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Update from Portfolio Managers
Chris Davis and Danton Goei

Davis Select U.S. Equity ETF (DUSA)

Annual Review 2024

Executive Summary

- Davis Select U.S. Equity ETF returned 33.66% in 2023 compared to 26.29% for the S&P 500 Index. The fund has consistently grown wealth for shareholders since its inception.
- The rise in interest rates that started in 2022 is unwinding the free money era which had persisted since the global financial crisis in 2008–2009. We believe the fund is very well-positioned for this new and potentially more volatile environment.
- We believe that our portfolio includes companies with resilient growth, those with durable earnings power and significant free cash flow, and those with some combination of long-lived assets, pricing power, competitive advantage, balance sheet strength, proven management and attractive valuation.

The average annual total returns for Davis Select U.S. Equity ETF periods ending December 31, 2023, are: NAV Return, 1 year, 33.66%; 5 years, 13.55%; Inception (1/11/17), 10.01%; Market Price Return, 1 year, 34.15%; 5 years, 13.62%; Inception, 10.05%. The performance presented represents past performance and is not a guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value will vary so that, when redeemed, an investor's shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. For the Fund's most recent month end performance, visit www.davisetfs.com or call 800-279-0279. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. NAV prices are used to calculate market price performance prior to the date when the Fund was first publicly traded. Market performance is determined using the closing price at 4:00 pm Eastern time, when the NAV is typically calculated. Market performance does not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. The total annual operating expense ratio as of the most recent prospectus was 0.61%. The total annual operating expense ratio may vary in future years.

This material includes candid statements and observations regarding investment strategies, individual securities, and economic and market conditions; however, there is no guarantee that these statements, opinions or forecasts will prove to be correct. All fund performance discussed within this material are at NAV and are as of 12/31/23, unless otherwise noted. This is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any specific security. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. The Attractive Growth and Undervalued reference in this material relates to underlying characteristics of the portfolio holdings. There is no guarantee that the Fund performance will be positive as equity markets are volatile and an investor may lose money.**

Performance: Building Long-Term Wealth

Davis Select U.S. Equity ETF (DUSA) returned 33.66% in the year ended December 31, 2023, and has grown wealth for shareholders since its inception. ■

Market Perspective: Rationality Returns After a Decade of Distortion

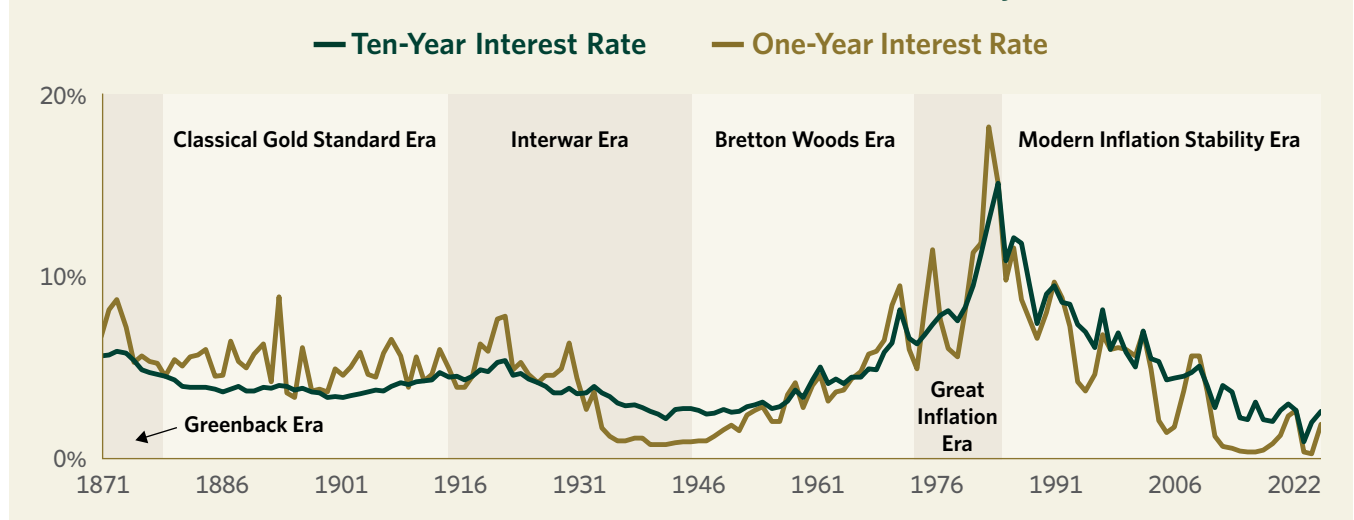
The fund's recent outperformance coincides with the overdue bursting of the easy-money bubble. This shift to a more normal environment after more than a decade of distortions caused by near zero percent interest rates began on March 16, 2022, when the Federal Reserve announced the first of 11 consecutive increases in the federal funds benchmark rate, the steepest rate of change ever. Before discussing the reasons why we believe our

portfolio is well-positioned to take advantage of this return to normalcy, it is important to understand just how extreme the previous decade of interest rate distortion had become. During this so-called free-money era, both short- and long-term interest rates approached their lowest levels in recorded history (see Figure 1).

Interest rate suppression (both directly and indirectly through a bond purchase policy known as quantitative easing) became a matter of national policy, first in response to the great financial crisis of 2008–2009, and then the COVID-19 crisis in 2020–2021. It was accompanied by dramatic increases in government spending and ballooning federal deficits.

"A return to more normal interest rates creates headwinds for many of the market darlings that led for so long, and tailwinds for the durable, attractively valued businesses at the heart of our investment discipline."

Fig. 1: Interest Rates Test Zero in the Free Money Era¹



1. Source: Robert J. Shiller (Yale University), Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve economic data.

















As the cost of money approached zero despite huge increases in money supply, these policies created significant market distortions. Assets were mispriced, risks ignored, inflation allowed to metastasize, and valuation discipline penalized. Given the sheer magnitude of these distortions, the great unwinding that began in 2022 still has a long way to go. While we do not expect further interest rate increases in the short term, and in fact believe that interest rates may come down over the next year as the inflation outlook normalizes, the free money bubble that began in 2009 has burst and the reckoning will continue.

For investors like us who have always adhered to a valuation discipline, this unwinding is an overdue but volatile return to normalcy after more than a decade of delusion. As we return to reality, we are encouraged that the companies we own (including our carefully selected banks) are well-positioned for this changing environment and that DUSA has outperformed the indices since the free money era ended. While short-term results are unpredictable, it should come as no surprise that investors are

once again seeking durability, profitability, cash production, valuation and balance sheet strength. It is these characteristics that allow companies to better navigate a period of higher interest rates and economic uncertainty. Returning to more normal interest rates may create headwinds for many of the market darlings that led for so long, and tailwinds for the type of durable, attractively valued businesses that lie at the heart of our investment discipline (see Figure 2).

This reckoning is already wreaking havoc for investors who believed that 2008–2022 was the new normal in which money was free, valuation irrelevant, and profitless growth could be funded forever. Mismanaged banks that prioritized earnings growth over risk control—like Silicon Valley and First Republic (neither of which we owned)—collapsed. Leveraged pension funds in the U.K. required government bailouts. Former market darlings like Spotify, Shopify, Square, Zoom, WeWork, Robinhood and Peloton are down approximately 50–100% from their all-time highs.

Fig. 2: Free Money, Interest Rates and the Equity Investor

When Money is Free		When Rates Normalize
	Valuations	
	Access to Capital	
	Leverage	
	Margins	
	Risk Premium	
	Investment and Expense Discipline	
	Value of Float / Opportunity Cost	
	Value of Current vs. Future Cash Flow	

As the effects of higher-cost capital roll through the system, the examples above are just prologue. For instance, we expect that many well-known venture capital and private equity funds have been slow to write down the carrying value of portfolio holdings, and are likely to report dismal results in the years ahead. We anticipate that companies with large amounts of maturing low-cost debt may have trouble refinancing at rates that don't erode their profitability, assuming they can refinance at all. Holders of commercial real estate that was levered when cap rates were below today's risk-free rate are likely to have their equity significantly diminished or even wiped out.

Above all, for the first time in our nation's history, interest payments on our nation's growing debt have surpassed defense spending and are poised to rise steeply as maturing low-cost debt is refinanced at higher rates. This growing interest rate burden in the face of the somewhat dysfunctional state of affairs in our nation's capital reinforces our focus on durable and resilient business models.

"The carefully selected group of companies in DUSA portfolio show a rare combination of durable growth and discount prices, a value investor's dream that positions us well for the years ahead."

Interestingly, while many of the examples above are well-known, the largest and most important losses do not seem to be getting much attention. Perversely, these losses are in exactly that portion of investors' portfolios that have been considered the safest and least volatile. After more than 40 years

of falling interest rates, investors came to view government bonds as pillars of safety that could be relied on to preserve value in periods of volatility and uncertainty. We have strongly disagreed for years, calling bonds purchased at low interest rates "return-free risk" rather than "risk-free return." From March 2022 to today, prices of long-term government bonds have declined 25-35%. These losses in the face of relatively high inflation remind us why veteran investors, whose careers extended into the half century of rising interest rates that preceded four decades of falling rates called bonds "certificates of confiscation."

While recent returns have been strong, we believe our DUSA portfolio remains significantly undervalued when compared to the market averages. Our carefully selected group of companies trade at only 13 times forward earnings (see Figure 3). This is a 41% discount to the S&P 500 Index despite these companies having grown their earnings per share almost 12% per year over the last five years. This rare combination of durable growth and discount prices is a value investor's dream that may help position us well for the years ahead.

Fig. 3: **Selective, Attractive Growth, Undervalued²**

	Fund	Index
Holdings	21	503
EPS Growth (5 Year)	11.8%	14.9%
P/E (Forward)	12.9x	21.8x

Our long-term conviction includes the recognition that short-term corrections and surprises are an unpleasant but inevitable part of the investment landscape. History shows investors should expect

2. The Attractive Growth and Undervalued reference in this material relates to underlying characteristics of the portfolio holdings. There is no guarantee that the Fund's performance will be positive as equity markets are volatile and an investor may lose money. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.** Five-year EPS Growth Rate (5-year EPS) is the average annualized earnings per share growth for a company over the past 5 years. The values shown are the weighted average of the 5-year EPS of the stocks in the Fund or Index. Forward Price/Earnings (Forward P/E) Ratio is a stock's price at the date indicated divided by the company's forecasted earnings for the following 12 months based on estimates provided by the Fund's data provider. These values for both the Fund and the Index are the weighted average of the stocks in the portfolio or Index.

a 10% correction on average once per year and a 20% correction every 3.5 years (see Figure 4). Given the excesses of the last decade, we see no reason to imagine that the future will be immune from shocks, crises, volatility and corrections. Our job is not to try to predict the unpredictable but rather to prepare for the inevitable.

In mentally preparing for these challenging but inevitable periods, investors should bear in mind the framework described by Morgan Housel, the author of two must-read books, *The Psychology of Money* and *Same as Ever*. In a recent visit with our firm, Morgan observed that:

“We know that markets can provide good long-term returns, but nothing good in life is free. Everything worthwhile pursuing has a cost of admission attached to it. In investing, that cost is putting up with and enduring a never-ending chain of uncertainty and volatility and ups and downs and booms and busts. [The] subtle mindset shift when you're enduring volatility [is not] to think ‘I screwed up’ [or] ‘my advisor screwed up’. This is not a fine. This is just the bill coming due to earning good long-term returns over time. The mistake a lot of investors make is that rather than viewing it as a fee that is worth paying, a cost of

admission that's worth paying, they want to avoid the fee. They want the returns without the volatility. A big insight for long-term investors is understanding that the fee is worth paying. The cost of admission is worth it. If you can put up with a never-ending ceaseless chain of volatility and surprises and stick around for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 years, it is so worth it to pay that fee.”³ ■

Portfolio Positioning: Proven Business Models Back in Fashion

Business fundamentals matter more than ever in a period of interest rate normalization, with its market volatility and economic uncertainty. We believe that many darlings of the free money era remain overvalued and should be avoided (see Figure 5). Specifically, companies with anemic growth and sky-high valuations that are perceived as “safe” simply because their prices have (so far) held up are vulnerable to disappointment and downward revision. In this category, we include many utilities and consumer companies whose balance sheets and business models are riskier than they once were.

Fig. 4: The Inevitability of Volatility⁴

	Occurrences Since 1928	Frequency of Occurrences
5% Correction	328	≈ 3 per year
10% Correction	102	≈ 1 per year
20% Correction	27	≈ 3.5 years

3. There is no guarantee that an investor will make money over the long term or the short term. 4. Source: Ned Davis Research, Inc. As of 1/12/24.

Similarly at risk are those companies whose business models rely on unsustainably high growth assumptions or access to cheap capital, or which have high fixed costs and economically sensitive revenue. Finally, unproven managers who have never managed through a downturn (a group we refer to as “first rodeo cowboys”) may have difficulty adapting to the changing environment.



On the other side of the ledger, we are finding bargains as companies with durable and proven business models come back into fashion. These include companies with resilient (but not necessarily smooth) growth, those with durable earnings power and significant free cash flow, and those with some combination of long-lived assets, pricing power, competitive advantage, balance sheet strength,

proven management and attractive valuation. Such high-quality businesses are well-represented in our portfolio and well-positioned in this uncertain world. Bearing in mind John Train’s wisdom that “investing is the art of the specific,” we now turn to a detailed review of the themes, sectors and companies in DUSA portfolio that positions us well in the current environment of uncertainty.

Financials: Growth Stocks in Disguise

The financial sector makes up the largest weighting in our fund. This emphasis reflects our belief that since the great financial crisis of 2008–2009, investors have significantly undervalued financial companies in general and banks in particular. The undervaluation stems from the scars and memories of that crisis, and a failure to appreciate that stricter

Fig. 5: Fundamentals Matter When Easy Money Era Ends

Avoid 	Own 
Overvalued safety	Resilient, not linear, long-term growth
Companies reliant on kindness of strangers	Durable earnings power and significant FCF
Optimistic growth assumptions	Long-lived assets with pricing power
High fixed costs with economical sensitive revenue	Strong competitive position/moats
First rodeo cowboys	Balance sheet strength/anti-fragile
	Experienced, proven management
	Attractive valuation

regulations and significantly more capital have made select, well-managed large banks far safer and more attractive than ever.

The value that we place on the terms “well-managed” and “large” was reinforced by the collapse in early 2023 of three smaller and riskier institutions—Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank and First Republic Bank. We owned none of these, not because we hadn’t studied them over the years, but because our review of their balance sheets showed an interest rate mismatch between their assets (securities and loans) and their liabilities (customer deposits). We did not predict their collapse, but we did consider that they had taken unnecessary risk that would significantly dampen their future earnings power. This seemed to be a clear indication of an aggressive, short-term culture. For example, in a 2022 research memo written prior to the crisis, we sounded a cautionary note, pointing out that, “At First Republic Bank, [we are] rather startled by their choices. It’s not just that their assets are largely locked into fixed rates, but also that...[we] believe their deposit base is going to be far more rate-sensitive than that of a traditional regional bank.”

The collapse of these three poorly managed banks created a panic. The prices of virtually all banks declined sharply, but the value of the large, high-quality banks we own actually increased throughout this period, leading us to add selectively to our holdings. Despite blaring headlines about bank runs, most of our carefully selected banks grew deposits and earnings substantially. Today, their capital ratios are at or near all-time highs. They have benefited from higher interest rates and, most importantly, in July 2023 all passed the stringent stress test overseen by the Federal Reserve.

This stress test models a dramatic recession, meaningfully worse than the 2008–2009 crisis. It assumes a 3.5% decline in gross domestic product, a 10% unemployment rate, a 37% decline in residential real estate prices, a 40% decline in commercial real estate prices and a 55% decline in the stock market. The resilience and strength that an institution needs to weather such a storm, combined with proven economies of scale in branding and technology, should help drive market share gains and growth for years to come. Our financial sector holdings—such as Capital One Financial, Wells Fargo, BNY Mellon, JP Morgan Chase and U.S. Bancorp—trade at some of the lowest valuations in the market, and deserve to be revalued upwards over time. In the meantime, their growing capital, increasing dividends and shrinking share bases create value while we wait.

Durable Industrials: Non-Linear Growth Paths

As concern about a looming recession has grown, we have found opportunities in long-term growth companies whose short-term earnings may be impacted by an economic downturn. Investors are paying a premium for slow-growing companies that are not economically sensitive in the short term, but are undervaluing companies whose long-term earnings power will potentially grow more substantially over time. As discussed above, the tendency to overweight the *pattern* of earnings relative to the *amount* of earnings is more a matter of psychology than economics. In today’s market, nervous investors are in essence paying twice as much for a hypothetical business that will earn \$10 million, \$10.5 million and \$11 million over the next three years than

one which will earn \$10 million, \$9 million and \$13 million, even though the second one is worth more. In our portfolio, examples of resilient but non-linear growth companies with long-lived assets and strong competitive positions include Berkshire Hathaway, Applied Materials, Teck Resources, and Owens Corning.

Healthcare: Finding Value in a High-Cost Sector

The healthcare industry has been a growing part of the U.S. economy for decades. As a result, many companies in this sector trade at high valuations, reflecting their robust but well-known reputation for growth. For value-conscious investors like us, investing in healthcare requires looking beyond the obvious to identify businesses that have exposure to this growth industry but trade at low valuations. We recognize that the constantly rising cost of healthcare is unlikely to go on forever, so we are particularly drawn to companies whose products or services play some role in managing or reducing the cost of care.

As a result, we have positions in Cigna Group, a well-regarded provider of managed care, Viatris, a leading manufacturer of low-cost branded generic drugs, and Quest Diagnostics, whose centralized facilities provide diagnostic medical tests at a fraction of the cost of hospital labs.

Online Platforms: Controversial Blue Chips

For many years, we have referred to the leading online platforms such as Alphabet, Meta and Amazon as the blue chips of tomorrow. Their economies of scale, network effects, strong competitive positions and profitable business models combine to make them some of the best businesses we have ever seen. The success of these juggernauts has attracted waves of regulatory scrutiny and relentless negative press coverage. As a result, investor sentiment can swing precipitously from euphoria to fear, providing opportunities for price-conscious investors.

For example, a little more than a year ago we shared with you a detailed review of our investment in Meta, the holding company that includes Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp, whose shares had recently plunged. We wrote, "Meta currently languishes under a cloud of skepticism...Down more than 65% from its high, we believe all of the risks more than discounted and have added to our holding." From the low of 2022 to today, Meta shares have soared almost 300%, making it the largest contributor to our 2023 results.

While we are not short-term traders, the enormous price volatility of these online tech leaders has led us to be opportunistic. We trim when prices are high and add when they are low. Recently, as these companies have swung back into favor, we have trimmed our holdings in both Meta and Alphabet. ■

■ Outlook: Positioned to Grow Wealth Over Time

From 2008-2022, artificially suppressed interest rates created a period of unprecedented economic and market distortion. Throughout that period, fundamental investment analysis—which rests on discounted present value, cost of capital and risk management—became largely irrelevant. Valuation discipline fell out of favor and the market increasingly rewarded momentum and speculation.

All that changed in the first quarter of 2022 when interest rates began a long overdue period of normalization. The effects of this return to normalcy will be volatile and will unfold over a long period of time. Companies and investors that are not well-prepared face big problems, only some of which have come to light. As this bubble bursts, we expect many more unpleasant surprises, particularly in the most levered and speculative areas of the market and economy.

For Davis Advisors, this transition marks a return to normalcy. The key pillars of success in this

tumultuous environment are the cornerstones of our investment discipline: cash generation, conservative capital structure, durable business model, low valuation and proven management. We are pleased that our fund has outperformed during this transition, and is strongly positioned to build wealth in the decade to come.

Our long-term conviction includes the recognition that short-term corrections and surprises are an unpleasant but inevitable part of the investment landscape. Given the excesses of the last decade, we expect the coming years to be volatile. As always, our job is to be neither pessimists nor optimists, but realists.

In conclusion, as stewards of our clients' savings our most important job is growing the value of the funds entrusted to us. With more than \$2 billion of our own money invested alongside that of our clients, we are on this journey together.⁵ This alignment with our clients is uncommon in our industry; our conviction in our portfolio of carefully selected companies is more than just words.

We are grateful for your trust and it is our conviction that we are well-positioned for the future. ■



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Topics

- Why you make most of your money in a bear market
- Viewing volatility as a cost of admission to building wealth
- Saving like a pessimist, but investing like an optimist

5. As of 12/31/23 Davis Advisors, the Davis family and Foundation, our employees, and Fund directors have more than \$2 billion invested alongside clients in similarly managed accounts and strategies.

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Shares of DUSA are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the ETF. 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.

This material includes candid statements and observations regarding investment strategies, individual securities, and economic and market conditions; however, there is no guarantee that these statements, opinions or forecasts will prove to be correct. These comments may also include the expression of opinions that are speculative in nature and should not be relied on as statements of fact.

Davis Advisors is committed to communicating with our investment partners as candidly as possible because we believe our investors benefit from understanding our investment philosophy and approach. Our views and opinions include "forward-looking statements" which may or may not be accurate over the long term. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words like "believe," "expect," "anticipate," or similar expressions. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which are current as of the date of this material. We disclaim any obligation to update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. While we believe we have a reasonable basis for our appraisals and we have confidence in our opinions, actual results may differ materially from those we anticipate.

Objective and Risks. The investment objective of Davis Select U.S. Equity ETF is long-term capital growth and capital preservation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its objective. Some important risks of an investment in the Fund are: **stock market risk; common stock risk; market trading risk:** includes the possibility of an inactive market for Fund shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the creation/redemption process. **ONE OR MORE OF THESE FACTORS, AMONG OTHERS, COULD LEAD TO THE FUND'S SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV; exchange-traded fund risk:** the Fund is subject to the risks of owning the underlying securities as well as the risks of owning an exchange-traded fund generally; **focused portfolio risk:** investing in a limited number of companies causes changes in the value of a single security to have a more significant effect on the value of the Fund's total portfolio; **financial services risk; foreign country risk; headline risk; large-capitalization**

companies risk; manager risk; authorized participant concentration risk: to the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable or unwilling to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and could face delisting; **cybersecurity risk:** a cybersecurity breach may disrupt the business operations of the Fund or its service providers; **depository receipts risk:** depository receipts involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security and may be less liquid than the underlying securities listed on an exchange; **fees and expenses risk; foreign currency risk; and mid- and small- capitalization companies risk.** See the prospectus for a complete description of the principal risks.

The information provided in this material should not be considered a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any particular security. As of 12/31/23, the top ten holdings of Davis Select U.S. Equity ETF were: Meta Platforms, 11.39%; Capital One Financial, 10.79%; Berkshire Hathaway, 9.59%; Amazon.com, 7.90%; Wells Fargo, 5.81%; Markel Group, 5.23%; MGM Resorts, 5.10%; Viatris, 4.86%; U.S. Bancorp, 4.64%; and Alphabet, 4.39%.

Davis Fundamental ETF Trust has adopted a Portfolio Holdings Disclosure policy that governs the release of non-public portfolio holding information. This policy is described in the Statement of Additional Information. Holding percentages are subject to change. Visit davisetfs.com or call 800-279-0279 for the most current public portfolio holdings information.

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The **S&P 500 Index** is an unmanaged index of 500 selected common stocks, most of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The index is adjusted for dividends, weighted towards stocks with large market capitalizations and represents approximately two-thirds of the total market value of all domestic common stocks. Investments cannot be made directly in an index.

After 04/30/24, this material must be accompanied by a supplement containing performance data for the most recent quarter end.