek clear disconnects between market expectations and fundamental business values. In a competitive market, these opportunities are difficult to find.

Most often, we find unreasonably low expectations in areas of panic and controversy, as stock prices move far more than business values. We also find them in new areas not yet as well understood by Mr. Market. We seek to diversify types of undervalued opportunities between attractively valued compounders, classic value, and earlier stage companies. Gains stem from patiently compounding and opportunistic flexibility.

Compounders tend to be market leaders whose advantages are well understood by the market. We seek to invest in attractively valued ones. Those aren't easy to find! More than ever before, people recognize the power of investing in a "wonderful business at a fair value", as Charlie Munger said. Demand and, thus, prices are high. We find these opportunities during growth scares (like recently at Illumina), or because the market may not reflect the long duration growth potential (like Amazon) creating a time arbitrage opportunity.

The low multiples of classic value stocks signal low market expectations. Many times, the discounts are well deserved. Low valuations stem from perceived problems, like a deteriorating business, a turnaround, cyclicality, broad market malaise or something else. We want to be selective and invest in ones we believe the market misunderstands.

Many of our lower multiple names tend to be cyclical businesses. Secular deterioration creates value trap risk. We mostly steer clear. While we love low market expectations, we want strong business fundamentals. We don't see cyclicality as a significant long-term problem. The market's short term,

[2] National Association of Active Investment Managers

myopic focus on volatility can create amazing opportunities in cyclical companies. We especially like to monetize volatility in this group.

JP Morgan is our best example. We've owned it for over a decade. I wrote about it in the fall of 2011 after it got walloped in the Eurozone selloff. People feared the worst for all banks after the financial crisis (classic recency bias). JP Morgan made money even during the financial crisis, though. We saw it as a high-quality company mischaracterized by the market as overly "risky." Since September 2011, JP Morgan has compounded at 19.7% per year vs. the S&P 500's 15.3%. We see parallels today in a name like Delta Airlines which we view as a high quality company that is misunderstood by the market.

Finally, we've always invested in companies earlier in their life cycle. The market misunderstands these companies more often due to their short history. Amazon was misunderstood when we first invested. People compared it to retail companies when the business model more closely resembled Dell Computer's distribution business. Its business evolved significantly and unpredictably over the years, most notably with the growth of Amazon Web Services (AWS). We've benefited from being open-minded and patient. Coinbase is a current example. Most of its historical earnings have been generated by the exchange business, which is how people characterize it. We see it as a platform for crypto. It's still early days so expect the crypto market and company will continue to evolve.

This portion of the portfolio has return dynamics more like venture portfolios. Most venture companies fail, but a few big winners drive returns. Public companies are more mature so the dynamics shouldn't be as extreme, but we expect to be wrong more often with these investments. Farfetch, which I've written extensively about, is a prime example. We size positions accordingly, with smaller initial position sizes.

Our flexible mandate provides broad hunting grounds that have served us well over our long history, and we expect it to continue to do so in the future.

As for our view on the markets, we will be brief. The secular bull market that began in March 2009 continues. While a cyclical bear market disrupted the advance in 2022, the cyclical bull that started in October 2022 shows no signs of deterioration.

It is widely rumored that Einstein decreed long-term wealth compounding as the Eighth Wonder of the World. Reaping its benefits requires patience.

While we believe the path of least resistance for the market is higher, we did pay down a significant portion of our margin debt after quarter end. We want to be able to add aggressively in market declines. We think using our margin in this opportunistic manner should enhance returns. It should also lower volatility. Fortunately, these sales created a net loss.

Since the financial crisis, the cost of debt was low, as were valuations. Sentiment was subdued and we were in a secular bull market. Those are the perfect conditions to be levered long. We are still in a bull market, but valuations, cost of debt and sentiment are higher. In this environment, we think being more opportunistic makes sense.

As always, we appreciate the support of our clients and will work our hardest to deliver excellent returns.

Samantha McLemore, CFA

April 10, 2024

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PATIENT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Patient Capital Management LLC is an SEC registered investment advisor founded in 2020 by Samantha McLemore, majority owner and Chief Investment Officer. Formerly operating with Miller Value Partners, Patient Capital acquired the Opportunity Equity business in a transaction completing Bill Miller's succession plan. As of 3/31/24, Patient Capital operates independently managing $1.9B in assets featuring opportunistic, long-term, value-oriented equity strategies. The Firm is supported by a team of 9 professionals. Bill Miller remains a minority owner and adviser.

Data Sources: Bloomberg, Patient Capital Management, and Kenneth R. French Data Library at the Dartmouth Tuck School of Business

The low multiple portfolios are constructed at the end of June. E/P is earnings before extraordinary items at the last fiscal year end of the prior calendar year divided by Market Cap at the end of December of the prior year. Annual returns are from January to December. Cheap: highest quintile of E/P; Expensive: lowest quintile of E/P. Data as of 12/31/23.

The **S&P 500 Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 widely held common stocks. The **Russell® 2000 Index** is a small-cap stock market index that makes up the smallest 2,000 stocks in the Russell 3000 Index. Investors cannot invest directly in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges. **Magnificent 7** is a group of stocks made up of mega-cap stocks Apple (AAPL), Alphabet (GOOGL), Microsoft (MSFT), Amazon.com (AMZN), Meta Platforms (META), Tesla (TSLA) and Nvidia (NVDA). **Price to earnings ratio**, or P/E, is a way to value a company by comparing the price of a stock to its earnings. **A multiple** is simply a ratio that is calculated by dividing the market or estimated value of an asset by a specific item on the financial statements. **Earnings Yield** is the inverse of the P/E ratio. Earnings yield is one indication of value; a low ratio may indicate an overvalued stock, or a high value may indicate an undervalued stock. **Earnings per share (EPS)** is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock and serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. **Alpha,** often considered the active return on an investment, gauges the performance of an investment against a market index or benchmark that is considered to represent the market's movement as a whole. The excess return of an investment relative to the return of a benchmark index is the investment's alpha. **Free cash flow** is earnings before depreciation, amortization, and non-cash charges minus maintenance capital expenditures.

Click here for a prospectus.

Morningstar Percentile Rankings represent a fund's total return percentile rank relative to its Morningstar category. The highest percentile rank is 1 and the lowest is 100. It is based on Morningstar total return, which includes both income and capital gains or losses and is not adjusted for sales charges or redemption fees.Morningstar ranked LMNOX in the top 1%, 76% and 66% out of 423, 360, and 252 Mid-Cap Blend funds for the one-, five- and ten-year periods ending 3/31/24, respectively. ©2024 Morningstar, Inc. All Rights Reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Equity securities are subject to price fluctuation and possible loss of principal. Small- and mid-cap stocks involve greater risks and volatility than large-cap stocks. Real estate investment trusts (REITs) are closely linked to the performance of the real estate markets. REITs are subject to illiquidity, credit and interest rate risks, and risks associated with small and mid-cap investments. The Fund may focus its investments in certain regions or industries, increasing its vulnerability to market volatility. International investments are subject to special risks, including currency fluctuations and social, economic and political uncertainties, which could increase volatility. Derivatives, such as options and futures, can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and have a potentially large impact on Fund performance. The manager's investment style may become out of favor and/or the manager's selection process may prove incorrect, which may have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. Short selling is a speculative strategy. Unlike the possible loss on a security that is purchased, there is no limit on the amount of loss on an appreciating security that is sold short.

Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change at any time and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

Diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss in a down market.

The views expressed are those of the portfolio managers as of the date indicated, are subject to change, and may differ from the views of other portfolio managers or the firm as a whole. These opinions are not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results, or investment advice. All data referenced are from sources deemed to be reliable but cannot be guaranteed. Discussions of individual securities are intended to inform shareholders as to the basis (in whole or in part) for previously made decisions by a portfolio manager to buy, sell or hold a security in a portfolio. References to specific securities are not intended and should not be relied upon as the basis for anyone to buy, sell or hold any security. Portfolio holdings and sector allocations may not be representative of the portfolio manager's current or future investment and are subject to change at any time.

The Patient Opportunity Trust is distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.

ARKK Innovation ETF (ARKK)

Investment Objective

The ARK Innovation ETF's investment objective is long-term growth of capital.

Fund Fees and Expenses - None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	
Management Fee	**0.75%**
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	**0.00%**
Other Expenses[(a)]	**0.00%**
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.75%**

(a) Pursuant to a Supervision Agreement, ARK Investment Management LLC ("ARK" or "Adviser") pays all other expenses of the Fund (other than acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes and governmental fees, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, certain foreign custodial fees and expenses, costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses, and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses))

*The principal risks of investing in the ARKK include: **Equity Securities Risk**. The value of the equity securities the Fund holds may fall due to general market and economic conditions. **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. **Health Care Sector Risk.** The health care sector may be adversely affected by government regulations and government health care programs. **Communications Sector Risk.** Companies is this sector may be adversely affected by potential obsolescence of products/services, pricing competition, research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. **Information Technology Sector Risk.** Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Detailed information regarding the specific risks of ARKK ETF can be found in the prospectus. Additional risks of investing in ARKK include equity, market, management and non-diversification risks, as well as fluctuations in market value and NAV. An investment in an ETF is subject to risks and you can lose money on your investment in an ETF. There can be no assurance that the ETF will achieve its investment objective. The ETF's portfolio is more volatile than broad market averages. Shares of ARKK are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the ETF. ETF shares may only be redeemed directly with the ETF at NAV by Authorized Participants, in very large creation units. There can be no guarantee that an active trading market for ETF shares will develop or be maintained, or that their listing will continue or remain unchanged. Buying or selling ETF shares on an exchange may require the payment of brokerage commissions and frequent trading may incur brokerage costs that detract significantly from investment returns.*

Fund Performance (%) for periods ended March 31, 2024

	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since Inception (10/31/14)
ARKK – NAV	24.20	-24.96	1.97	10.35
ARKK – Market price	24.14	-25.05	1.97	11.37
S&P 500 Index	29.88	11.49	15.05	12.89
MSCI World Index	25.11	8.60	12.07	9.75

Returns shown for the MSCI World Index are net of foreign withholding taxes applicable to U.S. investors. The MSCI World Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*. With 1,465 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. The performance data quoted represents past performance and current returns may be lower or higher. The investment return and principal will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original cost. For the Fund's most recent month end performance, please visit www.ark-funds.com or call 1-800-679-7759. Returns for less than one year are not annualized. Net asset value (NAV) returns are based on the dollar value of a single share of the ETF, calculated using the value of the underlying assets of the ETF minus its liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The NAV is typically calculated at 4:00 pm Eastern time on each business day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. Market returns are based on the trade price at which shares are bought and sold on the NYSE Arca, Inc. using the last share trade. Market performance does not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. Total Return reflects reinvestment of distributions on ex-date for NAV returns and payment date for Market Price returns. The market price of the ETF's shares may differ significantly from their NAV during periods of market volatility.

ARKK is distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC.