



Davis Global Fund Davis International Fund

March 1, 2023

(Portfolios of Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc.)

Tickers:

Davis Global Fund: Class A-DGFAX, Class C-DGFCX, Class Y-DGFYX

Davis International Fund: Class A-DILAX, Class C-DILCX, Class Y-DILYX

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This statement of additional information is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' prospectus dated March 1, 2023. This statement of additional information incorporates the prospectus by reference. A copy of the Funds' prospectus may be obtained, without charge, by calling Investor Services at 1-800-279-0279 or by visiting our website, davisfunds.com.

The Funds' most recent annual report and semi-annual report to shareholders are separate documents that are available on request and without charge by calling Investor Services. The annual report dated October 31, 2022, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the annual report are incorporated, by reference, in this statement of additional information. The semi-annual report (unaudited) and the accompanying notes are incorporated, by reference, into this statement of additional information.

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Contents

SECTION I: INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS	3
Investment Objectives.....	3
Non-Principal Investment Strategies and Risks	3
Portfolio Transactions	14
Portfolio Commissions.....	17
Investment Restrictions.....	18
SECTION II: THE FUND AND KEY PERSONS	20
Organization of the Funds.....	20
Directors and Officers	20
Directors.....	21
Independent Directors' Compensation.....	23
Officers.....	23
Standing Committees of the Board of Directors	23
Risk Oversight	24
Directors' Fund Holdings.....	25
Independent Directors' Affiliations and Transactions	25
Certain Shareholders of the Funds	26
Investment Advisory Services.....	26
Portfolio Manager	29
Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings	31
Distribution of Fund Shares	32
Other Important Service Providers.....	34
SECTION III: CLASSES OF SHARES, PURCHASES, EXCHANGES AND REDEMPTIONS	35
Selecting the Appropriate Class of Shares	35
How to Purchase Shares.....	38
Special Services	39
Exchange of Shares.....	39
Redemption of Shares	40
SECTION IV: GENERAL INFORMATION	41
Determining the Price of Shares	41
Dividends and Distributions.....	41
Federal Income Taxes	41
Cost Basis Reporting.....	42
Procedures and Shareholder Rights are Described by Current Prospectus and Other Disclosure Documents.....	42
Performance Data.....	42
APPENDIX A: QUALITY RATINGS OF DEBT SECURITIES	44
APPENDIX B: TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR A STATEMENT OF INTENTION (CLASS A SHARES ONLY).....	45
APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF THE ADVISER'S PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	46

SECTION I:

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

This statement of additional information supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the prospectus of Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund.

The Adviser and Sub-Adviser. The Funds are managed by Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (the “Adviser”) and Davis Selected Advisers–NY, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”).

Davis Global Fund First Available to the Public December 29, 2006. During the period from December 22, 2004, (inception) through December 29, 2006, only the directors, officers and employees of the Fund or its investment adviser and sub-adviser (and the investment adviser itself and affiliated companies) were eligible to purchase Fund shares. During this time period the Fund’s investment strategies and operations were substantially the same as they are expected to be in the immediate future.

Davis International Fund First Available to the Public December 30, 2009. During the period from December 29, 2006, (inception) through December 30, 2009, only the directors, officers and employees of the Fund or its investment adviser and sub-adviser (and the investment adviser itself and affiliated companies) were eligible to purchase Fund shares. During this time period the Fund’s investment strategies and operations were substantially the same as they are expected to be in the immediate future.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective, principal investment strategies and the main risks of investing in each Fund are described in the Funds’ prospectus. The investment objective of the Funds is long-term growth of capital. There is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in a Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and short-term investing is discouraged. The Funds’ investment objectives are not fundamental policies and may be changed by the Board of Directors without a vote of shareholders. The Funds’ prospectus would be amended prior to any change in investment objective and shareholders would be provided at least 30 days’ notice before the change in investment objective was implemented.

In the discussions that follow, “Fund” applies equally to Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

Davis Funds may implement investment strategies which are not principal investment strategies if, in the Adviser’s professional judgment, the strategies are appropriate. A strategy includes any policy, practice, or technique used by the Funds to achieve their investment objectives. Whether a particular strategy, including a strategy to invest in a particular type of security, is a principal investment strategy depends on the strategy’s anticipated importance in achieving the Fund’s investment objectives, and how the strategy affects the Fund’s potential risks and returns. In determining what is a principal investment strategy, the Adviser considers, among other things, the amount of the Fund’s assets expected to be committed to the strategy, the amount of the Fund’s assets expected to be placed at risk by the strategy, and the likelihood of the Funds losing some or all of those assets from implementing the strategy. Non-principal investment strategies are generally those investments which constitute less than 5% to 10% of a Fund’s assets depending upon their potential impact upon the investment performance of the Fund. There are exceptions to the 5% to 10% of assets test, including, but not limited to, the percentage of a Fund’s assets invested in a single industry or in a single country.

While the Adviser expects to pursue the Funds’ investment objectives by implementing the principal investment strategies described in the Funds’ prospectus, a Fund may employ non-principal investment strategies or securities if, in Davis Advisors’ professional judgment, the securities, trading, or investment strategies are appropriate. Factors that Davis Advisors considers in pursuing these other strategies include whether the strategy: (i) is likely to be consistent with shareholders’ reasonable expectations; (ii) is likely to assist the Adviser in pursuing the Fund’s investment objective; (iii) is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective; (iv) will not cause the Fund to violate any of its fundamental or non-fundamental investment restrictions; and (v) will not materially change the Fund’s risk profile from the risk profile that results from following the principal investment strategies as described in the Fund’s prospectus and further explained in this statement of additional information, as amended from time to time.

The composition of the Fund’s portfolio and the strategies that the Adviser may use to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objectives may vary depending on market conditions and available investment opportunities. The Fund is not required to use any of the investment strategies described below in pursuing its investment objective. The Fund may use some of the investment strategies rarely or not at all. Whether the Fund uses a given investment strategy at a given time depends on the professional judgment of the Adviser.

The principal investment strategies and risks for each Fund are described in the Funds’ prospectus. An investment strategy that is a principal investment strategy for one Fund may be a non-principal investment strategy for one of the other Funds, which, therefore, may only invest a limited portion of its assets in the non-principal investment strategy, as described above.

A number of investment strategies and risks, which are not principal investment strategies or principal risks for any of the Funds (and, therefore, are not included in the Funds' prospectus), are described below.

Equity Strategies and Risks

Emphasizing Investments in Selected Market Sectors. A Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in the securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same market sector. Significant investments in selected market sectors render a portfolio particularly vulnerable to the risks of its target sectors. Such exposure may cause the Fund to be more impacted by risks relating to and developments affecting that market sector. For purposes of measuring concentration in a market sector, the Fund generally classifies companies at the "industry group" or "industry" level. However, further analysis may lead the Adviser to classify companies at the sub-industry level. See the section of this Statement of Additional Information on Investment Restrictions for further details.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Some securities of companies domiciled outside the U.S. in which the Fund may invest may be considered passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs") under U.S. tax laws. PFICs are foreign corporations which generate primarily passive income. For federal tax purposes, a corporation is deemed a PFIC if 75% or more of the foreign corporation's gross income for its tax year is passive income or, in general, if 50% or more of its assets are assets that produce or are held to produce passive income. Passive income is further defined as any income to be considered foreign personal holding company income within the subpart F provisions defined by Section 954 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Investing in PFICs involves the risks associated with investing in foreign securities, as described above. There is also the risk that the Fund may not realize that a foreign corporation it invests in is a PFIC for federal tax purposes. Federal tax laws impose severe tax penalties for failure to properly report investment income from PFICs. The Fund makes efforts to ensure compliance with federal tax reporting of these investments, however, there can be no guarantee that the Fund's efforts will always be successful.

Un-sponsored Depository Receipts. A Fund may invest in both sponsored and un-sponsored arrangements. In a sponsored arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depository's transaction fees, whereas in an un-sponsored arrangement the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depository's transaction fees are paid by the holders. Foreign issuers in respect of whose securities un-sponsored depository receipts have been issued are not necessarily obligated to disclose material information in the markets in which the un-sponsored depository receipts are traded and, therefore, such information may not be reflected in the prices of such securities in those markets. Shareholder benefits, voting rights and other attached rights may not be extended to the holders of un-sponsored depository receipts.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Funds can invest in securities issued by other investment companies, which can include open-end funds, closed-end funds, or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs", which are typically open-ended funds or unit investment trusts listed on a stock exchange). In some instances an ETF or closed-end fund may trade at market prices that are higher or lower than the NAV. The Funds may do so as a way of gaining exposure to securities represented by the investment company's portfolio at times when the Funds may not be able to buy those securities directly. As shareholders of an investment company, the Funds would be subject to their ratable share of that investment company's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. At the same time, the Funds would bear their own management fees and expenses. To the extent that the management fees paid to an investment company are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there would be a layering of fees that would increase expenses and decrease returns. The Funds do not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the portfolio manager believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the expenses. The Funds' investments in the securities of other investment companies are subject to the limits that apply to those kinds of investments under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as revised ("1940 Act").

Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs"). An IPO is the initial public offering of securities of a particular company. IPOs in which the Fund invests can have a dramatic impact on Fund performance and assumptions about future performance based on that impact may not be warranted. Investing in IPOs involves risks. Many, but not all, of the companies issuing IPOs are small, unseasoned companies. Many are companies that have only been in operation for short periods of time. Small company securities, including IPOs, are subject to greater volatility in their prices than are securities issued by more established companies. If the Fund does not intend to make a long-term investment in an IPO (it is sometimes possible to immediately sell an IPO at a profit) the Adviser may not perform the same detailed research on the company that it does for core holdings.

Rights and Warrants. Rights and warrants are forms of equity securities. Warrants, basically, are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have shorter maturities and are distributed directly by issuers to their shareholders. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Other Forms of Equity Securities. In addition to common stock the Fund may invest in other forms of equity securities, including preferred stocks and securities with equity conversion or purchase rights. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in the financial condition of their issuers and on market and economic conditions. Events that have a negative impact on a business probably will be reflected in a decline in the price of its equity securities. Furthermore, when

the total value of the stock market declines, most equity securities, even those issued by strong companies, likely will decline in value.

Financial Services. A company is “principally engaged” in financial services if it owns financial services related assets constituting at least 50% of the total value of its assets, or if at least 50% of its revenues are derived from its provision of financial services. The financial services sector consists of several different industries that behave differently in different economic and market environments, including for example, banking, insurance, and securities brokerage houses. Companies in the financial services sector include: commercial banks, industrial banks, savings institutions, finance companies, diversified financial services companies, investment banking firms, securities brokerage houses, investment advisory companies, leasing companies, insurance companies and companies providing similar services. Due to the wide variety of companies in the financial services sector, they may react in different ways to changes in economic and market conditions.

Risks of investing in the financial services sector include: (i) Systemic risk: Factors outside the control of a particular financial institution – like the failure of another, significant financial institution or material disruptions to the credit markets – may adversely affect the ability of the financial institution to operate normally or may impair its financial condition; (ii) Regulatory actions: financial services companies may suffer setbacks if regulators change the rules under which they operate; (iii) Changes in interest rates: unstable and/or rising interest rates may have a disproportionate effect on companies in the financial services sector; (iv) Non-diversified loan portfolios: financial services companies whose securities the Fund purchases may themselves have concentrated portfolios, such as a high level of loans to real estate developers, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry; (v) Credit: financial services companies may have exposure to investments or agreements which under certain circumstances may lead to losses, for example sub-prime loans; and (vi) Competition: the financial services sector has become increasingly competitive.

- **Banking.** Commercial banks (including “money center” regional and community banks), savings and loan associations and holding companies of the foregoing are especially subject to adverse effects of volatile interest rates, concentrations of loans in particular industries or classifications (such as real estate, energy, or sub-prime mortgages), and significant competition. The profitability of these businesses is, to a significant degree, dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds. Economic conditions in the real estate market may have a particularly strong effect on certain banks and savings associations. Commercial banks and savings associations are subject to extensive federal and, in many instances, state regulation. Neither such extensive regulation nor the federal insurance of deposits ensures the solvency or profitability of companies in this industry, and there is no assurance against losses in securities issued by such companies.
- **Insurance.** Insurance companies are particularly subject to government regulation and rate setting, potential anti-trust and tax law changes, and industry-wide pricing and competition cycles. Property and casualty insurance companies also may be affected by weather, terrorism, long-term climate changes, and other catastrophes. Life and health insurance companies may be affected by mortality and morbidity rates, including the effects of epidemics. Individual insurance companies may be exposed to reserve inadequacies, problems in investment portfolios (for example, real estate or “junk” bond holdings) and failures of reinsurance carriers.
- **Other Financial Services Companies.** Many of the investment considerations discussed in connection with banks and insurance companies also apply to other financial services companies. These companies are subject to extensive regulation, rapid business changes, and volatile performance dependent on the availability and cost of capital and prevailing interest rates and significant competition. General economic conditions significantly affect these companies. Credit and other losses resulting from the financial difficulty of borrowers or other third-parties have a potentially adverse effect on companies in this industry. Investment banking, securities brokerage and investment advisory companies are particularly subject to government regulation and the risks inherent in securities trading and underwriting activities.
- **Other Regulatory Limitations.** Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) impose limits on: (i) investments in the securities of companies that derive more than 15% of their gross revenues from the securities or investment management business (although there are exceptions, the Fund is prohibited from investing more than 5% of its total assets in a single company that derives more than 15% of its gross revenues from the securities or investment management business); and (ii) investments in insurance companies. The Fund is generally prohibited from owning more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of an insurance company.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Companies engaged in the design, production or distribution of products or services for the consumer discretionary sector (e.g., retailing and consumer services) are subject to the risk that their products or services may become obsolete quickly. The success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. During periods of an expanding economy, the consumer discretionary sector may outperform the consumer staples sector, but may underperform when economic conditions worsen. Moreover, the consumer discretionary sector can be significantly affected by several factors, including, without limitation, the performance of domestic and international economies, exchange rates, changing consumer preferences, demographics, marketing campaigns, cyclical revenue generation, consumer confidence, commodity price volatility, labor relations, interest rates, import and export controls, intense competition, technological developments and government regulation.

- **Internet & Direct Marketing Retail Risk.** Companies that operate via the internet or direct marketing (e.g., online consumer services, online retail, travel) segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail, and travel segments may also be subject to heightened cybersecurity risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software, and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate via the internet or direct marketing retail to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses.

Industrials Sector Risk. The Industrials Sector includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace and defense, building projects, electrical components and equipment, construction machinery, and companies that offer construction and engineering services. This sector also includes providers of commercial and professional services including office services and supplies, security and alarm services, human resources/employment services, and research and consulting services. Included in the industrials sector are also companies that provide transportation services including air freight and logistics, airlines, railroads, and transportation infrastructure companies. A company in this sector is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuer will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, and/or increased competition affecting the industrials sector. The prices of the securities of companies operating in the industrials sector may fluctuate due to the level and volatility of commodity prices, the exchange value of the dollar, import controls, worldwide competition, liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The Information Technology Sector includes companies that offer software and information technology services and manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and semiconductors. A company in this sector is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuer will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, and/or increased competition affecting the information technology sector. The prices of the securities of companies operating in the information technology sector are closely tied to market competition, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, and problems with bringing products to market.

Inflation Risk. Also called purchasing power risk, is the chance that the cash flows from an investment won't be worth as much in the future because of changes in purchasing power due to inflation.

Real Estate Companies, Including REITs. Real estate securities are issued by companies that have at least 50% of the value of their assets, gross income or net profits attributable to ownership, financing, construction, management or sale of real estate, or to products or services that are related to real estate or the real estate industry. The Fund does not invest directly in real estate. Real estate companies include: real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or other securitized real estate investments, brokers, developers, lenders and companies with substantial real estate holdings such as paper, lumber, hotel and entertainment companies. REITs pool investors' funds for investment primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to shareholders if it complies with various requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income, and with the requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) each taxable year. REITs generally can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents. Equity REITs also can realize capital gains by selling property that has appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity REITs and mortgage REITs. To the extent that the management fees paid to a REIT are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there will be a layering of fees, which would increase expenses and decrease returns. Securities issued by REITs may trade less frequently and be less liquid than common stock issued by other companies.

Real estate securities, including REITs, are subject to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate including: (i) declines in property values, because of changes in the economy or the surrounding area or because a particular region has become less appealing to tenants; (ii) increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; (iii) overbuilding; (iv) changes in zoning laws; (v) losses from casualty or condemnation; (vi) declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions; (vii) uninsured casualties or condemnation losses; (viii) fluctuations in rental income; (ix) changes in neighborhood values; (x) the appeal of properties to tenants; (xi) increases in interest rates; and (xii) access to the credit markets. The Fund also could be subject to such risks by reason of direct ownership as a result of a default on a debt security it may own.

Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent on management skill, may not be

diversified and are subject to project financing risks. REITs also are subject to: heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable federal income tax treatment generally available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code, and failing to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his or her proportionate share of the expense of the Fund but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs, including compensation of management. Some real estate securities may be rated less than investment grade by rating services. Such securities may be subject to the risks of high-yield, high-risk securities discussed below.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock is a form of equity security and is generally ranked behind an issuer's debt securities in claims for dividends and assets of an issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. For this reason, the price of a preferred stock may react more strongly than the debt securities of an issuer. Preferred stock is subject to issuer and market risk that is applicable to equity securities in general. An adverse event may have a negative impact on a company and could result in a decline in the price of its preferred stock. Preferred stock of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are a form of equity security. Generally, convertible securities are: bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks, warrants or other securities that convert or are exchangeable into shares of the underlying common stock at a stated exchange ratio. Usually, the conversion or exchange is solely at the option of the holder. However, some convertible securities may be convertible or exchangeable at the option of the issuer or are automatically converted or exchanged at a certain time, or on the occurrence of certain events, or have a combination of these characteristics. Usually a convertible security provides a long-term call on the issuer's common stock and therefore tends to appreciate in value as the underlying common stock appreciates in value. A convertible security also may be subject to redemption by the issuer after a certain date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established on issue. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it.

Convertible bonds, debentures and notes are varieties of debt securities, and as such are subject to many of the same risks, including interest rate sensitivity, changes in debt rating and credit risk. In addition, convertible securities are often viewed by the issuer as future common stock subordinated to other debt and carry a lower rating than the issuer's non-convertible debt obligations. Thus, convertible securities are subject to many of the same risks as high-yield, high-risk securities. A more complete discussion of these risks is provided below in the sections titled "*Bonds and Other Debt Securities*" and "*High-Yield, High-Risk Debt Securities*."

Due to its conversion feature, the price of a convertible security normally will vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock. A convertible security will also normally provide a higher yield than the underlying common stock (but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities). Due to their higher yield, convertible securities generally sell above their "conversion value," which is the current market value of the stock to be received on conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because the yield acts as a price support. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities also may be expected to increase, but generally will not increase to the same extent as the underlying common stocks.

Fixed income securities generally are considered to be interest rate sensitive. The market value of convertible securities will change in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the value of convertible bonds generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of such securities generally declines. Changes by recognized rating services in their ratings of debt securities and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also will affect the value of these investments.

Fixed Income Strategies and Risks

Bonds and Other Debt Securities. Bonds and other debt securities may be purchased by the Fund if the Adviser believes that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment strategies, may contribute to the achievement of the Fund's investment objective and will not violate any of the Fund's investment restrictions. The U.S. Government, corporations and other issuers sell bonds and other debt securities to borrow money. Issuers pay investors interest and generally must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero-coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at discounts from their face values. The prices of debt securities fluctuate, depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality and maturity.

Bonds and other debt securities, generally, are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. While debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury generally are considered free of credit risk, debt issued by agencies and corporations all entail some level of credit risk. Investment grade debt securities have less credit risk than do high-yield, high-risk debt securities. Credit risk is described more fully in the section titled "*High-Yield, High-Risk Debt Securities*."

Bonds and other debt securities, generally, are interest rate sensitive. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of debt securities held by the Fund generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities generally decline. Changes by recognized rating services in their ratings of debt securities and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also will affect the value of these investments.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government securities represent loans by investors to the U.S. Treasury Department or a wide variety of government agencies and instrumentalities. Securities issued by most U.S. government entities are neither guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury nor backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These entities include, among others, the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and a small number of U.S. government agencies, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The market values of U.S. government and agency securities and U.S. Treasury securities are subject to fluctuation.

U.S. Government securities include mortgage-related securities issued by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government. GNMA certificates are mortgage-backed securities representing part ownership of a pool of mortgage loans. These loans issued by lenders such as mortgage bankers, commercial banks and savings and loan associations are either insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. A “pool” or group of such mortgages is assembled and, after being approved by GNMA, is offered to investors through securities dealers. Once approved by GNMA, the timely payment of interest and principal on each mortgage is guaranteed by GNMA and backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. GNMA certificates differ from bonds in that principal is paid back monthly by the borrower over the term of the loan rather than returned in a lump sum at maturity. GNMA certificates are characterized as “pass-through” securities because both interest and principal payments (including prepayments) are passed through to the holder of such certificates.

As of September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) was appointed as the conservator of FHLMC and FNMA for an indefinite period. In accordance with the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 and the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as conservator, the FHFA will control and oversee these entities until the FHFA deems them financially sound and solvent. During the conservatorship, each entity’s obligations are expected to be paid in the normal course of business. Although no express guarantee exists for the debt or mortgage-backed securities issued by these entities, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, through a securities lending credit facility and a senior preferred stock purchase agreement, has attempted to enhance the ability of the entities to meet their obligations.

Pools of mortgages also are issued or guaranteed by other agencies of the U.S. Government. The average life of pass-through pools varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage instruments. In addition, a pool’s term may be shortened or lengthened by unscheduled or early payment, or by slower than expected prepayment of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. As prepayment rates of individual pools vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular pool.

A collateralized mortgage obligation (“CMO”) is a debt security issued by a corporation, trust or custodian, or by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality that is collateralized by a portfolio or pool of mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Government securities or corporate debt obligations. The issuer’s obligation to make interest and principal payments is secured by the underlying pool or portfolio of securities. CMOs are most often issued in two or more classes (each of which is a separate security) with varying maturities and stated rates of interest. Interest and principal payments from the underlying collateral (generally a pool of mortgages) are not necessarily passed directly through to the holders of the CMOs; these payments typically are used to pay interest on all CMO classes and to retire successive class maturities in a sequence. Thus, the issuance of CMO classes with varying maturities and interest rates may result in greater predictability of maturity with one class and less predictability of maturity with another class than a direct investment in a mortgage-backed pass-through security (such as a GNMA certificate). Classes with shorter maturities, typically, have lower volatility and yield while those with longer maturities, typically, have higher volatility and yield. Thus, investments in CMOs provide greater or lesser control over the investment characteristics than mortgage pass-through securities and offer more defensive or aggressive investment alternatives.

Investments in mortgage-related U.S. Government securities, such as GNMA certificates and CMOs, also involve other risks. The yield on a pass-through security typically is quoted based on the maturity of the underlying instruments and the associated average life assumption. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield to differ from the assumed average life yield. Accelerated prepayments adversely impact yields for pass-through securities purchased at a premium; the opposite is true for pass-through securities purchased at a discount. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of mortgages underlying pass-through certificates can be expected to accelerate. When the mortgage obligations are prepaid, the Fund reinvests the prepaid amounts in securities, the yields of which reflect interest rates prevailing at that time. Therefore, the Fund’s ability to maintain a portfolio of high-yielding, mortgage-backed securities will be adversely affected to the extent that prepayments of mortgages must be reinvested in securities that have lower yields than the prepaid mortgages. Moreover, prepayments of mortgages that underlie securities purchased at a premium could result in capital losses. Investment in such securities also could subject the Fund to “maturity extension risk,” which is the possibility that rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur

at a slower than expected rate. This particular risk may effectively change a security that was considered a short- or intermediate-term security at the time of purchase into a long-term security. Long-term securities generally fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than short or intermediate-term securities.

If the Fund purchases mortgage-backed securities that are “subordinated” to other interests in the same mortgage pool, the Fund, as a holder of those securities, may only receive payments after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such subordinated securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless; the risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called “subprime” mortgages. An unexpectedly high or low rate of prepayment on a pool’s underlying mortgages may have similar effects on subordinated securities. A mortgage pool may issue securities subject to various levels of subordination; the risk of non-payment affects securities at each level, although the risk is greatest in the case of more highly subordinate securities.

The guarantees of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities are guarantees of the timely payment of principal and interest on the obligations purchased. The value of the shares issued by the Fund is not guaranteed and will fluctuate with the value of the Fund’s portfolio. Generally, when the level of interest rates rise, the value of the Fund’s investment in U.S. Government securities is likely to decline and, when the level of interest rates decline, the value of the Fund’s investment in U.S. Government securities is likely to rise.

The Fund may engage in portfolio trading primarily to take advantage of yield disparities. Such trading strategies may result in minor temporary increases or decreases in the Fund’s current income and in its holding of debt securities that sell at substantial premiums or discounts from face value. If expectations of changes in interest rates or the price of the securities prove to be incorrect, the Fund’s potential income and capital gain will be reduced or its potential loss will be increased.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Risk. If a security pays a fixed interest rate, and market rates increase, the value of the fixed-rate security should decline. Interest rates may also have a powerful influence on the earnings of financial institutions.

Credit Risk. Like any borrower, the issuer of a fixed income security may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal. If the issuer is unable to make payments in a timely fashion the value of the security will decline and may become worthless. Financial institutions are often highly leveraged and may not be able to make timely payments of interest and principal. Even U.S. Government Securities are subject to credit risk.

High-Yield, High-Risk Debt Securities. The real estate securities, convertible securities, bonds and other debt securities in which the Fund may invest may include high-yield, high-risk debt securities rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor’s Corporation (“S&P”) or Ba or lower by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) or unrated securities. Securities rated BB or lower by S&P and Ba or lower by Moody’s are referred to in the financial community as “junk bonds” and may include D-rated securities of issuers in default. See *Appendix A* for a more detailed description of the rating system. Ratings assigned by credit agencies do not evaluate market risks. The Adviser considers the ratings assigned by S&P or Moody’s as one of several factors in its independent credit analysis of issuers. A description of each bond quality category is set forth in *Appendix A*, titled “*Quality Ratings of Debt Securities.*” The ratings of Moody’s and S&P represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. There is no assurance that any rating will not change. The Fund may retain a security whose rating has changed or has become unrated.

While likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, high-yield, high-risk debt securities, whether or not convertible into common stock, usually involve increased risk as to payment of principal and interest. Issuers of such securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with higher-rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, issuers of high-yield securities may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged. During such periods, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their principal and interest payment obligations. The issuer’s ability to service its debt obligations also may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of high-yield securities because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors of the issuer.

High-yield, high-risk debt securities are subject to greater price volatility than higher-rated securities, tend to decline in price more steeply than higher-rated securities in periods of economic difficulty or accelerating interest rates, and are subject to greater risk of non-payment in adverse economic times. There may be a thin trading market for such securities, which may have an adverse impact on market price and the ability of the Fund to dispose of particular issues and may cause the Fund to incur special securities’ registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties. Unexpected net redemptions may force the Fund to sell high-yield, high-risk debt securities without regard to investment merit, thereby possibly reducing return rates. Such securities may be subject to redemptions or call provisions, which, if exercised when investment rates are declining, could result in the replacement of such securities with lower-yielding securities, resulting in a

decreased return. To the extent that the Fund invests in bonds that are original issue discount, zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred interest bonds, the Fund may have taxable interest income greater than the cash actually received on these issues. In order to avoid taxation at the Fund level, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to meet distribution requirements.

The market values of high-yield, high-risk debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Lower-rated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic and industry conditions than higher-rated securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis regarding individual lower-rated bonds, may result in reduced prices for such securities. If the negative factors such as these adversely impact the market value of high-yield, high-risk securities and the Fund holds such securities, the Fund's net asset value will be adversely affected.

The Fund may have difficulty disposing of certain high-yield, high-risk bonds because there may be a thin trading market for such bonds. Because not all dealers maintain markets in all high-yield, high-risk bonds, the Fund anticipates that such bonds could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the ability to dispose of particular issues and also may make it more difficult to obtain accurate market quotations or valuations for purposes of valuing the Fund's assets. Market quotations generally are available on many high-yield issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bid prices of such dealers or prices for actual sales. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions may decrease the values and liquidity of high-yield, high-risk bonds regardless of a fundamental analysis of the investment merits of such bonds. To the extent that the Fund purchases illiquid or restricted bonds, it may incur special securities' registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties relating to such bonds.

Bonds may be subject to redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions when investment rates are declining, the Fund will be likely to replace such bonds with lower-yielding bonds, resulting in decreased returns. Zero-coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest bonds involve additional special considerations. Zero-coupon bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity or a specified cash payment date when the securities begin paying current interest (the "cash payment date") and therefore are issued and traded at discounts from their face amounts or par value. The market prices of zero-coupon securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than securities paying interest currently with similar maturities and credit quality. Pay-in-kind bonds pay interest in the form of other securities rather than cash. Deferred interest bonds defer the payment of interest to a later date. Zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred interest bonds carry additional risk in that, unlike bonds that pay interest in cash throughout the period to maturity, the Fund will realize no cash until the cash payment date unless a portion of such securities are sold. There is no assurance of the value or the liquidity of securities received from pay-in-kind bonds. If the issuer defaults, the Fund may obtain no return at all on its investment. To the extent that the Fund invests in bonds that are original issue discount, zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred interest bonds, the Fund may have taxable interest income greater than the cash actually received on these issues. In order to distribute such income to avoid taxation, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to meet its distribution requirements under circumstances that could be adverse.

Federal tax legislation limits the tax advantages of issuing certain high-yield, high-risk bonds. This could have a materially adverse effect on the market for high-yield, high-risk bonds.

Cash Management. For defensive purposes or to accommodate inflows of cash awaiting more permanent investment, the Fund may temporarily and without limitation hold high-grade, short-term money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents, including repurchase agreements. The Fund also may invest in registered investment companies which are regulated as money market funds or companies exempted from registration under Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act that themselves primarily invest in temporary defensive investments, including U.S. Government securities and commercial paper. To the extent that the management fees paid to other investment companies are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there will be a layering of fees that would increase expenses and decrease returns. Investments in other investment companies are limited by the 1940 Act and the rules there under.

In certain instances, the Funds may engage in repurchase agreement transactions through the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC"). FICC sells U.S. Government or agency securities to each Fund under agreements to repurchase these securities at a stated repurchase price including interest for the term of the agreement. The term of the agreement will typically be overnight or over the weekend. Each Fund, through FICC, receives delivery of the underlying U.S. Government or agency securities as collateral, whose market value is required to be at least equal to the repurchase price. If FICC were to become bankrupt, the Fund may be delayed or may incur costs or possible losses of principal and income in disposing of the collateral.

Master Limited Partnerships Risk. A Fund may invest in securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). Investments in MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to the following: a common unit holder's limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP; potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner; cash flow; dilution; and the general partner's right to require unit holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. MLP common unit holders may not elect the general partner or its directors and have limited ability to remove an MLP's general partner. MLPs may issue additional common units without unit holder approval,

which could dilute the ownership interests of investors holding MLP common units. MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer. Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like prices of other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios. A holder of MLP common units typically would not be shielded to the same extent that a shareholder of a corporation would be. In certain circumstances, creditors of an MLP would have the right to seek return of capital distributed to a limited partner, which would continue after an investor sold its investment in the MLP. The value of an MLP security may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services.

MLPs currently do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could result in a requirement to pay federal income tax on its taxable income and have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP, resulting in a reduction of the value of the common unit holder's investment. Changes in the laws, regulations or related interpretations relating to the Fund's investments in MLPs could increase the Fund's expenses, reduce its cash distributions, negatively impact the value of an investment in an MLP, or otherwise impact the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy. Due to the heavy state and federal regulations that an MLP's assets may be subject to, an MLP's profitability could be adversely impacted by changes in the regulatory environment.

Generally, the securities markets may move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors. The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Derivatives. The Fund is prohibited from investing in derivatives, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote. If the Fund does determine to invest in derivatives in the future, it will comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act.

Additional Non-Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

Restricted and Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities that are subject to contractual restrictions on resale. The Fund's policy is to not purchase or hold illiquid securities (which may include restricted securities) if more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would then be illiquid. If illiquid securities were to exceed 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets, the Adviser would attempt to reduce the Fund's investment in illiquid securities in an orderly fashion.

The restricted securities that the Fund may purchase include securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") but are eligible for purchase and sale pursuant to Rule 144A ("Rule 144A Securities"). This Rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, to trade in privately placed securities even though such securities are not registered under the 1933 Act. The Adviser, under criteria established by the Fund's Board of Directors, will consider whether Rule 144A Securities being purchased or held by the Fund are illiquid and thus subject to the Fund's policy limiting investments in illiquid securities. In making this determination, the Adviser will consider the frequency of trades and quotes, the number of dealers and potential purchasers, dealer undertakings to make a market and the nature of the security and the marketplace trades (for example, the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer). The liquidity of Rule 144A Securities also will be monitored by the Adviser and if, as a result of changed conditions, it is determined that a Rule 144A Security is no longer liquid, the Fund's holding of illiquid securities will be reviewed to determine what, if any, action is required in light of the policy limiting investments in such securities. Investing in Rule 144A Securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of investments in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

The Funds may also invest in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued through private offerings pursuant to Regulation S of the 1933 Act, as amended. Regulation S securities are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, these securities may be considered illiquid, as described above. Although Regulation S securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than the price paid by a Fund. Companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded.

Settlement Risk. Settlement systems in some markets (especially those of developing countries) are generally less well organized than those of more developed markets. There may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the Fund may be at risk because of failures or defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment be made before receipt of the security being purchased or that delivery of a security be made before payment is

received. In such a situation, a default by a broker or bank that is processing the transaction may cause the Fund to suffer a loss.

Distressed Companies. The Fund may invest in, or continue to hold, debt or securities issued by distressed companies which are, or are about to be, involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings, or bankruptcy. A bankruptcy, merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in the debt or securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of distressed companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default and are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Borrowing. The Fund may purchase additional securities so long as borrowings do not exceed 5% of its total assets. The Fund may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities. The Fund may borrow from banks provided that, immediately after any such borrowing there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings. In the event that such asset coverage at any time falls below 300% the Fund shall, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 300%. The Fund is not required to dispose of portfolio holdings immediately if the Fund would suffer losses as a result. Borrowing money to meet redemptions or other purposes would have the effect of temporarily leveraging the Fund's assets and potentially exposing the Fund to leveraged losses.

Lending Portfolio Securities. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to certain types of eligible borrowers approved by the Board of Directors. The Fund has engaged State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street") as the Funds' lending agent pursuant to a written agreement. A Fund will retain a portion of the securities lending income and will remit the remaining portion to State Street as compensation for its services as securities lending agent. As securities lending agent, State Street will screen and select borrowers, monitor the availability of securities, negotiate rebates, daily mark to market the loans, monitor and maintain cash collateral levels, process securities movements, and reinvest cash collateral as directed by the Adviser or as specific in the lending agent agreement.

The Fund may engage in securities lending to earn additional income or to raise cash for liquidity purposes. The Fund must receive collateral for a loan. Under current applicable regulatory requirements (which are subject to change), on each business day the loan collateral must be at least equal to the value of the loaned securities. The collateral must consist of cash, bank letters of credit, securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, or other cash equivalents in which the Fund is permitted to invest.

Lending activities are strictly limited as described in the section titled "Investment Restrictions." Lending money or securities involves the risk that the Fund may suffer a loss if a borrower does not repay a loan when due. To manage this risk the Fund deals only with counterparties it believes to be creditworthy and requires that the counterparty deposit collateral with the Fund.

When it loans securities, the Fund still owns the securities, receives amounts equal to the dividends or interest on loaned securities and is subject to gains or losses on those securities. The Fund also receives one or more of: (i) negotiated loan fees; (ii) interest on securities used as collateral; and/or (iii) interest on any short-term debt instruments purchased with such loan collateral. Either type of interest may be shared with the borrower. The Fund also may pay reasonable finder's, custodian, and administrative fees in connection with these loans. The terms of the Fund's loans must meet applicable tests under the Internal Revenue Code and must permit the Fund to reacquire loaned securities on five days' notice or in time to vote on any important matter.

As of the most recent fiscal year end:

	Davis Global Fund	Davis International Fund
Gross income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment):	\$72,709	\$52,980
<i>Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services:</i>	\$ -	\$ -
Fees paid to State Street from a revenue split for their services as securities lending agent:	\$18,167	\$13,237
Fees paid for any cash collateral management services (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split paid to State Street:	\$39	\$31
Administrative fees not included in revenue split:	\$ -	\$ -
Indemnification fees not included in revenue split:	\$ -	\$ -
Rebates (paid to borrowers):	\$ -	\$ -
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify):	\$ -	\$ -
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities:	\$18,206	\$13,268
Net income from securities lending activities:	\$54,502	\$39,712

Short Sales. When the Fund believes that a security is overvalued, it may sell the security short and borrow the same security from a broker or other institution to complete the sale. If the price of the security decreases in value, the Fund may make a profit and, conversely, if the security increases in value, the Fund will incur a loss because it will have to replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at a higher price. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out the short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the amount at which it sold a security short, its potential loss is not limited. A lender may request that the borrowed securities be returned on short notice; if that occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur. This means that the Fund might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market at prices significantly greater than those at which the securities were sold short. Short selling also may produce higher than normal portfolio turnover and result in increased transaction costs to the Fund. If the Fund sells a security short it will either own an off-setting "long position" (an economically equivalent security which is owned) or establish a "Segregated Account" as described in this statement of additional information.

The Fund also may make short sales "against-the-box," in which it sells short securities it owns. The Fund will incur transaction costs, including interest expenses, in connection with opening, maintaining and closing short sales against-the-box, which results in a "constructive sale," requiring the Fund to recognize any taxable gain from the transaction.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment limitation that prevents it from selling any security short if it would cause more than 5% of its total assets, taken at market value, to be sold short. This limitation does not apply to selling short against the box.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions. The Fund can invest in securities on a "when-issued" basis and can purchase or sell securities on a "delayed-delivery" basis. When-issued and delayed-delivery are terms that refer to securities whose terms and indenture are available and for which a market exists but that are not available for immediate delivery.

When such transactions are negotiated, the price (which generally is expressed in yield terms) is fixed at the time the commitment is made. Delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date (generally within 45 days of the date the offer is accepted). The securities are subject to change in value from market fluctuations during the period until settlement. The value at delivery may be less than the purchase price. For example, changes in interest rates before settlement will affect the value of such securities and may cause a loss to the Fund. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Fund to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund from the investment.

The Fund may engage in when-issued transactions to secure what the Adviser considers to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the obligation. When the Fund enters into a when-issued or delayed-delivery transaction, it relies on the other party to complete the transaction. Its failure to do so may cause the Fund to lose the opportunity to obtain the security at a price and yield the Adviser considers to be advantageous. When the Fund engages in when-issued and delayed-delivery transactions, it does so for the purpose of acquiring or selling securities consistent with its investment objective and strategies, and not for the purpose of investment leverage. Although the Fund will enter into delayed-delivery or when-issued purchase transactions to acquire securities, it can dispose of a commitment before settlement. If the Fund chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security before its acquisition or to dispose of its right to delivery or receive against a forward commitment, it may incur a gain or loss.

At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase or sell a security on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, it records the transaction on its books and reflects the value of the security purchased in determining the Fund's net asset value. In a sale transaction, it records the proceeds to be received. The Fund will identify on its books liquid securities of any type at least equal in value to the value of the Fund's purchase commitments until the Fund pays for the investment.

When issued and delayed-delivery transactions can be used by the Fund as defensive techniques to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. For instance, in periods of rising interest rates and falling prices, the Fund might sell securities in its portfolio on a forward commitment basis to attempt to limit its exposure to anticipated falling prices. In periods of falling interest rates and rising prices, the Fund might sell portfolio securities and purchase the same or similar securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis to obtain the benefit of currently higher cash yields.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. In general, a breach in cybersecurity can result from either a deliberate attack or an unintentional event. Cybersecurity breaches may involve, among other things, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code or unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems, networks or devices through "hacking" or other means, in each case for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information (including, for example, personal shareholder information), corrupting data or causing operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund. Cybersecurity risks also include the risk of losses of service resulting from external attacks that do not require unauthorized access to the Fund's systems, networks or devices. For example, denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser's or an affiliate's website could effectively render the Fund's network services unavailable to Fund shareholders and other intended end-users. Any such cybersecurity breaches or losses of service may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity, which, in turn could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional

compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. While the Fund and its investment adviser have established plans and procedures designed to prevent or reduce the impact of a cybersecurity attack, there is no guarantee that these plans and procedures will be successful. There are inherent limitations in these plans and procedures given the ever changing nature of technology and cybersecurity attack tactics and there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for.

In addition, cybersecurity failures by or breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers (including, but not limited to, the Fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian and other financial intermediaries) may disrupt the business operations of the service providers and of the Fund, potentially resulting in financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business with the Fund and of the Fund to process transactions; the inability of the Fund to calculate its net asset value; violations of applicable privacy and other laws, rules, and regulations; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensatory costs; and/or additional compliance costs associated with implementation of any corrective measures. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of any such cybersecurity breaches, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will not suffer losses relating to cybersecurity attacks or other informational security breaches affecting the Fund's third-party service provider in the future, particularly as the Fund cannot control cybersecurity plans or systems implemented by such service providers.

Securities the Fund invests in are subject to cybersecurity risks in similar ways to the Fund. A cybersecurity risk or cybersecurity event may cause the Fund's investments in such issuers to lose value. In extreme cases, a risk or event could cause the issuer to cease business.

Segregated Accounts. A number of the Fund's potential non-principal investment strategies may require it to establish segregated accounts. When the Fund enters into an investment strategy that would result in a "senior security," as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, the Fund will either: (i) own an off-setting position in securities; or (ii) set aside liquid securities in a segregated account with its custodian bank (or designated in the Fund's books and records) in the amount prescribed. The Fund will maintain the value of such segregated account equal to the prescribed amount by adding or removing additional liquid securities to account for fluctuations in the value of securities held in such account. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the senior security is outstanding, unless they are replaced with qualifying securities and the value of the account is maintained.

A segregated account is not required when the Fund holds securities, options, or futures positions whose value is expected to offset its obligations that would otherwise require a segregated account. The Fund may also use other SEC approved methods to reduce or eliminate the leveraged aspects of senior securities.

Portfolio Transactions

The Adviser is responsible for the placement of portfolio transactions, subject to the supervision of the Funds' Board of Directors. Following is a summary of the Adviser's trading policies which are described in Part 2 of its Form ADV. The Adviser is primarily a discretionary investment adviser. Accordingly, the Adviser generally determines the securities and quantities to be bought and sold for each client's account.

Best Execution. The Adviser follows procedures intended to provide reasonable assurance of best execution. However, there can be no assurance that best execution will in fact be achieved in any given transaction. The Adviser seeks to place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers who will execute transactions as efficiently as possible and at the most favorable net price. Determining what constitutes best execution is not only quantitative, e.g., the lowest possible transaction cost, but also whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution. In placing executions and paying brokerage commissions or dealer markups, the Adviser considers, among other factors, price, commission, timing, aggregated trades, capable floor brokers or traders, competent block trading coverage, ability to position, capital strength and stability, reliable and accurate communication and settlement processing, use of automation, knowledge of other buyers or sellers, arbitrage skills, administrative ability, underwriting and provision of information on the particular security or market in which the transaction is to occur, research, the range and quality of the services made available to clients, and the payment of bona fide client expenses. To the extent that clients direct brokerage, the Adviser cannot be responsible for achieving best execution. The Adviser may place orders for portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who have sold shares of funds which the Adviser serves as adviser or sub-adviser. However, when the Adviser places orders for portfolio transactions, it does not give any consideration to whether a broker-dealer has sold shares of the funds which the Adviser serves as adviser or sub-adviser. The applicability of specific criteria will vary depending on the nature of the transaction, the market in which it is executed and the extent to which it is possible to select from among multiple broker-dealers.

Cross Trades. When the Adviser deems it to be advantageous, the Fund may purchase or sell securities directly from or to another client account which is managed by the Adviser. This may happen due to a variety of circumstances, including situations when the Fund must purchase securities due to holding excess cash and, at the same time, a different client of the Adviser must sell securities in order to increase its cash position. Cross trades are only executed when deemed beneficial to the Fund and the other client, and the Adviser has adopted written procedures to ensure fairness to both parties.

Investment Allocations. The Adviser considers many factors when allocating securities among its clients, including the Fund, including but not limited to the client's investment style, applicable restrictions, availability of securities, available cash, anticipated liquidity, and existing holdings. The Adviser employs several portfolio managers, each of whom performs independent research and develops different levels of conviction concerning potential investments. Clients managed by the portfolio manager performing the research may receive priority allocations of limited investment opportunities that are in short supply, including Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs").

Clients are not assured of participating equally or at all in any particular investment opportunity. The nature of a client's investment style may exclude it from participating in many investment opportunities, even if the client is not strictly precluded from participation based on written investment restrictions. For example, (i) large-cap value clients are unlikely to participate in initial public offerings of small-capitalization companies; (ii) the Adviser may allocate short-term trading opportunities to clients pursuing active trading strategies rather than clients pursuing long-term buy-and-hold strategies; (iii) minimum block sizes may be optimal for liquidity, which may limit the participation of smaller accounts; (iv) it is sometimes impractical for some custodians to deal with securities which are difficult to settle; and (v) private accounts and managed money/wrap accounts generally do not participate in direct purchases of foreign securities, but may participate in depositary receipts consisting of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs").

The Adviser attempts to allocate limited investment opportunities, including IPOs, among clients in a manner that is fair and equitable when viewed over a considerable period of time and involving many allocations. Generally, the Adviser allocates investments to clients utilizing a pro rata methodology. When the Adviser is limited in the amount of a particular security it can purchase, due to a limited supply, limited liquidity, or other reason, the Adviser may allocate the limited investment opportunity to a subset of eligible clients. The Adviser would then allocate the next limited investment opportunity to a different subset of eligible clients, rotating among subsets as limited investment opportunities are identified.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser for a number of clients and may deal with conflicts of interest when allocating investment opportunities among its various clients. For example: (i) the Adviser receives different advisory fees from different clients; (ii) the performance records of some clients are more public than the performance records of other clients; and (iii) the Adviser and its affiliates, owners, officers and employees have invested substantial amounts of their own capital in some client accounts (notably the Davis Funds, Selected Funds, and Clipper Fund), but do not invest their own capital in every client's account. The majority of the Adviser's clients pursue specific investment strategies, many of which are similar. The Adviser expects that, over long periods of time, most clients pursuing similar investment strategies should experience similar, but not identical, investment performance. Many factors affect investment performance, including but not limited to: (i) the timing of cash deposits and withdrawals to and from an account; (ii) the fact that the Adviser may not purchase or sell a given security on behalf of all clients pursuing similar strategies; (iii) price and timing differences when buying or selling securities; and (iv) the clients' own different investment restrictions. The Adviser's trading policies are designed to minimize possible conflicts of interest in trading for its clients.

Limitations on Aggregate Investments in a Single Company. The Adviser's policy is not to invest for the purpose of exercising control or management of other companies. In extraordinary circumstances the Adviser may seek to influence management. In such an event appropriate government and regulatory filings would be made.

Federal and state laws, as well as company documents (sometimes referred to as "poison pills") may limit the percentage of a company's outstanding shares which may be purchased or owned by the Adviser's clients. This is especially true in heavily regulated industries such as insurance, banking, and real estate investment trusts. Unless it can obtain an exception, the Adviser will not make additional purchases of these companies for its clients if, as a result of such purchase, shares in excess of the applicable investment limitation (for example, 9.9% of outstanding voting shares) would be held by its clients in the aggregate.

Order Priority. The Adviser's trading desk prioritizes incoming orders of similar purchases and sales of securities between institutional and managed money/wrap account orders. The Adviser's trading desk typically executes orders for institutional clients, including investment companies, institutional private accounts, sub-advised accounts and others. Managed money/wrap account program sponsors typically execute orders for managed money/wrap accounts.

The Adviser's trading desk attempts to coordinate the timing of orders with a trade rotation to prevent the Adviser from "bidding against itself" on orders. Generally, a block trade representing a portion of the total trade is placed first for institutional and private accounts. Once this trade is completed, the Adviser places orders for wrap accounts, one sponsor at a time. Sponsors of certain model portfolios will execute trades for their clients. These model portfolio Sponsors are included as a part of the wrap account trade rotation. If the Adviser has not received a response from a model portfolio Sponsor within a reasonable period of time the Adviser will resume through the trade rotation. If this occurs it is possible that the model portfolio Sponsor and the Adviser will be executing similar trades for discretionary clients. The trading concludes with another block transaction for institutional and private accounts. The trading desk follows procedures intended to provide reasonable assurance that no clients are disadvantaged by this trade rotation; and the compliance department monitors execution quality. However, there can be no assurance that best execution will in fact be achieved in any given transaction.

Pattern Accounts. The Adviser serves as investment adviser for a number of clients which are patterned after model portfolios or designated mutual funds managed by the Adviser. For example, a client pursuing the Adviser's large-cap value strategy may

be patterned after Davis New York Venture Fund. A client patterned after Davis New York Venture Fund will usually have all of its trading (other than trading reflecting cash flows due to client deposits or withdrawals) aggregated with that of Davis New York Venture Fund. In unusual circumstances, the Adviser may not purchase or sell a given security on behalf of all clients (even clients managed in a similar style), and it may not execute a purchase of securities or a sale of securities for all participating clients at the same time.

Orders for accounts which are not patterned after model portfolios or designated mutual funds are generally executed in the order received by the trading desk, with the following exceptions: (i) the execution of orders for clients that have directed that particular brokers be used may be delayed until the orders which do not direct a particular broker have been filled; (ii) the execution of orders may be delayed when the client (or responsible portfolio manager) requests such delay due to market conditions in the security to be purchased or sold; and (iii) the execution of orders which are to be bunched or aggregated.

Aggregated Trades. Generally, the Adviser's equity portfolio managers communicate investment decisions to a centralized equity trading desk, while fixed income portfolio managers normally place their transactions themselves. The Adviser frequently follows the practice of aggregating orders of various institutional clients for execution, if the Adviser believes that this will result in the best net price and most favorable execution. In some instances, aggregating trades could adversely affect a given client. However, the Adviser believes that aggregating trades generally benefits clients because larger orders tend to have lower execution costs, and the Adviser's clients do not compete with one another trading in the market. Directed brokerage trades in a particular security are typically executed separately from, and possibly after, the Adviser's other client trades.

In general, all of the Adviser's clients (excluding clients who are directing brokerage and managed account/wrap programs) seeking to purchase or sell a given security at approximately the same time will be aggregated into a single order or series of orders. When an aggregated order is filled, all participating clients receive the price at which the order was executed. If, at a later time, the participating clients wish to purchase or sell additional shares of the same security, or if additional clients seek to purchase or sell the same security, then the Adviser will issue a new order and the clients participating in the new order will receive the price at which the new order was executed.

In the event that an aggregated order is not entirely filled, the Adviser will allocate the purchases or sales among participating clients in the manner it considers to be most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all such clients. Generally, partially-filled orders are allocated pro rata based on the initial order submitted by each participating client.

In accordance with the various managed account/wrap programs in which the Adviser participates, the Adviser typically directs all trading to the applicable program sponsor unless, in the Adviser's reasonable discretion, doing so would adversely affect the client. Clients typically pay no commissions on trades executed through program sponsors. In the event that an order to the sponsor of a managed account/wrap program is not entirely filled, the Adviser will allocate the purchases or sales among the clients of that sponsor in the manner it considers to be most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all such clients. Generally, partially-filled orders are allocated among the particular sponsor's participating clients on a random basis that is anticipated to be equitable over time.

Trading Error Correction. In the course of managing client accounts, it is possible that trading errors will occur from time to time. The Adviser has adopted Trading Error Correction Policies & Procedures which, when the Adviser is at fault, seek to place a client's account in the same position it would have been had there been no error. The Adviser retains flexibility in attempting to place a client's account in the same position it would have been had there been no error. The Adviser attempts to treat all material errors uniformly, regardless of whether they would result in a profit or loss to the client. For example, the Adviser may purchase securities from a client account at cost if they were acquired due to a trading error. If more than one trading error, or a series of trading errors, is discovered in a client account, then gains and losses on the erroneous trades may be netted.

Research Paid for with Commissions ("Soft Dollars"). The Adviser does not use client commissions, "soft dollars," to pay for: (i) computer hardware or software, or other electronic communications facilities; (ii) publications, both paper based or electronic, that are available to the general public; and (iii) research reports that are created by parties other than the broker-dealers providing trade execution, clearing and/or settlement services to the Adviser's clients. If the Adviser determines to purchase such services, it pays for them using its own resources.

The Adviser may receive research that is bundled with the trade execution, clearing and/or settlement services provided by a particular broker-dealer. The Adviser may take into account the products and services, as well as the execution capacity, of a brokerage firm in selecting brokers. Thus, transactions may be directed to a brokerage firm that provides: (i) important information concerning a company; (ii) introductions to key company officers; (iii) industry and company conferences; and (iv) other value added research services. The Adviser may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in continuing to receive these value added research or services that the Adviser believes are useful in its investment decision-making process, but only when, in the Adviser's judgment, the broker-dealer is capable of providing best execution for that transaction. If the Adviser were to direct brokerage to a firm providing these value added services, the Adviser may receive a benefit as it may not have to pay for the services it has received.

Research or other services obtained in this manner may be used in servicing the Adviser's other accounts, including in connection with other Adviser client accounts other than those that pay commissions to the broker. Such products and services may disproportionately benefit other Adviser client accounts relative to the Funds based on the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds and such other Adviser client accounts. For example, research or other services that are paid for through one client's commissions may not be used in managing that client's account.

The Adviser follows the concepts of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Subject to the criteria of Section 28(e), the Adviser may pay a broker a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transactions, in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by or through the broker. The Adviser's Head Trader exercises his professional judgment to determine which brokerage firm is best suited to execute any given portfolio transaction. This includes transactions executed through brokerage firms which provide the services listed above. The Adviser does not attempt to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the commissions which the accounts pay to brokerage firms which provide research services. The Adviser believes it is important to its investment decision-making to have access to independent research.

Exceptions. There are occasions when the Adviser varies the trading procedures and considerations described above. The Adviser exercises its best judgment in determining whether clients should execute portfolio transactions simultaneously with, prior to, or subsequent to the model portfolio or designated mutual fund that they are patterned after. The factors that the Adviser considers in exercising its judgment include, but are not limited to, the need for confidentiality of the purchase or sale, market liquidity of the securities in issue, the particular events or circumstances that prompt the purchase or sale of the securities, and operational efficiencies. Even when transactions are executed on the same day, clients may not receive the same price as the model portfolios or designated mutual funds they are patterned after. If the transactions are not aggregated, such prices may be better or worse.

Portfolio Turnover. Because the Funds' portfolios are managed using the Davis Investment Discipline, portfolio turnover is expected to be low. The Funds anticipate that, during normal market conditions, their annual portfolio turnover rate will be less than 100%. However, depending upon market conditions, portfolio turnover rate will vary. At times, it could be high, which could require the payment of larger amounts in brokerage commissions and possibly more taxable distributions.

When the Adviser deems it to be appropriate, a Fund may engage in active and frequent trading to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may include participation in IPOs. Active trading may result in the realization and distribution to shareholders of larger amounts of capital gains compared with a fund with less active trading strategies, which could increase shareholder tax liability. Active trading may also generate larger amounts of short-term capital gains, which are generally taxable as ordinary income when distributed to taxable shareholders. Frequent trading also increases transaction costs which could detract from a Fund's performance.

Portfolio Commissions

The Funds paid the following brokerage commissions:

Fiscal Year-Ended October 31,	2022	2021	2020
Davis Global Fund			
Brokerage commissions paid:	\$531,860	\$770,665	\$427,478
Amount paid to brokers providing research:	None	None	None
Amount paid to brokers providing services to the Funds:	None	None	None
Davis International Fund			
Brokerage commissions paid:	\$154,976	\$285,575	\$197,336
Amount paid to brokers providing research:	None	None	None
Amount paid to brokers providing services to the Funds:	None	None	None

Investments in Certain Broker-Dealers. As of October 31, 2022, the Funds owned the following securities (excluding repurchase agreements) issued by any of its regular brokers and dealers. The Funds' regular brokers and dealers are the ten brokers or dealers receiving the greatest amount of commissions from the Funds' portfolio transactions during the most recent fiscal year, the ten brokers or dealers engaging in the largest amount of principal transactions during the most recent fiscal year, and the ten brokers or dealers that sold the largest amount of Fund shares during the most recent fiscal year. As of the most recent fiscal year-ended October 31, 2022, the Fund owned securities (excluding repurchase agreements) issued by these broker dealers:

Fund	Broker-Dealer	Value
Davis Global Fund	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$49,065,351
Davis International Fund	None	

Investment Restrictions

The Funds follow investment strategies developed in accordance with their investment objectives, policies and restrictions described in their prospectus and this statement of additional information.

The Funds have adopted the fundamental investment policies set forth below, which may not be changed without shareholder approval. Where necessary, an explanation following a fundamental policy describes the Funds' practices with respect to that policy, as permitted by governing rules, regulations, and interpretations. If the governing rules, regulations, and/or interpretations change, the Funds' investment practices may change without a shareholder vote.

The fundamental investment restrictions set forth below may not be changed without the approval of the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the voting securities present at such meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company.

Except for the fundamental investment policies regarding illiquid securities and borrowing, all percentage restrictions apply as of the time of an investment without regard to any later fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities or other assets. All references to the assets of a Fund are in terms of current market value.

- **Diversification.** The Fund may not make any investment that is inconsistent with its classification as a diversified investment company under the 1940 Act.

Further Explanation of Diversification Policy. To remain classified as a diversified investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund must conform with the following: With respect to 75% of its total assets, a diversified investment company may not invest more than 5% of its total assets, determined at market or other fair value at the time of purchase, in the securities of any one issuer, or invest in more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer, determined at the time of purchase. These limitations do not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

- **Concentration.** The Fund may not concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in any particular industry.

Further Explanation of Concentration Policy. The Fund may not invest 25% or more of its total assets, taken at market value, in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in any particular industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities). The Fund generally uses Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") as developed by Morgan Stanley Capital International and Standard & Poor's Corporation to determine industry classification. GICS presents industry classification as a series of levels (i.e., sector, industry group, industry, and sub-industry). For purposes of measuring concentration, the Fund generally classifies companies at the "industry group" or "industry" level. However, further analysis may lead the Adviser to classify companies at the sub-industry level. The Adviser will only measure concentration at the sub-industry level when it believes that the various sub-industries in question can reasonably be expected to be impacted differently to a material extent by future economic events. For example, in the "Insurance" industry, the Adviser believes that the sub-industries (insurance brokers, life & health insurance, multi-line insurance, property & casualty insurance, and reinsurance) can reasonably be expected to be impacted differently to a material extent by future economic events such as natural disasters, global politics, inflation, unemployment, technology, etc. In addition, the Adviser may reclassify a company into an entirely different sector if it believes that the GICS classification on a specific company does not accurately describe the company.

- **Issuing Senior Securities.** The Fund may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under applicable law, including the 1940 Act and published SEC staff positions.

Further Explanation of Issuing Senior Securities. The Fund may not issue senior securities, except as provided by the 1940 Act and any rules, regulations, orders or letters issued there under. This limitation does not apply to selling short against the box. See the non-fundamental restriction further limiting short selling below. The 1940 Act defines a "Senior Security" as any bond, debenture, note or similar obligation constituting a security and evidencing indebtedness.

- **Borrowing.** The Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law including the 1940 Act and published SEC staff positions.

Further Explanation of Borrowing Policy. The Fund may borrow from banks provided that, immediately thereafter the Fund has 300% asset coverage for all borrowings. The Fund may purchase additional securities so long as borrowings do not exceed 5% of its total assets. The Fund may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities. In the event that market fluctuations cause borrowing to exceed the limits stated above, the Adviser would act to remedy the situation as promptly as possible, normally within three business days, although it is not required to dispose of portfolio holdings immediately if the Fund would suffer losses as a result.

- **Underwriting.** The Fund may not underwrite securities of other issuers except to the extent permitted by applicable law, including the 1940 Act and published SEC staff positions.

Further Explanation of Underwriting Policy. The Fund may not underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities.

- **Investments in Commodities and Real Estate.** The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted by applicable law, including the 1940 Act and published SEC staff positions.

Further Explanation of Policy Restricting Investments in Commodities and Real Estate. The Fund may purchase or sell financial futures contracts, options on financial futures contracts, currency contracts and options on currency contracts as described in its prospectus and statement of additional information. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may invest in securities that are directly or indirectly secured by real estate or issued by issuers that invest in real estate.

- **Making Loans.** The Fund may not make loans to other persons, except as allowed by applicable law including the 1940 Act and published SEC staff positions.

Further Explanation of Lending Policy. The acquisition of investment securities or other investment instruments, entering into repurchase agreements, leaving cash on deposit with the Fund's custodian, and similar actions are not deemed to be the making of a loan.

To generate income and offset expenses, the Fund may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers and other financial institutions that the Adviser believes to be creditworthy in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value. While securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any income accruing on the security. The Fund may invest any collateral it receives in additional portfolio securities, typically U.S. Treasury notes, certificates of deposit, other high-grade, short-term obligations or interest-bearing cash equivalents. The Fund is still subject to gains or losses due to changes in the market value of securities that it has lent.

When the Fund lends its securities, it will require the borrower to give the Fund collateral in cash or U.S. Government securities. The Fund will require collateral in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the securities lent, including accrued interest. The Fund has the right to call a loan and obtain the securities lent any time on notice of not more than five business days. The Fund may pay reasonable fees in connection with such loans.

Non-Fundamental Investment Policies

The Funds have adopted and will follow the non-fundamental investment policies set forth below, which may be changed by the Funds' Board of Directors without the approval of the Funds' shareholders.

- Illiquid Securities. The Fund will not purchase or hold illiquid securities if more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be invested in such securities. If illiquid securities exceeded 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets, the Adviser would attempt to reduce the Fund's investment in illiquid securities in an orderly fashion.
- High-Yield, High-Risk Securities. The Fund will not purchase debt securities rated BB or Ba or lower (sometimes referred to as "Junk Bonds") if the securities are in default at the time of purchase or if such purchase would then cause more than 20% of the Fund's net assets to be invested in such lower-rated securities.
- Short Selling. The Fund will not sell any security short if it would cause more than 5% of its total assets, taken at market value, to be sold short. This limitation does not apply to selling short against the box.
- Investing for Control. The Fund does not invest for the purpose of exercising control or management of other companies.
- Mortgage, Pledge, Lend or Hypothecate Assets. The Fund will not mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate more than 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value in securities lending or other activities.

SECTION II:

THE FUND AND KEY PERSONS

This statement of additional information should be read in conjunction with the prospectus. This statement of additional information supplements the information available in the prospectus.

Organization of the Funds

Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc. Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc. is an open-end management investment company incorporated in Maryland in 1968 and registered under the 1940 Act. Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc. is a series investment company that may issue multiple series, each of which would represent an interest in its separate portfolio. Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc. currently offers four series: Davis New York Venture Fund, Davis Global Fund, Davis International Fund, and Davis Research Fund, which are classified under the 1940 Act as diversified companies. Currently, only the directors, officers and employees of the Davis Funds or their investment adviser and sub-adviser (and affiliated companies) are eligible to purchase shares of Davis Research Fund. Davis New York Venture Fund, Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund are available for public investment and their shares are offered through separate prospectuses and statements of additional information that may be obtained by calling Davis Funds' Investor Services at **1-800-279-0279**. The Board of Directors may increase the number of Davis Funds in the future and may, at any time, discontinue offering shares of any Fund to the public.

Fund Shares. The Funds may issue shares in different classes. Davis Global Fund's and Davis International Fund's shares currently are divided into three classes of shares: A, C and Y. The Board of Directors may offer additional series or classes in the future and may at any time discontinue the offering of any series or class of shares. Each share, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of the offering, is fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no preemptive or subscription rights. Each of the Funds' shares represent an interest in the assets of the Fund issuing the shares and have identical voting, dividend, liquidation and other rights and the same terms and conditions as any other shares except that: (i) each dollar of net asset value per share is entitled to one vote; (ii) the expenses related to a particular class, such as those related to the distribution of each class and the transfer agency expenses of each class are borne solely by each such class; (iii) each class of shares votes separately with respect to provisions of the Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan that pertain to a particular class; and (iv) other matters for which separate class voting is appropriate under applicable law. Each fractional share has the same rights, in proportion, as a full share. Due to the differing expenses of the classes, dividends are likely to be lower for Class C shares than for Class A shares and are likely to be higher for Class Y shares than for any other class of shares.

For some issues, such as the election of directors, all of Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc.'s authorized series vote together. For other issues, such as approval of the advisory agreement, each authorized series votes separately. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights; therefore, the holders of more than 50% of the voting power can elect all of the directors. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted under the provisions of the 1940 Act or applicable state law or otherwise to the shareholders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company will not be deemed to have been effectively acted on unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a series shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series in the matter are identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of such series. Rule 18f-2 exempts the selection of independent accountants and the election of Board members from the separate voting requirements of the Rule.

In accordance with Maryland law and Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc.'s bylaws, the Funds do not hold regular annual shareholder meetings. Shareholder meetings are held when they are required under the 1940 Act or when otherwise called for special purposes. Special shareholder meetings may be called on the written request of shareholders of at least 25% of the voting power that could be cast at the meeting. The Funds will provide assistance in calling and holding such special meetings to the extent required by Maryland statutes or SEC rules and regulations then in effect.

Directors and Officers

Each of the Independent Directors and officers holds identical offices with each of the Davis Funds (three registrants, a total of 13 separate series): Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc., Davis Series, Inc. and Davis Variable Account Fund, Inc. The three registrants have the same directors. As indicated below, certain directors and officers also may hold similar positions with Selected American Shares, Inc. and Selected International Fund, Inc. (collectively the "Selected Funds"), Clipper Funds Trust, and Davis Fundamental ETF Trust, funds that are managed by the Adviser.

The Fund's Board of Directors supervises the business and management of the Funds. The Board establishes the Funds' policies and meets regularly to review the activities of the officers, who are responsible for day-to-day operations of the Fund, the Adviser, and certain other service providers. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Funds and those companies that furnish services to the Funds. Directors are elected and serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Information about the Directors, including their business addresses, dates of birth, principal occupations during the past five years, and other current Directorships of publicly traded companies or funds, are set forth in the table below.

The Board has appointed an Independent Director as Chair. The Chairman presides at meetings of the Directors and may call meetings of the Board and any Board committee whenever he deems it necessary. The Chair may act as a liaison with the Funds' management, officers, attorneys, and other Directors generally between meetings. The Chair may perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board has designated a number of standing committees as further described below, each of which has a Chair. The Board also may designate working groups or ad hoc committees as it deems appropriate.

The Board believes that this leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees or working groups of Directors and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight. The Board also believes that having a majority of Independent Directors is appropriate and in the best interest of the Funds' shareholders. Nevertheless, the Board also believes that having interested persons serve on the Board brings corporate and financial viewpoints that are, in the Board's view, crucial elements in its decision-making process. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Funds.

Directors

For the purposes of their service as Directors to the Davis Funds, the business address for each of the Directors is: **2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101, Tucson, AZ 85756**. Subject to exceptions and exemptions which may be granted by the Independent Directors, Directors must retire from the Board of Directors and cease being a Director at the close of business on the last day of the calendar year in which the Director attains age seventy-eight (78).

Name, Date of Birth, Position(s) Held with Fund, Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios Overseen	Other Directorships Held by Director During the Past 5 Years
<i>Independent Directors:</i>			
John S. Gates Jr. (08/02/53) Director since 2007	Executive Chairman, TradeLane Properties LLC (industrial real estate company); Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PortaeCo LLC (private investment company).	13	Director, Miami Corp. (diversified investment company).
Thomas S. Gayner (12/16/61) Director since 2004 Chairman since 2009	CEO and Director, Markel Corp. (diversified financial holding company).	13	Director, Graham Holdings Company (educational and media company); Director, Cable ONE Inc. (cable service provider).
Samuel H. Iapalucci (07/19/52) Director since 2006	Retired; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, CH2M HILL Companies, Ltd. (engineering) until 2008.	13	None.
Robert P. Morgenthau (03/22/57) Director since 2002	Principal, Spears Abacus Advisors, LLC (investment management firm) since 2011; Chairman, NorthRoad Capital Management, LLC (investment management firm) 2002-2011.	13	None.
Lara Vaughan (04/20/69) Director since 2021	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Parchman, Vaughan, & Company, L.L.C. (investment bank).	13	None.
Marsha Williams (03/28/51) Director since 1999	Retired; Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. (travel service provider) 2007-2010.	13	Chairperson, Modine Manufacturing Company (heat transfer technology); Director, Fifth Third Bancorp (diversified financial services); Director, Crown Holdings, Inc. (manufacturing company).
<i>Interested Directors*:</i>			
Andrew A. Davis (06/25/63) Director since 1997	President or Vice President of each Davis Fund, Selected Fund, and Clipper Fund; President, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., and also serves as an executive officer of certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.	16	Director, Selected Funds (consisting of two portfolios) since 1998; Trustee, Clipper Funds Trust (consisting of one portfolio) since 2014.
Christopher C. Davis (07/13/65) Director since 1997	President or Vice President of each Davis Fund, Selected Fund, Clipper Fund, and Davis ETF; Chairman, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., and also serves as an executive officer of certain companies affiliated with the Adviser, including sole member of the Adviser's general partner, Davis Investments, LLC.	16	Director, Selected Funds (consisting of two portfolios) since 1998; Trustee, Clipper Funds Trust (consisting of one portfolio) since 2014; Lead Independent Director, Graham Holdings Company (educational and media company); Director, The Coca-Cola Company (beverage company); Director, Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. (financial services).

* Andrew Davis and Christopher Davis own partnership units (directly, indirectly, or both) of the Adviser and are considered to be "interested persons" of the Funds as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940. Andrew Davis and Christopher Davis are brothers.

Independent Directors' Compensation

During the fiscal year-ended October 31, 2022, the compensation paid to the Directors who are not considered to be interested persons of the Funds is listed in the table below. The Directors receive no pecuniary retirement benefits accrued as Fund expenses. Interested Directors are not compensated by the Funds.

Independent Directors	Davis Global Fund	Davis International Fund	Aggregate Fund Compensation ⁽¹⁾	Total Complex Compensation ⁽²⁾
John Gates Jr.	\$8,191	\$1,960	\$69,485	\$125,000
Thomas Gayner	\$8,191	\$1,960	\$69,485	\$125,000
Samuel Iapalucci	\$8,191	\$1,960	\$69,485	\$125,000
Robert Morgenthau	\$8,191	\$1,960	\$69,485	\$125,000
Lara Vaughan	\$7,079	\$1,649	\$60,498	\$109,070
Marsha Williams	\$8,425	\$2,017	\$71,475	\$128,600
Director Emeritus				
Marc Blum ⁽³⁾	\$4,095	\$980	\$34,742	\$62,500

⁽¹⁾ "Aggregate Fund Compensation" is the aggregate compensation paid for service as a director by all series of Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc.: Davis New York Venture Fund, Davis Research Fund, Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund.

⁽²⁾ "Total Complex Compensation" is the aggregate compensation paid for service as a director by all mutual funds with the same investment adviser. There are seven registered investment companies in the complex.

⁽³⁾ Mr. Blum retired in December 2020 and served as Director Emeritus until December 2022.

Officers

All Davis Funds officers (including some Interested Directors) hold positions as executive officers with the Adviser and its affiliates, including Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (Adviser), Davis Selected Advisers–NY, Inc. (sub-adviser), Davis Distributors, LLC (the principal underwriter), Davis Investments, LLC (the sole general partner of the Adviser), and other affiliated companies. The Davis Funds do not pay salaries to any of their officers. Each of the Davis Funds' officers serves for one year and until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

Lisa J. Cohen (born 04/25/89, Davis Funds officer since 2021). Vice President and Secretary of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), Selected Funds (consisting of two portfolios), Clipper Funds Trust (consisting of one portfolio), and Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (consisting of four portfolios); Vice President, Senior Attorney, and Secretary, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., and also serves as an executive officer of certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.

Andrew A. Davis (born 06/25/63, Davis Funds officer since 1997). See description in the section on Interested Directors.

Christopher C. Davis (born 07/13/65, Davis Funds officer since 1997). See description in the section on Interested Directors.

Kenneth C. Eich (born 08/14/53, Davis Funds officer since 1997). Executive Vice President and Principal Executive Officer of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), Selected Funds (consisting of two portfolios), and Clipper Funds Trust (consisting of one portfolio); Trustee/Chairman, Executive Vice President, and Principal Executive Officer of Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (consisting of four portfolios); Chief Operating Officer, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., and also serves as an executive officer of certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.

Douglas A. Haines (born 03/04/71, Davis Funds officer since 2004). Vice President, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), Selected Funds (consisting of two portfolios), Clipper Funds Trust (consisting of one portfolio), and Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (consisting of four portfolios); Vice President and Director of Fund Accounting, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.

Michaela McLoughry (born 03/21/81, Davis Funds officer since 2023). Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), Selected Funds (consisting of two portfolios), Clipper Funds Trust (consisting of one portfolio), and Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (consisting of four portfolios); Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., and also serves as an executive officer of certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.

Standing Committees of the Board of Directors

Although the Board has general criteria that guide its choice of candidates to serve on the Board, there are no specific required qualifications for Board membership, including with respect to the diversity of candidates for Board membership. Candidates for Board membership nominated by shareholders are not treated differently than candidates nominated from other sources. The Board believes that the different perspectives, viewpoints, professional experience, education, and individual qualities of each Director represent a diversity of experiences and a variety of complementary skills. Each Director has experience as a Director of the Davis Funds. It is the Directors' belief that this allows the Board, as a whole, to oversee the business of the Davis Funds in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Davis Funds' shareholders. When considering potential

nominees to fill vacancies on the Board, and as part of its annual self-evaluation, the Board reviews the mix of skills and other relevant experiences of the Directors; qualified candidates will be men or women of proven character and talent who have achieved notable success in their professional careers. The specific talents that the Nominating Committee of the Board seeks in a candidate depend to a great extent upon the Board of Directors' needs at the time a vacancy occurs.

The table above provides professional experience of each Director on an individual basis. This disclosure includes the length of time serving the Davis Funds other directorships held, and their principal occupation during the past five years. With their experience, each of the Directors has become familiar with the Davis Funds' regulatory and investment matters and have contributed to the Directors' deliberations. In light of the Davis Funds' business and structure, the Board believes the experience of each Director is beneficial for overseeing the business of the Davis Funds. Moreover, the Board believes that the different experiences and backgrounds of the Directors are complementary and enhance the Board's ability to oversee the Davis Funds' affairs.

Audit Committee. The Davis Funds have an Audit Committee, which is comprised entirely of Independent Directors (Marsha Williams, Chair; Samuel Iapalucci; Robert Morgenthau; and Lara Vaughan). The Audit Committee has a charter. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Davis Funds. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Independent Accountants concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor's independence. The Audit Committee meets as often as deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year-ended October 31, 2022.

The Board of Directors has determined that Marsha Williams is the Davis Funds' Independent Audit Committee Financial Expert pursuant to Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and as defined by Item 3 of Form N-CSR of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In their deliberations, the Board of Directors considered Ms. Williams': (i) professional experience; (ii) independence as defined in Item 3 of Form N-CSR; and (iii) integrity and absence of disciplinary history.

Nominating Committee. The Davis Funds have a Nominating Committee, which is comprised entirely of Independent Directors (Thomas Gayner, Chair; and Marsha Williams), which meets as often as deemed appropriate by the Nominating Committee. The Davis Funds do not elect Directors annually. Each Director serves until retirement, resignation, death or removal. Subject to exceptions and exemptions which may be granted by the Independent Directors, Directors must retire from the Board of Directors and cease being a Director at the close of business on the last day of the calendar year in which the Director attains age seventy-eight (78). After formal retirement, Directors may serve an additional two years in emeritus status, attend board functions and receive up to one-half the current compensation of Directors. The Nominating Committee met one time during the fiscal year-ended October 31, 2022. The Nominating Committee reviews and nominates persons to serve as members of the Board of Directors, and reviews and makes recommendations concerning the compensation of the Independent Directors. The chairperson of the Nominating Committee also currently serves as the Chairman of the Board and: (i) presides over board meetings; (ii) presides over executive sessions of the Independent Directors of the Davis Funds, in addition to presiding over meetings of the committee; (iii) participates with the officers and counsel in the preparation of agendas and materials for Board meetings; (iv) facilitates communication between the Independent Directors and management, and among the Independent Directors; and (v) has such other responsibilities as the Board or Independent Directors shall determine. The Nominating Committee has a charter. When the Board of Directors is seeking a candidate to become a director, it considers qualified candidates received from a variety of sources, including having authority to retain third-parties that may receive compensation related to identifying and evaluating candidates. Shareholders may propose nominees by writing to the Nominating Committee, in care of the Secretary of the Davis Funds, at 2949 East Elvira, Suite 101, Tucson, Arizona 85756.

Brokerage Committee. The Davis Funds have a Brokerage Committee, which is comprised entirely of Independent Directors (John Gates Jr., Chair; and Thomas Gayner), which meets as often as deemed appropriate by the Brokerage Committee. The Brokerage Committee met one time during the fiscal year-ended October 31, 2022. The Brokerage Committee reviews and makes recommendations concerning Davis Funds portfolio brokerage and trading practices.

Risk Oversight

As registered investment companies, Davis Funds are subject to a variety of risks, including investment risk, valuation risk, reputational risk, risk of operational failure or lack of business continuity, and legal, compliance and regulatory risk. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Fund.

Day-to-day management of Davis Funds, including risk management, is the responsibility of the Funds' contractual service providers, including the Funds' investment adviser, principal underwriter/distributor and transfer agent. Each of these entities is responsible for specific portions of the Funds' operations, including the processes and associated risks relating to the Funds' investments, integrity of cash movements, financial reporting, operations and compliance. The Board oversees the service providers' discharge of their responsibilities, including the processes they use to manage relevant risks. As part of its overall activities, the Board reviews the management of the Funds' risk management structure by various departments of the Adviser, including: Portfolio Management, Fund Operations, Legal and Internal Audit, as well as by Davis Funds' Chief Compliance

Officer (“CCO”). The responsibility to manage the Funds’ risk management structure on a day-to-day basis is within the Adviser’s overall investment management responsibilities. The Adviser has its own, independent interest in risk management.

The Board discharges risk oversight as part of its overall activities, with the assistance of its Audit Committee and CCO. In addressing issues regarding the Funds’ risk management between meetings, appropriate representatives of the Adviser communicate with the Chair of the Board or the Funds’ CCO, who is accountable and reports directly to the Board. Various personnel, including Davis Funds’ CCO, the Adviser’s management, and other service providers (such as the Funds’ independent accountants) make periodic reports to the Board or to the Audit Committee with respect to various aspects of risk management.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds’ investment objectives, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Directors as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board’s risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

The Audit Committee assists the Board in reviewing with the independent auditors, at various times throughout the year, matters relating to the annual audits and financial accounting and reporting matters.

Davis Funds’ CCO assists the Board in overseeing the significant investment policies of the Funds. The CCO monitors these policies. The Board receives and considers the CCO’s annual written report, which, among other things, summarizes material compliance issues that arose during the previous year and any remedial action taken to address these issues, as well as any material changes to the compliance programs. The Board also receives and considers reports from Davis Funds’ CCO throughout the year. As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Board has approved various compliance policies and procedures. Each Committee presents reports to the Board which may prompt further discussion of issues concerning the oversight of the Funds’ risk management. The Board also may discuss particular risks that are not addressed in the Committee process.

Directors’ Fund Holdings

As of December 31, 2022, the Directors had invested the following amounts in all Funds managed by the Adviser. Investments are listed in the following ranges: none, \$1-10,000, \$10,001-50,000, \$50,001-100,000 and over \$100,000:

Independent Directors	Davis Global Fund	Davis International Fund	Total Invested In All Funds ⁽²⁾
John Gates Jr.	None	None	over \$100,000
Thomas Gayner	over \$100,000	over \$100,000	over \$100,000
Samuel Ipalucci	None	None	over \$100,000
Robert Morgenthau	over \$100,000	None	over \$100,000
Lara Vaughan	\$1-10,000	None	over \$100,000
Marsha Williams	over \$100,000	over \$100,000	over \$100,000
Interested Directors ⁽¹⁾	Davis Global Fund	Davis International Fund	Total Invested In All Funds ⁽²⁾
Andrew Davis	over \$100,000	None	over \$100,000
Christopher Davis	over \$100,000	over \$100,000	over \$100,000

⁽¹⁾ Andrew Davis and Christopher Davis are employed by and own shares in the Adviser and are considered to be “interested persons” of the Funds as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

⁽²⁾ Total Invested in All Funds is the aggregate dollar range of investments in all Funds overseen by the individual director and managed by Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. This includes the Davis Funds for all directors, also the Selected Funds for Andrew Davis and Christopher Davis.

Independent Directors’ Affiliations and Transactions

None of the Independent Directors (or their immediate family members) owns any securities issued by the Davis Funds’ investment adviser, sub-adviser, principal underwriter or any company (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the above listed companies (hereafter referred to as the “Adviser and its affiliates”). Andrew Davis and Christopher Davis own partnership units (directly, indirectly or both) in the Adviser and are considered to be Interested Directors.

None of the Independent Directors (or their immediate family members) have had any direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, during the last two calendar years in the Adviser or in the Adviser and its affiliates.

None of the Independent Directors (or their immediate family members) have had any material interest in any transaction, or series of transactions, during the last two years, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which any of the

following persons was a party: any Davis Fund, an officer of the Davis Funds, or any fund managed by the Adviser or in the Adviser and its affiliates.

None of the Independent Directors (or their immediate family members) have had any direct or indirect relationships during the last two years, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which any of the following persons was a party: any Davis Fund, an officer of the Davis Funds, or any fund managed by the Adviser or in the Adviser and its affiliates.

None of the officers of the Adviser and its affiliates have served during the last two years on the board of directors of a company where any Director of the Fund (or any of the Directors' immediate family members) served as an officer.

Certain Shareholders of the Funds

As of January 31, 2023, officers and directors, as a group, owned the following percentages of each class of shares issued by the Funds:

	Class A shares	Class C shares	Class Y shares
Davis Global Fund	3%	--	*
Davis International Fund	8%	--	*

* Indicates that officers and directors as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the indicated class of shares.

The following table sets forth as of January 31, 2023, the name and holdings of each person known by Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc., to be a record owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of any of the Funds. Other than as indicated below, the Funds are not aware of any shareholder who beneficially owns more than 25% of the Fund's total outstanding shares. Shareholders owning a significant percentage of the Fund's shares do not affect the voting rights of other shareholders.

Class of Shares	Name and Address of Shareholders Owning more than 5% of Fund	Percent of Class Outstanding
Class A Shares	Davis Global Fund Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC New York, NY	17.80%
	Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Jacksonville, FL	16.78%
	UBS WM USA Weehawken, NJ	10.85%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO	6.96%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. San Francisco, CA	6.39%
	Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ	6.38%
Class A Shares	Davis International Fund Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO	19.26%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC New York, NY	9.73%
	Danton G Goei New York, NY	6.85%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. San Francisco, CA	6.82%
	Christopher Davis New York, NY	6.17%
	Raymond James St. Petersburg, FL	5.54%
Class C Shares	Davis Global Fund Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC New York, NY	17.86%

	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. San Francisco, CA	14.72%
	UBS WM USA Weehawken, NJ	13.24%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO	10.20%
	Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Jacksonville, FL	10.17%
	Raymond James St. Petersburg, FL	9.95%
	Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ	7.95%
Class C Shares	Davis International Fund	
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney New York, NY	21.10%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO	14.91%
	UBS WM USA Weehawken, NJ	14.45%
	Raymond James St. Petersburg, FL	10.80%
	RBC Capital Markets Corp. Minneapolis, MN	10.56%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. San Francisco, CA	10.40%
	Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ	9.93%
Class Y Shares	Davis Global Fund	
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC New York, NY	16.93%
	Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. Tucson, AZ	15.20%
	Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Jacksonville, FL	11.83%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. San Francisco, CA	9.77%
	RBC Capital Markets Corp. Minneapolis, MN	8.19%
	Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ	6.81%
	UBS WM USA Weehawken, NJ	6.38%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO	5.08%
Class Y Shares	Davis International Fund	
	Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. Tucson, AZ	60.64%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Saint Louis, MO	8.54%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC New York, NY	5.67%

Investment Advisory Services

Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. and Davis Selected Advisers–NY, Inc. Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (the “Adviser”), whose principal office is at 2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101, Tucson, Arizona 85756, serves as investment adviser for Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc., Davis Series, Inc., and Davis Variable Account Fund, Inc. (collectively the “Davis Funds”); Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (collectively the “Davis ETFs”); Selected American Shares, Inc. and Selected International Fund, Inc. (collectively the “Selected Funds”); and Clipper Funds Trust. The Adviser also provides advisory or sub-advisory services to other parties including other registered investment companies, private accounts, offshore funds, and managed money/wrap accounts. Davis Investments, LLC, an entity controlled by Christopher Davis, is the Adviser’s sole general partner. Christopher Davis is Chairman of the Adviser and, as the sole member of the general partner, controls the Adviser. Davis Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), a subsidiary of the Adviser, serves as the distributor or principal underwriter of the funds that the Adviser administers, including Davis Funds, Selected Funds, Clipper Fund and offshore funds. Davis Selected Advisers–NY, Inc. (“Sub-Adviser”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser, performs investment management, research and other services for the Davis Funds on behalf of the Adviser under sub-advisory agreements with the Adviser.

Advisory Agreement with Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. and Sub-Advisory Agreement with Davis Selected Advisers–NY, Inc. Pursuant to an Advisory Agreement, Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund pay the Adviser a fee at an annual rate of 0.55% on their total net assets. These fees may be higher than those of some other mutual funds but are not necessarily higher than those paid by funds with similar objectives. Advisory fees are allocated among each Class of shares in proportion to each Class’ relative total net assets. The aggregate advisory fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser for the periods indicated were:

Fiscal Year-Ended October 31,	2022	2021	2020
Davis Global Fund	\$5,293,051	\$7,404,800	\$5,697,174
Davis International Fund	\$1,275,810	\$2,575,074	\$1,892,159

In accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically on assignment and are subject to cancellation on 60 days’ written notice by the Board of Directors, the vote of the holders of a majority of the Funds’ outstanding shares or the Adviser. The continuance of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement must be approved at least annually by the Funds’ Board of Directors or by the vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds. In addition, any new agreement or the continuation of the existing agreement must be approved by a majority of Directors who are not parties to the agreements or interested persons of any such party. The Advisory Agreement also makes provisions for portfolio transactions and brokerage policies of the Fund, which are discussed above under “*Portfolio Transactions.*”

The Adviser has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary, Davis Selected Advisers–NY, Inc., where the Sub-Adviser performs research and other services on behalf of the Adviser. Under the Agreement, the Adviser pays all of the Sub-Adviser’s direct and indirect costs of operation. All of the fees paid to the Sub-Adviser are paid by the Adviser and not the Funds.

The Adviser is contractually committed to waive fees and/or reimburse the Funds’ expenses to the extent necessary to cap total annual fund operating expenses (Class A shares, 1.05%; Class C shares, 1.80%; Class Y shares, 0.80%) until March 1, 2024; after that date, there is no assurance that the Adviser will continue to cap expenses. The expense cap cannot be terminated prior to March 1, 2024, without the consent of the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, subject to the general supervision of the Funds’ Board of Directors, provides management and investment advice and furnishes statistical, executive and clerical personnel, bookkeeping, office space and equipment necessary to carry out its investment advisory functions and such corporate managerial duties as requested by the Board of Directors of the Funds. The Funds bear all expenses other than those specifically assumed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, including preparation of its tax returns, financial reports to regulatory authorities, dividend determinations, transactions and accounting matters related to its custodian bank, transfer agency, custodial and investor services, and qualification of its shares under federal and state securities laws. The Funds reimburse the Adviser for providing certain services, including accounting and administrative services, and investor services. Such reimbursements are detailed below:

Fiscal Year-Ended October 31,	2022	2021	2020
Davis Global Fund			
Accounting and Administrative Services:	\$52,000	\$49,336	\$43,664
Investor Services:	\$62,968	\$68,079	\$55,120
Davis International Fund			
Accounting and Administrative Services:	\$16,670	\$17,328	\$14,000
Investor Services:	\$19,115	\$28,882	\$15,848

Approval of the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements. The Board of Directors is scheduled to meet four times a year. The Directors believe that matters bearing on the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements are considered at most, if not all, of their meetings. The Independent Directors are advised by independent legal counsel selected by the Independent Directors. A discussion of the Directors' considerations in the annual approval of Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements is included in the Funds' next annual or semi-annual report following the annual approval.

Unique Nature of Each Fund. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or sub-adviser to other funds that have investment objectives and principal investment strategies similar to those of the Funds. While the Funds may have many similarities to these other funds, the investment performance of each fund will be different due to a number of differences between the funds, including differences in sales charges, expense ratios and cash flows.

Code of Ethics. The Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Distributor and the Davis Funds have adopted a Code of Ethics, meeting the requirements of Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that regulate the personal securities transactions of the Adviser's investment personnel, other employees and affiliates with access to information regarding securities transactions of the Davis Funds.

Such employees may invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Davis Funds. A copy of the Code of Ethics is on public file with, and available from, the SEC.

Continuing Regulation. The Adviser, like most other asset managers, is subject to ongoing inquiries from the SEC and/or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") regarding industry practices.

Proxy Voting Policies and Record. The Board of Directors has directed the Adviser to vote the Funds' portfolio securities in conformance with the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. These policies and procedures are summarized in *Appendix C*. Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available on the Fund's website, www.davisfunds.com, without charge, by calling Davis Funds' Investor Services at 1-800-279-0279, or on the Commission's website (www.sec.gov).

Portfolio Manager

Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund. The portfolio manager of Davis Global Fund and Davis International Fund is Danton Goei. He is the person primarily responsible for investing the Funds' assets on a daily basis. In addition, a limited portion of the Funds' assets may be managed by Davis Advisors' research analysts, subject to review by the Funds' Portfolio Manager.

Davis Global Fund: Accounts Managed as of October 31, 2022

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned ⁽¹⁾	Number of other RICs ⁽³⁾ for which portfolio manager is a manager	Assets ⁽²⁾ in other RICs for which portfolio manager is a manager (in millions)	Number of OPIV ⁽⁴⁾	Assets ⁽²⁾ in OPIV ⁽⁴⁾ in millions	Number of OA ⁽⁵⁾	Assets in OA ⁽⁵⁾ in millions
Danton Goei	over \$1 million	10	\$8,827.5	4	\$506.8	36	\$6,035.5

Davis International Fund: Accounts Managed as of October 31, 2022

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned ⁽¹⁾	Number of other RICs ⁽³⁾ for which portfolio manager is a manager	Assets ⁽²⁾ in other RICs for which portfolio manager is a manager (in millions)	Number of OPIV ⁽⁴⁾	Assets ⁽²⁾ in OPIV ⁽⁴⁾ in millions	Number of OA ⁽⁵⁾	Assets in OA ⁽⁵⁾ in millions
Danton Goei	over \$1 million	10	\$9,364.4	4	\$506.8	36	\$6,035.5

⁽¹⁾ Ownership disclosure is made using the following ranges: None; (F) \$1 - \$10,000; (E) \$10,001 - \$50,000; (D) \$50,001 - \$100,000; (C) \$100,001 - \$500,000; (B) \$500,001 - \$1 million; (A) over \$1 million.

⁽²⁾ “Assets” means total assets managed by the portfolio manager. Some or all of these assets may be co-managed with another portfolio manager who will also be credited with managing the same assets. The sum of assets managed by Davis Advisors’ portfolio managers may exceed the total assets managed by Davis Advisors.

⁽³⁾ “RIC” means Registered Investment Company.

⁽⁴⁾ “OPIV” means Other Pooled Investment Vehicles.

⁽⁵⁾ “OA” means Other Accounts. These accounts are primarily private accounts and sponsors of managed money/wrap accounts.

Structure of Compensation

Danton Goei’s compensation for services provided to the Adviser consists of: (i) a base salary; (ii) an annual discretionary bonus; (iii) awards of equity (“Units”) in Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., including Units and/or phantom Units; (iv) an incentive plan whereby the Adviser purchases shares in certain mutual funds managed by the Adviser, which vest based on the passage of time provided that the Portfolio Manager is still employed by the Adviser; and (v) an incentive plan whereby the Adviser purchases shares in selected mutual funds managed by the Adviser. At the end of specified periods, generally five-years following the date of purchase, some, all or none of the Fund shares will be registered in the employee’s name based on Fund performance, after expenses on a pre-tax basis, versus the Fund’s benchmark index, as described in the Fund’s prospectus or, in limited cases, based on performance ranking among established peer groups. The Adviser does not purchase incentive shares in every fund these portfolio managers manage or assist on. In limited cases, such incentive compensation is tied on a memorandum basis to the performance of the portion of the Fund (“sleeve”) managed by the analyst versus the Fund’s benchmark. The Adviser’s portfolio managers are provided benefits packages including life insurance, health insurance, and participation in the Adviser’s 401(k) plan comparable to that received by other company employees.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple accounts, including potential conflicts of interest related to the knowledge and timing of the Funds’ trades, investment opportunities, broker selection and Fund investments. Portfolio managers and other investment professionals may be privy to the size, timing and possible market impact of a Fund’s trades. It is theoretically possible that Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of a Fund. It is possible that an investment opportunity may be suitable for both a Fund and other accounts managed by portfolio managers, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by a Fund and another account. Management of multiple portfolios and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each portfolio and/or other account. The Adviser seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers. For example, many of Davis Advisors’ portfolio managers focus on a small set of model accounts with similar accounts being managed by investing in the same securities and using the same investment weightings that are used in connection with the management of the model accounts.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one portfolio or other account, a portfolio may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible portfolios and other accounts. Large clients may generate more revenue for the Adviser than do smaller accounts. Accounts which pay higher management fees usually generate more revenue than accounts of the same size paying lower management fees. A portfolio manager may be faced with a conflict of interest when allocating limited investment opportunities given the benefit to the Adviser of favoring accounts that pay a higher fee or generate more income for the Adviser. To deal with these situations, the Adviser has adopted procedures for allocating limited investment opportunities across multiple accounts.

With respect to securities transactions for the portfolios, the Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as mutual funds, other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), the Adviser may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be

instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, the Adviser may place separate, non-simultaneous, transactions for a portfolio and another account which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the portfolio or the other account.

Substantial investment of the Adviser or Davis Family assets in certain mutual funds may lead to conflicts of interest. A portion of a portfolio manager's compensation may include awards of equity in Davis Advisors. A portfolio manager may face a conflict of interest given that the Adviser is more heavily invested in some funds than in other funds. A portion of the portfolio manager's compensation may also include an incentive plan whereby the Adviser purchases shares in certain funds managed by Davis Advisors. A portfolio manager may face a conflict of interest given that his long-term compensation may be more heavily determined by the performance of one fund, or portion of a fund, than by another fund which he also manages. To mitigate these potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures intended to ensure that all clients are treated fairly over time. Davis Advisors does not receive an incentive based fee on any account.

Davis Advisors expects that, over long periods of time, most clients pursuing similar investment strategies should experience similar, but not identical, investment performance. Many factors affect investment performance, including, but not limited to: (i) the timing of cash deposits and withdrawals to and from an account; (ii) the possibility that Davis Advisors may not purchase or sell a given security on behalf of all clients pursuing similar strategies; (iii) price and timing differences when buying or selling securities; and (iv) clients pursuing similar investment strategies but imposing different investment restrictions. Davis Advisors has adopted written trading policies designed to minimize possible conflicts of interest in trading for its clients.

Conflicts of interest may also arise regarding proxy voting. Davis Advisors has adopted written proxy voting policies designed to minimize possible conflicts of interest when voting proxies on behalf of its clients.

Certain Portfolio Managers may serve on the board(s) of public companies where they, from time to time, may have access to material, non-public information ("MNPI"). Davis Advisors has instituted policies and procedures to ensure that these Portfolio Managers will not be able to utilize MNPI for their own benefit or for any of the accounts they manage.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Portfolio Holdings Information is Protected. Information about the Funds' portfolio holdings is proprietary information which the Adviser is committed to protecting. Davis Funds have adopted procedures reasonably designed to ensure that portfolio holdings information is not released on a selective basis except to qualified persons rendering services to the Fund which require that those persons receive information concerning the Funds' portfolio holdings. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser receives compensation with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings.

Public Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. Information about the Funds' portfolio holdings that have previously been made public may be freely disclosed. Information about portfolio holdings may become "public" by (i) publication on the Davis Funds' website, (ii) quarterly filings with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT, or (iii) other publication determined by the Adviser's Chief Legal Officer or their designee, in writing stating his rationale, to be public. The publicly disclosed portfolio may exclude certain securities when allowed by applicable regulations and deemed to be in the best interest of a fund.

The Adviser manages other accounts such as separate accounts, private accounts, unregistered products, and portfolios sponsored by companies other than the Adviser. These other accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to certain Davis Funds and thus may have similar portfolio holdings. Such accounts may be subject to different portfolio holdings disclosure policies that permit public disclosure of portfolio holdings information in different forms and at different times than the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policies. Additionally, clients of such accounts have access to their portfolio holdings and may not be subject to the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policies.

Statistical Information. The Funds' portfolio holdings procedures do not prevent the release of aggregate, composite or descriptive information that, in the opinion of Davis Funds' Chief Compliance Officer or her designee, does not present material risks of dilution, arbitrage, market timing, insider trading or other inappropriate trading that may be detrimental to the Fund. Information excluded from the definition of portfolio holdings information generally includes, without limitation: (i) descriptions of allocations among asset classes, regions, countries or industries/sectors; (ii) aggregated data such as average or median ratios, market capitalization, credit quality or duration; (iii) performance attributions by industry, sector or country; or (iv) aggregated risk statistics.

Release of Non-Public Portfolio Holdings Information. Davis Funds or the Adviser may disclose non-public information about the Fund's portfolio holdings to third-parties in a number of situations, including the following: (i) disclosure of specific securities (not a material portion of the entire portfolio) to broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale by the Fund of such securities; (ii) requests for price quotations on specific securities (not a material portion of the entire portfolio) from broker-dealers for the purpose of enabling the Fund's service providers to calculate the Fund's net asset value; (iii) requests for bids on one or more securities; (iv) disclosures in connection with litigation involving Fund portfolio securities; (v) disclosure to regulatory authorities; (vi) statements to the press by portfolio managers from time to time about the Fund's portfolio and securities held by the Fund which may or may not have been previously disclosed; and (vii) attendance by employees of the Adviser at due diligence meetings with existing or potential investors in which specific Fund holdings are discussed and other

information which the employee reasonably believes cannot be used in a manner which would be harmful to the Fund. In addition, the Adviser may provide a wide variety of information about the Fund (other than portfolio holdings) to existing and potential investors and intermediaries working on behalf of such investors. Such information may not be publicly available and may consist of statistical and analytical information concerning the Fund’s portfolio as a whole and how it has performed, without naming specific portfolio securities held by the Fund.

Davis Funds’ portfolio holdings procedures prohibit release of non-public information concerning the Fund’s portfolio holdings to individual investors, institutional investors, intermediaries which distribute the Fund’s shares and other parties which are not employed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings may be reviewed by third-parties for legitimate business purposes, but only if: (i) the Adviser’s Chief Operating Officer, or his designee, currently Davis Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer, considers the application for review of the Fund’s portfolio holdings and, in his or her business judgment, the requesting third-party: (a) has a legitimate business purpose for reviewing the portfolio holdings and (b) does not pose a material risk to the Fund; and (ii) the third-party enters into an acceptable confidentiality agreement (including a duty not to trade). Davis Funds’ Board of Directors is notified of the application for review of the Fund’s portfolio holdings by any such third-parties at the next scheduled quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, at which time the Board reviews the application by each such party and considers whether the release of the Fund’s portfolio holding information to the third-parties is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Third-Parties Receiving Portfolio Holdings Information. As of January 1, 2023, each of the following third-party service providers have been approved to receive non-public information concerning Davis Funds’ portfolio holdings: (i) KPMG LLP (serves as the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm); (ii) Linedata (trading software); (iii) Global Trading Analytics (provides analytical reports); (iv) Wilshire Associates (provides investment performance attribution reports); (v) State Street Bank and Trust Company (serves as the Funds’ custodian bank and securities lending agent); (vi) Greenberg Traurig, LLP (counsel for Davis Funds); (vii) K&L Gates LLP (counsel for the Adviser); (viii) Donnelley Financial Solutions (Software Development); (ix) Diligent Corporation (Software Development); (x) Broadridge Financial Solutions (provides analytical reports to the Directors); (xi) Deloitte & Touche (serves as the Adviser’s auditor); (xii) MSCI/ISS Group and ADP; (xiii) Electra Information Systems (share reconciliation); (xiv) Morningstar Direct (investment performance attribution reports); (xv) ComplySci; and (xvi) the Investment Company Institute.

Administration. Davis Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer oversees the release of portfolio holdings information, including authorizing the release of portfolio holdings information.

Distribution of Fund Shares

The Distributor. Davis Distributors, LLC (“Distributor”), 2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101, Tucson, Arizona 85756, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser and, pursuant to a Distributing Agreement, acts as principal underwriter of the Funds’ shares on a continuing basis. By the terms of the Distributing Agreement, the Distributor (or an affiliate) pays for all expenses in connection with the preparation, printing and distribution of advertising and sales literature for use in offering the Funds’ shares to the public, including reports to shareholders to the extent they are used as sales literature. The Distributor (or an affiliate) also pays for the preparation and printing of prospectuses other than those forwarded to existing shareholders. The continuance and assignment provisions of the Distributing Agreement are the same as those of the Advisory Agreement.

The Distributor has agreements with securities dealers and other financial institutions for distributing shares of the Funds and/or providing services to shareholders. The Distributor may pay such firms service fees for accounts for which representatives of the dealers are responsible and provide services. The sources for these payments include the distribution fees paid by Class A and C shares and the Distributor or Adviser may also use their own resources.

The Distributor received the following amounts in total sales charges (which the Funds do not pay) on the sale of Class A shares:

Fiscal Year-Ended October 31,	2022	2021	2020
Davis Global Fund			
Total sales charges:	\$39,648	\$201,176	\$138,071
Amount re-allowed to dealers:	\$33,739	\$169,495	\$117,910
Davis International Fund			
Total sales charges:	\$9,830	\$68,985	\$25,787
Amount re-allowed to dealers:	\$8,398	\$58,570	\$21,772

For the year-ended October 31, 2022, the Distributor received compensation on redemptions and repurchases of shares in the following amounts:

	Class A shares	Class C shares
Davis Global Fund	\$-	\$5,278
Davis International Fund	\$-	\$1,133

The Distributor received the following amounts as reimbursements under the Funds' Distribution plans:

Fiscal Year-Ended October 31	2022	2021	2020
Davis Global Fund			
Class A shares	\$422,974	\$560,634	\$435,636
Class C shares	\$753,088	\$1,166,717	\$1,132,678
Class Y shares*	None	None	None
Davis International Fund			
Class A shares	\$57,073	\$128,024	\$68,461
Class C shares	\$59,805	\$115,845	\$94,738
Class Y shares*	None	None	None

* Class Y shares do not have a Distribution Plan

Distribution Plans. Class A and C shares both use distribution plans to pay asset-based sales charges or distribution and/or services fees in connection with the distribution of shares, including payments to financial intermediaries for providing distribution assistance. Financial intermediaries that receive these fees may pay some or all of them to their investment professionals. Because these fees are paid out of a Class' assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment and may cost more than other types of sales and marketing charges.

The Distribution Plans were approved by the Board of Directors of each Davis Fund in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Rule 12b-1 regulates the manner in which a mutual fund may assume costs of distributing and promoting the sale of its shares. Payments pursuant to a Distribution Plan are included in the operating expenses of the Class.

How Share Classes Affect Payments to Brokers. A financial advisor may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class. It is important to remember that Class C contingent deferred sales charges and/or asset-based sales charges have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge on sales of Class A shares: to compensate the Distributor for concessions and expenses it (or an affiliate) pays to dealers and financial institutions for selling shares.

Recordkeeping Fees. Certain dealers (and other financial intermediaries) have chosen to maintain omnibus accounts with the Funds. In an "omnibus account," a fund maintains a single account in the name of the dealer and the dealer maintains all of the individual shareholder accounts. Likewise, for many retirement plans, a third-party administrator may open an omnibus account with the Funds and the administrator will then maintain all of the participant accounts. The Adviser, on behalf of Funds, enters into agreements whereby Funds, and sometimes the Adviser in addition, compensate the dealer or administrator for recordkeeping services. This compensation is not treated as a distribution expense.

Class A Shares. Payments under the Class A Distribution Plan may be up to an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net asset value of the Class A shares. Such payments are made to reimburse the Distributor for the fees it (or an affiliate) pays to its salespersons and other firms for selling Class A shares, servicing its shareholders and maintaining its shareholder accounts. Normally, servicing fees are paid at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average net asset value of the accounts serviced and maintained on the books of each Fund. In addition, when the Distributor (or an affiliate) pays a commission to a broker-dealer for qualifying purchases of Class A shares at net asset value, the Fund may reimburse the Distributor for this commission. The Fund will not reimburse this commission if the result would be that Class A shares would pay Distribution Plan fees in excess of 0.25% of average net assets. Payments under the Class A Distribution Plan also may be used to reimburse the Distributor for other distribution costs (excluding overhead) not covered in any year by any portion of the sales charges the Distributor retains.

Class C Shares. Payments under the Class C Distribution Plan are limited to an annual rate equal to the lesser of 1.25% of the average daily net asset value of the Class C shares or the maximum amount provided by applicable rule or regulation of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, which currently is 1%. Therefore, the effective rate of the Class C Distribution Plan at present is 1%. Payments under the Class C Distribution Plan are limited to an annual rate equal to the lesser of 1.25% of the average daily net asset value of the Class C shares or the maximum amount provided by applicable rule or regulation of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, which currently is 1%. Therefore, the effective rate of the Class C Distribution Plan at present is 1%. In accordance with current applicable rules, such payments also are limited to 6.25% of gross sales of Class C shares plus interest at 1% over the prime rate on any unpaid amounts. The Distributor (or an affiliate) pays broker/dealers up to 1% in commissions on new sales of Class C shares. The Fund pays the distribution fee on Class C shares in order: (i) to pay the Distributor commissions on Class C shares which have been sold and (ii) to enable the Distributor (or an affiliate) to pay services fees on Class C shares which have been sold. From these distribution payments, the Distributor currently uses up to 0.25% of average net assets for the payment of service and maintenance fees to its salespersons and other firms for shareholder servicing and maintenance of its shareholder accounts.

Additional Information Concerning the Distribution Plans. In addition, to the extent that any investment advisory fees paid by the Funds may be deemed to be indirectly financing any activity that primarily is intended to result in the sale of Fund shares within the meaning of Rule 12b-1, the Distribution Plans authorize the payment of such fees.

The Distribution Plans continue annually so long as they are approved in the manner provided by Rule 12b-1 or unless earlier terminated by vote of the majority of the Independent Directors or a majority of the Fund's outstanding Class of shares. The Distributor is required to furnish quarterly written reports to the Board of Directors detailing the amounts expended under the Distribution Plans. The Distribution Plans may be amended, provided that all such amendments comply with the applicable requirements then in effect under Rule 12b-1. Currently, Rule 12b-1 provides that as long as the Distribution Plans are in effect, the Funds must commit the selection and nomination of candidates for new Independent Directors to the sole discretion of the existing Independent Directors.

Dealer Compensation. Dealers or others may receive different levels of compensation depending on which class of shares they sell. The Distributor may make expense reimbursements for special training of a dealer's registered representatives or personnel of dealers and other firms who provide sales or other services with respect to the Funds and/or their shareholders, or to defray the expenses of meetings, advertising or equipment. Any such amounts may be paid by the Distributor from the fees it receives under the Class A and C Distribution Plans.

In addition, the Distributor (or an affiliate) may, from time to time, pay additional cash compensation or other promotional incentives to authorized dealers or agents who sell shares of the Funds. In some instances, such cash compensation or other incentives may be offered only to certain dealers or agents who employ registered representatives who have sold or may sell significant amounts of shares of the Funds during a specified period of time. These payments are more fully described in the prospectus.

Fund Supermarkets. The Funds participate in various "Fund Supermarkets" in which a supermarket sponsor (usually a registered broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the supermarket sponsor's clients. The Funds pay the supermarket sponsor a negotiated fee for distributing the shares and for continuing services provided to their shareholders. A portion of the supermarket sponsor's fee (that portion related to sales, marketing or distribution of shares) is paid with fees authorized under the Distribution Plans.

A portion of the supermarket sponsor's fee (that portion related to investor services such as new account setup, shareholder accounting, shareholder inquiries, transaction processing, and shareholder confirmations and reporting) is paid as a shareholder servicing fee of each Fund. Each Fund typically would be paying these shareholder servicing fees directly, were it not that the supermarket sponsor holds all customer accounts in a single omnibus account with each Fund. If the supermarket sponsor's fees exceed the sum available from the Distribution Plans and shareholder servicing fees, then the Adviser pays the remainder out of its profits.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements and the report of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, included in the Fund's annual report, are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

Other Important Service Providers

Custodian. State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street" or the "Custodian"), One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, serves as custodian of each Fund's assets. The Custodian maintains all of the instruments representing the Funds' investments and all cash. The Custodian delivers securities against payment on sale and pays for securities against delivery on purchase. The Custodian also remits the Funds' assets in payment of their expenses, pursuant to instructions of officers or resolutions of the Board of Directors. The Custodian also provides certain Fund accounting services to the Funds.

Transfer Agent. SS&C Technologies, Inc., P.O. Box 219197 Kansas City, MO 64121-9197, serves as the Fund's transfer agent.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), 4200 Wells Fargo Center, 90 South 7th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. KPMG audits the Funds' financial statements and financial highlights, performs other related audit services, and meets with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. KPMG LLP also acts as the independent registered public accounting firm to certain other funds advised by the Adviser. In addition, KPMG prepares the Funds' federal and state income tax returns and related forms. Audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG to the Funds must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Counsel. Greenberg Traurig, LLP, 1144 15th Street, Suite 3300, Denver, CO 80202, serves as counsel to the Davis Funds and also serves as counsel for the Independent Directors.

SECTION III:

CLASSES OF SHARES, PURCHASES, EXCHANGES AND REDEMPTIONS

This statement of additional information should be read in conjunction with the Fund's prospectus. This statement of additional information supplements the information available in the Funds' prospectus.

Selecting the Appropriate Class of Shares

Each of the Davis Funds offers Class A, C and Y shares. Davis New York Venture Fund offers Class B and R shares. Depending on the amount of the purchase and the anticipated length of time of the investment, investors may choose to purchase one Class of shares rather than another. Investors who would rather pay the entire cost of distribution, or sales charge, at the time of investment rather than spreading such cost over time, might consider Class A shares. Other investors might consider Class C shares, in which case 100% of the purchase price is invested immediately. If you have significant Davis Funds holdings you may not be eligible to invest in Class C Shares. See "How to Choose a Share Class," in the prospectus for details.

Class A shares

With certain exceptions described below, Class A shares are sold with a front-end sales charge at the time of purchase and are not subject to a sales charge when they are redeemed.

Class C shares

Class C shares are purchased at their net asset value per share without the imposition of a front-end sales charge but are subject to a 1% deferred sales charge if redeemed within one year after purchase. Class C shares will automatically convert to Class A shares eight years after the end of the calendar month in which the shareholder's order to purchase was accepted.

Class Y shares

Class Y shares are sold at net asset value without the imposition of Rule 12b-1 charges. Class Y shares are only available through certain institutions which have entered into agreements with Davis Distributors LLC.

Shares Issued by Davis Government Money Market Fund

The three classes of Davis Government Money Market Fund shares are available so as to enable investors to facilitate exchanges since, with the exception of exchanges from Class A shares to Class Y shares, shares may be exchanged only for shares of the same class. Davis Government Money Market shares are sold directly without sales charges; however, front-end or deferred sales charges may be imposed, in certain cases, on their exchange into shares of other Davis Funds (see "Exchange of Shares"). Shares of the Davis Government Money Market Fund are offered at net asset value. However, in the case of certain exchanges, the Davis Government Money Market Fund shares received may be subject to an escrow, pursuant to a Statement of Intention, or a contingent deferred sales load. See "Exchange of Shares."

Class A Shares. Class A shares of the Davis Funds (other than shares of Davis Government Money Market Fund) are sold at their net asset value plus a sales charge. The amounts of the sales charges are shown in the prospectus.

Reduction of Class A Sales Charge. There are a number of ways to reduce the sales charge imposed on the purchase of the Davis Funds' Class A shares, as described below. In addition to the methods described below that may be used to reduce the sales charge certain financial intermediaries may adopt their own schedule. Descriptions of the sales load waivers and/or discounts for Class A shares with respect to certain financial intermediaries are reproduced in "Appendix A-Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts" to the statutory prospectus based on information provided by the financial intermediary. These reductions are based on the fact that there is less sales effort and expense involved with respect to purchases by affiliated persons and purchases made in large quantities. The examples listed below are descriptive of the types of fact patterns which qualify for a reduction of sales charge. It is not possible to list every potential qualifying transaction. The Distributor uses its discretion to determine whether or not any specific transaction is similar enough to the examples listed below to qualify for a reduction of sales charge. If you claim any reduction of sales charges, you or your dealer must notify the Distributor (or Davis Funds, if the investment is mailed to Davis Funds) when the purchase is made. Enough information must be given to verify that you are entitled to such reduction.

- **Immediate Family or Group Purchases.** Certain purchases made by or for more than one person may be considered to constitute a single purchase, including: (i) purchases for immediate family members, ("immediate family members" consist of spouses and children under 21); (ii) purchases by trust or other fiduciary accounts and purchases by Individual Retirement Accounts for employees of a single employer; and (iii) purchases made by an organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, if the group has a purpose other than buying shares of mutual funds. For further information on group purchase reductions, contact the Adviser or your dealer.

- **Other Groups.** Certain purchases made by or for more than one person may be considered to constitute a single purchase, including: (i) purchases by trust or other fiduciary accounts and purchases by Individual Retirement Accounts for employees of a single employer; and (ii) purchases made by an organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, if the group has a purpose other than buying shares of mutual funds. For further information on group purchase reductions, contact the Adviser or your dealer.
- **Statement of Intention.** Another way to reduce the sales charge is by signing a Statement of Intention (“Statement”). See “Appendix B: Terms and Conditions of a Statement of Intention.” If you enter into a Statement of Intention you (or any “single purchaser”) may combine all purchases of all shares classes of the Davis Funds (excluding Davis Government Money Market Fund) over a 13-month period. The amount you say you intend to invest may include shares that you already own valued at public offering price, the day prior to the period covered by the Statement. A Statement may be backdated up to 90 days to include purchases made during that period, but the total period covered by the Statement may not exceed 13 months and purchases made prior to the start of the 13-month period will not be readjusted to reflect a lower sales charge.

Shares having a value of up to 5% of the amount you state you intend to invest will be held “in escrow” to make sure that any additional sales charges are paid. If any of the Fund’s shares are in escrow pursuant to a Statement and such shares are exchanged for shares of another Davis Fund, the escrow will continue with respect to the acquired shares.

No additional sales charge will be payable if you invest the amount you have indicated. Each purchase under a Statement will be made as if you were buying the total amount indicated at one time. For example, if you indicate that you intend to invest \$100,000, you will pay a sales charge of 3 ½% on each purchase.

If during the 13-month period you invest less than the amount you have indicated, you will pay an additional sales charge. For example, if you state that you intend to invest \$250,000 and actually invest only \$100,000, you will, by retroactive adjustment, pay a sales charge of 3½%. The sales charge you actually pay will be the same as if you had purchased the shares in a single purchase.

A Statement does not bind you to buy, nor does it bind the Adviser or Distributor to sell, the shares covered by the Statement.

- **Rights of Accumulation (All Davis Funds Combined).** Another way to reduce the sales charge is under a right of accumulation. This means that the larger purchase entitled to a lower sales charge does not have to be in dollars invested at one time or in a single Davis Fund. The larger purchases that you (or any “single purchaser”) make at any one time can be determined by adding to the amount of a current purchase to the value of any Davis Fund shares (at offering price) already owned by you. Davis Government Money Market Fund shares are not counted in determining the total amount of Davis Funds shares you own.

For example, if you own \$100,000 worth (at offering price) of shares, including Class A and C shares of all Davis Funds except Davis Government Money Market Fund shares and invest \$5,000 in additional shares, the sales charge on that \$5,000 investment would be 3½%, not 4¾%.

Lastly, the right of accumulation also applies to the Class A and C shares of the other Davis Funds that you own. Thus, the amount of current purchases of the Fund’s Class A shares that you make may be added to the value of the Class A and C shares of the other Davis Funds (valued at their current offering price, excluding Davis Government Money Market Fund shares) already owned by you in determining the applicable sales charge.

In all of the above instances where you wish to assert this right of combining the shares you own of the other Davis Funds, you or your dealer must notify the Distributor (or Davis Funds, if the investment is mailed to Davis Funds) of the pertinent facts. Enough information must be given to permit verification as to whether you are entitled to a reduction in sales charges.

- **Combining Statement of Intention(s) and/or Rights of Accumulation.** A Statement of Intention for the Fund and shares of the other Davis Funds may be aggregated. Also, the Fund’s Class A shares and all share classes of the other Davis Funds that you already own (excluding Davis Government Money Market Fund), valued at the current offering price the day prior to the period covered by your Statement of Intention, may be included in the amount you have stated you intend to invest pursuant to your Statement.
- **Purchases for Employee Benefit Plans.** Trustees or other fiduciary accounts and Individual Retirement Accounts (“IRA”) of a single employer are treated as purchases of a single person. Purchases of and ownership by an individual and such individual’s spouse under an IRA are combined with their other purchases and ownership.

Class A Share Sales at Net Asset Value. There are situations where the sales charge will not apply to the purchase of Class A shares. A sales charge is not imposed on these transactions either because the purchaser deals directly with the Fund (as in employee purchases), or because a responsible party (such as a financial institution) is providing the necessary services usually provided by a registered representative. Although the investor pays no front-end sales charge, a contingent deferred sales charge of 0.50% may be imposed if the Distributor paid a sales commission to a broker or agent and the shares purchased at net asset value without a sales load are redeemed within the first year after purchase. In addition, if investors effect purchases in Fund shares through a broker or agent, the broker or agent may charge a fee. The situations where the sales charge will not apply are described in the prospectus.

The Fund also may issue Class A shares at net asset value incident to a merger with or acquisition of assets of an investment company. The Fund occasionally may be provided with an opportunity to purchase substantially all the assets of a public or private investment company or to merge another such company into the Fund. This offers the Fund the opportunity to obtain significant assets. No dealer concession is involved. It is industry practice to effect such transactions at net asset value, as it would adversely affect the Fund's ability to do such transactions if the Fund had to impose a sales charge.

Class C Shares. Class C shares are offered at net asset value without a sales charge at the time of purchase. Class C shares redeemed within one year of purchase will be subject to a 1% charge on redemption.

Class C shares that have been outstanding for eight years, including reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions, will automatically convert to Class A shares without imposition of a front-end sales charge. The Class C shares so converted will no longer be subject to the higher expenses borne by Class C shares. Because the net asset value per share of the Class A shares may be higher or lower than that of the Class C shares at the time of conversion, although the dollar value will be the same, a shareholder may receive more or fewer Class A shares than the number of Class C shares converted. Under a private Internal Revenue Service Ruling, such a conversion will not constitute a taxable event under the federal income tax law. In the event that this ceases to be the case, the Board of Directors will consider what action, if any, is appropriate and in the best interests of the Class C shareholders. The Davis Funds will not accept any purchases of Class C shares when Class A shares may be purchased at net asset value.

The Distributor will pay a commission to the firm responsible for the sale of Class C shares. No other fees will be paid by the Distributor during the one-year period following purchase. The Distributor will be reimbursed for the commission paid from 12b-1 fees paid by the Fund during the one-year period. If Class C shares are redeemed within one year of purchase, the 1% redemption charge will be paid to the Distributor. After Class C shares have been outstanding for more than one year, the Distributor will make quarterly payments to the firm responsible for the sale of the shares in amounts equal to 0.75% of the annual average daily net asset value of such shares for sales fees and 0.25% of the annual average daily net asset value of such shares for service and maintenance fees.

The Distributor will pay a commission to the firm responsible for the sale of Class C shares. No other fees will be paid by the Distributor during the one-year period following purchase. The Distributor will be reimbursed for the commission paid from 12b-1 fees paid by the Funds during the one-year period. If Class C shares are redeemed within one year of purchase, the 1% redemption charge will be paid to the Distributor. After Class C shares have been outstanding for more than one year, the Distributor will make quarterly payments to the firm responsible for the sale of the shares in amounts equal to 0.75% of the annual average daily net asset value of such shares for sales fees and 0.25% of the annual average daily net asset value of such shares for service and maintenance fees.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charges. Any contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") imposed on the redemption of Class A or C shares is a percentage of the lesser of: (i) the net asset value of the shares redeemed; or (ii) the original cost of such shares. No CDSC is imposed when you redeem amounts derived from: (i) increases in the value of shares redeemed above the net cost of such shares, or (ii) certain shares with respect to which the Fund did not pay a commission on issuance, including shares acquired through reinvestment of dividend income and capital gains distributions. On request for a redemption, shares not subject to the CDSC will be redeemed first. Thereafter, shares held the longest will be redeemed.

The CDSC on Class A and C shares that are subject to a CDSC will be waived if the redemption relates to the following: (i) in the event of the total disability of the last surviving shareholder (as evidenced by a determination by the federal Social Security Administration) occurring after the purchase of the shares being redeemed; (ii) in the event of the death of the last surviving shareholder; (iii) for redemptions made pursuant to an automatic withdrawal plan, if: (a) there are at least four withdrawals a year (except for retirement accounts subject to a required minimum distribution, in which case it may run once a year); and (b) the aggregate value of the redeemed shares does not exceed 12% of the account's value on an annual basis**; (iv) for redemptions from a qualified retirement plan or IRA that constitute a tax-free return of excess contributions to avoid tax penalty; (v) on redemptions of shares sold to directors, officers and employees of any fund for which the Adviser acts as investment adviser, or officers and employees of the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or Distributor, including former directors and officers and extended family members of all of the foregoing and any employee benefit or payroll deduction plan established by or for such persons; and (vi) on redemptions pursuant to the right of the Funds to liquidate a shareholder's account if the aggregate net asset value of the shares held in such account falls below an established minimum amount.

**** An Automatic Withdrawal Plan may be established as either a percentage or a fixed dollar amount. The shares that may be redeemed without a sales charge are recalculated as a percentage of the current market value of the account as of the date of each withdrawal. If established as a percentage, no sales charge will be incurred regardless of market fluctuations. If established as a fixed dollar amount, a sales charge may be incurred if the market value of the account decreases. If you redeem shares in addition to those redeemed pursuant to the Automatic Withdrawal Plan, a deferred sales charge may be imposed on those shares and on any subsequent redemptions within a 12-month period, regardless of whether such redemptions are pursuant to an Automatic Withdrawal Plan.**

Subject to various limitations, shares in different Davis Funds may be exchanged at relative net asset value. If a sales charge is due on Class A shares, and has not been previously paid, then the sales charge will be deducted at the time of the exchange. If

any Class of Davis Fund shares being exchanged are subject to a sales charge, Statement of Intention, or other limitation, the limitation will continue to apply to the shares received in the exchange. When an investor exchanges any Class of shares in a Davis Fund for shares in Davis Government Money Market Fund, the holding period for any deferred sales charge does not continue during the time that the investor owns Davis Government Money Market Fund shares. For example, Class C shares are subject to a contingent deferred sales charge for one year. Any period that an investor owns shares of Davis Government Money Market Fund will be added to the one-year period.

Class Y Shares. Class Y shares are sold at net asset value without the imposition of Rule 12b-1 charges. Class Y shares are offered to: (i) trust companies, bank trusts, endowments, pension plans or foundations (“Institutions”) acting on behalf of their own account or one or more clients for which such Institution acts in a fiduciary capacity and investing at least \$5,000,000 at any one time; (ii) any state, county, city, department, authority or similar agency that invests at least \$5,000,000 (“Government Entities”); (iii) any investor with an account established under a “wrap account” or other similar fee-based program sponsored and maintained by a registered broker-dealer approved by the Davis Funds’ Distributor (“Wrap Program Investors”); (iv) a 401(k) plan, 457 plan, employer sponsored 403(b) plan, profit sharing and money purchase pension plan, defined benefit plan, or non-qualified deferred compensation plan where plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the Fund if at least \$500,000 is invested; (v) the Adviser and its affiliates; and (vi) through a registered investment adviser (RIA) who initially invests for clients an aggregate of at least \$100,000 in Davis Funds through a fund “supermarket” or other mutual fund trading platform sponsored by a broker-dealer or trust company and which has entered into an agreement with Davis Distributors, LLC.

Wrap Program Investors may purchase Class Y shares through the sponsors of such programs who have entered into agreements with Davis Distributors, LLC. Wrap Program Investors should be aware that both Class A and Y shares are made available by the Davis Funds at net asset value to sponsors of wrap programs. However, Class A shares are subject to additional expenses under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plan and sponsors of wrap programs utilizing Class A shares generally are entitled to payments under the Plan. If the Sponsor has selected Class A shares, investors should discuss these charges with their program’s sponsor and weigh the benefits of any services to be provided by the sponsor against the higher expenses paid by Class A shareholders.

Conversion between Class A or C shares and Class Y shares

For shareholders who currently hold Class A or C shares, but are authorized under certain circumstances to purchase Class Y shares, those shareholders may convert their eligible existing shares to Class Y shares of the Fund provided that the Class Y shares received in the conversion are held in a fee-based account and their dealer has entered into an agreement with the Distributor. Shares that are subject to a CDSC are not eligible to convert to Class Y shares until the applicable CDSC period has expired. Shareholders who are no longer eligible for Class Y shares may be converted to Class A shares without a sales charge. Under current interpretations of applicable federal income tax law by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), these conversions to or from Class Y shares are not treated as taxable events. If those laws or the IRS interpretation of those laws should change, these conversion features may be suspended.

Investment Minimums. The Distributor may waive the investment minimums for any and all Classes of shares at its discretion. The Distributor may determine that it is appropriate to waive the investment minimum for participants in certain fee based programs sponsored by financial intermediaries. The Distributor may determine that it is appropriate to treat related investors as a single investment account. Examples may include trust funds of the same bank, separate accounts of the same insurance company, clients whose funds are managed by a single bank, insurance company, investment adviser, broker-dealer, or clients of a financial intermediary that maintains an omnibus account with the Fund.

How To Purchase Shares

Davis Funds and the Distributor reserve the right to reject any purchase order for any reason. Each Davis Fund prospectus provides full directions on how to purchase shares.

Broker-Dealers May Remit Payment. Your broker-dealer may order and remit payment for the shares on your behalf. The broker-dealer can also order the shares from the Distributor by telephone or wire. Please note that the following rules and provisions apply with respect to purchases of Fund shares through a broker-dealer:

- The Distributor has entered into agreements with broker-dealers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemptions orders;
- Such broker-dealers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Distributor;
- The Funds will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, its broker’s authorized designee, receives the order; and
- A Client order will be priced at the Fund’s net asset value next computed after they are received by an authorized broker-dealer or the broker-dealer’s authorized designee.

Special Services

Each Davis Funds prospectus describes a number of special services offered by the Davis Funds. This statement of additional information supplements that discussion.

Prototype Retirement Plans. The Distributor and certain qualified dealers have available prototype retirement plans (e.g., profit sharing, money purchase, Simplified Employee Pension (“SEP”) plans, model 403(b) and 457 plans for charitable, educational and governmental entities) sponsored by the Davis Funds for corporations and self-employed individuals. The Distributor and certain qualified dealers also have prototype Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) plans (deductible IRAs and non-deductible IRAs, including “Roth IRAs”), Education Savings Accounts and SIMPLE IRA plans for both individuals and employers. These plans utilize the shares of the Davis Funds as their investment vehicles. UMB Bank acts as custodian or trustee for certain retirement plans and charges each participant an annual custodial fee of \$15 per Social Security Number regardless of the number of plans established. For a detailed explanation of the custodial fees charged to an IRA, please refer to the prospectus.

In-Kind Purchases. Shares of the Davis Funds are continuously offered at their public offering price next determined after an order is accepted. The methods available for purchasing shares of a Davis Fund are described in the Fund’s prospectus. In addition, shares of the Davis Funds may be purchased using securities if the Adviser determines that doing so is in the best interest of the applicable Davis Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser must review the securities that are offered in exchange for the “in-kind” purchase to determine that the securities delivered to the Fund: (i) meet the investment objective, strategy and policies of the Fund; (ii) do not cause the violation of any investment restrictions at the time of acceptance; (iii) are readily marketable; (iv) may be accurately and objectively valued on a daily basis; and (v) represent securities that are desirable for the Fund to own given the Fund’s investment strategy and the Adviser’s view of market conditions. The Adviser reserves the right to reject all or any part of the securities offered in exchange for shares of the Fund. On any such in-kind purchase, the following conditions will apply:

- The securities offered by the investor in exchange for shares of a Fund must not be in any way restricted as to resale or otherwise be illiquid;
- The securities must have a value that is readily ascertainable (and not established only by evaluation procedures) as evidenced by a listing on the NYSE, AMEX or NASDAQ or other appropriate method; and
- The transaction involves a net purchase of \$1 million or more in Fund shares.

Davis Funds believe that this ability to purchase shares of a Fund using securities provides a means by which holders of certain securities may obtain diversification and continuous professional management of their investments without the expense of selling those securities in the public market. Benefits to the Fund include the ability to purchase desirable securities without brokerage commissions.

An investor who wishes to make an in-kind purchase must provide the Adviser with a full and exact written description of each security that he or she proposes to deliver to the applicable Davis Fund. The Fund will advise the investor as to those securities that it is prepared to accept and will provide the forms required to be completed and signed by the investor. The investor should then send the securities, in proper form for transfer and with the necessary forms, to the Adviser and certify that there are no legal or contractual restrictions on the free transfer and sale of the securities. The securities will be valued as of the close of business on the day of receipt by the Fund in the same manner as portfolio securities of the Fund are valued. The number of shares of the Fund, having a net asset value as of the close of business on the day of receipt equal to the value of the securities delivered by the investor, will be issued to the investor, less applicable stock transfer taxes, if any.

The exchange of securities by the investor pursuant to this in-kind offer will constitute a taxable transaction and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Each investor should consult his tax adviser to determine the tax consequences under Federal and state law of making such an in-kind purchase. This service may be discontinued at any time without prior notice.

Exchange of Shares

The prospectus describes exchange procedures. This statement of additional information supplements that discussion.

Market Timing. Davis Funds have not entered into any arrangements which permit organizations or individuals to “market time” the Davis Funds. Although the Davis Funds will not knowingly permit investors to excessively trade the Davis Funds, shareholders seeking to engage in market timing may employ a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and there can be no guarantee that all market timing will be prevented, despite the Davis Funds’ best efforts. The Davis Funds receive purchase and sales orders through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or reasonably detect excessive trading which may be facilitated by these intermediaries or by the use of omnibus accounts by intermediaries. The Davis Funds reserve the right to terminate or amend the exchange privilege at any time by filing amended registration statements.

Redemption of Shares

The Funds' prospectus describes redemption procedures, This statement of additional information supplements those discussions.

Certificates. In the past, Davis Funds issued share certificates and some are still outstanding. If shares to be redeemed are represented by a certificate, the certificate must be sent by certified mail to Davis Funds with a letter of instruction signed by all account owner(s).

Redemption Proceeds. Redemption proceeds normally are paid to you within seven days after Davis Funds receives your proper redemption request. Payment for redemptions can be suspended under certain emergency conditions determined by the SEC or if the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is closed for reasons other than customary or holiday closings. You may redeem shares on any business day (i.e., any day the NYSE is open for regular session trading). Redemption proceeds may be withheld until a sufficient period of time has passed for State Street Bank and Trust Company to be reasonably sure that all checks or drafts (including certified or cashiers' checks) for shares purchased have cleared, normally not exceeding fifteen calendar days. You can avoid any redemption delay by paying for your shares with a bank or federal funds wire.

Redemptions Are Ordinarily Paid to You in Cash. However, the Board of Directors is authorized to decide if conditions exist making cash payments undesirable. If the Board of Directors should decide to make payments other than in cash, redemptions could be paid in securities, valued at the value used in computing a Fund's net asset value. There would be brokerage costs incurred by the shareholder in selling securities received in redemption of Fund shares. The Fund must, however, redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net asset value, whichever is smaller, during any 90-day period for any one shareholder.

Short-Term Trading Fee. Both the Davis Global Fund and the Davis International Fund assess a 2% fee on the proceeds of Fund shares that are redeemed (either by selling or exchanging to another Davis Fund) within 30 days of their purchase. The short-term trading fee is paid to the Fund and is intended to offset the trading costs, market impact and other costs associated with short-term money movements in and out of the Fund. The short-term trading fee is imposed to the extent that fund shares redeemed exceed fund shares that have been held more than 30 days. For shares of the Fund acquired by exchange, the holding period prior to the exchange is not considered in determining whether to apply the short-term trading fee. The short-term trading fee is not imposed on:

- shares redeemed under automatic withdrawal plans;
- shares redeemed due to death or disability of the shareholder; or
- shares redeemed from accounts for which the dealer, broker or financial institution of record has entered into an agreement with the Distributor for this purpose.

Federal Funds Wire. You may be eligible to have your redemption proceeds electronically transferred to a commercial bank account by federal funds wire. There is a \$5 charge by State Street Bank and Trust Company for wire service, and receiving banks also may charge for this service. Redemption by federal funds wire is usually credited to your bank account on the next business day after the sale. Alternatively, redemption through Automated Clearing House usually will arrive at your bank two banking days after the sale. To have redemption proceeds sent by federal funds wire to your bank, you must first fill out the "Banking Instruction" section on the Account Application Form and attach a voided check or deposit slip. If the account has already been established, an Account Service Form must be submitted with a medallion guarantee and a copy of a voided check or deposit slip.

Segregation of Davis Government Money Market Fund Shares. In order to secure the payment of any sales charge or CDSC that may be due on shares exchanged into shares of Davis Government Money Market Fund, the number of shares equal in value to the sales charge are segregated and separately maintained in Davis Government Money Market Fund. The purpose of the segregation is to assure that redemptions utilizing the Davis Government Money Market Fund check writing privilege do not deplete the account without payment of any applicable sales charge and therefore no draft will be honored for liquidation of shares in excess of the shares in the Davis Government Money Market Fund account that are free of segregation.

SECTION IV:

GENERAL INFORMATION

This statement of additional information should be read in conjunction with the Fund's prospectus. This statement of additional information supplements the information available in the prospectus.

Determining the Price of Shares

The Funds' prospectus describes procedures used to determine the price of shares. This statement of additional information supplements that discussion.

Net Asset Value. The price per share for purchases or redemptions of Fund shares made directly through Davis Funds, generally, is the value next computed after Davis Funds receives the purchase order or redemption request in good order. In order for your purchase order or redemption request to be effective on the day you place your order with your broker-dealer or other financial institution, such broker-dealer or financial institution must: (i) receive your order before 4 p.m. Eastern time; and (ii) promptly transmit the order to Davis Funds. The broker-dealer or financial institution is responsible for promptly transmitting purchase orders or redemption requests to Davis Funds so that you may receive the same day's net asset value. Note that in the case of redemptions and repurchases of Fund shares owned by corporations, trusts or estates, or of shares represented by outstanding certificates (in the past, Davis Funds issued share certificates), Davis Funds may require additional documents to effect the redemption and the applicable price will be determined as of the next computation following the receipt of the required documentation or outstanding certificates. See "*Redemption of Shares.*"

The Funds do not price their shares or accept orders for purchases or redemptions on days when the NYSE is closed.

Certain brokers and certain designated intermediaries on their behalf may accept purchase and redemption orders. The Distributor will be deemed to have received such an order when the broker or the designee has accepted the order. Customer orders are priced at the net asset value next computed after such acceptance. Such order may be transmitted to the Funds or their agents several hours after the time of the acceptance and pricing.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities. The valuation of each Fund's portfolio securities is described in the Fund's prospectus and annual report.

Dividends and Distributions

The Funds' prospectus describes the Funds' dividend and distribution policies. This statement of additional information supplements that discussion.

There are two sources of income, net income and realized capital gains, paid to you by the Funds. You will receive confirmation statements for dividends declared and Fund shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends. You also will receive confirmations after each purchase or redemption. Different classes of Fund shares may be expected to have different expense ratios due to differing distribution services fees and certain other expenses. Classes with higher expense ratios will pay correspondingly lower dividends than classes with lower expense ratios. For tax purposes, information concerning Fund distributions will be mailed annually to shareholders. Shareholders have the option of receiving all Fund dividends and distributions in cash, of having all dividends and distributions reinvested, or of having income dividends paid in cash and capital gain distributions reinvested. Reinvestment of all dividends and distributions is automatic for accounts utilizing the Automatic Withdrawal Plan. The reinvestment of dividends and distributions is made at net asset value (without any initial or contingent deferred sales charge) on the payment date.

Dividends and Distributions May Change. Usually dividends and capital gains distributions are paid as discussed above. However, the Board of Directors reserves the right to suspend payments or to make additional payments.

Federal Income Taxes

The Funds' prospectus provides a general discussion of federal income taxes. This statement of additional information supplements that discussion. This discussion is not intended to be a full discussion of all the aspects of the federal income tax law and its effects on the Funds and their shareholders. Shareholders may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions.

Each investor should consult his or her own tax adviser regarding the effect of federal, state and local taxes on any investment in the Funds.

The Funds intend to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code and, if so qualified, will not be liable for federal income tax to the extent its earnings are distributed. If a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be subject to corporate tax on its net investment income and net capital gains at the corporate tax rates. If a Fund does not distribute all of its net investment income or net capital gains, it will be subject to tax on the amount that is not distributed. If, for any calendar year, the distribution of earnings required under the Internal Revenue Code exceeds

the amount distributed, an excise tax, equal to 4% of the excess, will be imposed on the applicable Fund. The Funds intend to make distributions during each calendar year sufficient to prevent imposition of the excise tax.

From time to time the Funds may be entitled to a tax loss carry-forward. Such carry-forward would be disclosed in the most current version of the Fund's annual report.

As they invest in foreign securities, the Funds may be subject to the withholding of foreign taxes on dividends or interest it receives on foreign securities. Foreign taxes withheld will be treated as an expense of the Fund unless the Fund meets the qualifications and makes the election to enable it to pass these taxes through to shareholders for use by them as a foreign tax credit or deduction. Tax conventions and treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

Distributions of net investment income and net realized short-term capital gains will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain regardless of how long the shares have been held. Distributions will be treated the same for tax purposes whether received in cash or in additional shares. Dividends declared in the last calendar month to shareholders of record in such month and paid by the end of the following January are treated as received by the shareholder in the year in which they are declared. A gain or loss for tax purposes may be realized on the redemption of shares. If the shareholder realizes a loss on the sale or exchange of any shares held for six months or less and if the shareholder received a capital gain distribution during that period, then the loss is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of such distribution.

We recommend that you consult with a tax advisor about dividends and capital gains that may be received from the Funds.

Cost Basis Reporting

Mutual funds are required to report to the Internal Revenue Service the "cost basis" of shares acquired by a shareholder on or after January 1, 2012, ("covered shares") and subsequently redeemed. These requirements do not apply to investments through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement plan. The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for dividends, return of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether a sale of the shares results in a gain or loss. If you redeem covered shares during any year, then the Fund will report the cost basis of such covered shares to you and the IRS on Form 1099-B. The Fund will permit Fund shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods to calculate the cost basis in your covered shares. If you do not affirmatively elect a cost basis method, then the Fund's default cost basis calculation method, which is currently the Average Cost method, will be applied to your account(s). The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of Fund shares. If you hold Fund shares through a broker (or another nominee), please contact that broker (nominee) with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account. You are encouraged to consult your tax advisor regarding the application of the cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

Procedures and Shareholder Rights are Described by Current Prospectus and Other Disclosure Documents

Among other disclosures, the Funds' most current prospectus, statement of additional information, annual and semi-annual reports, and other documents describe (i) the procedures which the Funds follow when interacting with shareholders; and (ii) shareholders' rights. The Fund's procedures and shareholders' rights may change from time to time to reflect changing laws, rules, and operations. The Funds' prospectus and other disclosure documents will be amended from time to time to reflect these changes.

Performance Data

From time to time, the Funds may advertise information regarding their performance. Such information will be calculated separately for each class of shares. These performance figures are based on historical results and are not intended to indicate future performance.

Performance Rankings

Lipper Rankings. From time to time, the Funds may publish the ranking of the performance of its classes of shares by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. Lipper is a widely recognized independent mutual fund monitoring service. Lipper monitors the performance of regulated investment companies, including the Funds, and ranks their performance for various periods in categories based on investment style. The Lipper performance rankings are based on total returns that include the reinvestment of capital gain distributions and income dividends but do not take sales charges or taxes into consideration. Lipper also publishes "peer-group" indices of the performance of all mutual funds in a category that it monitors and averages of the performance of the Funds in particular categories.

Morningstar Ratings and Rankings. From time to time, the Funds may publish the ranking and/or star rating of the performance of its classes of shares by Morningstar, Inc., an independent mutual fund monitoring service. Morningstar rates

and ranks mutual funds in broad investment categories: domestic stock funds, international stock funds, taxable bond funds and municipal bond funds.

Performance Rankings and Comparisons by Other Entities and Publications. From time to time, the Funds may include in their advertisements and sales literature performance information about the Funds cited in newspapers and other periodicals such as The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, Barron's, or similar publications. That information may include performance quotations from other sources, including Lipper and Morningstar. The performance of the Funds' classes of shares may be compared in publications to the performance of various market indices or other investments and averages, performance rankings or other benchmarks prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services.

Investors also may wish to compare the returns on the Fund's share classes to the return on fixed-income investments available from banks and thrift institutions. Those include certificates of deposit, ordinary interest-paying checking and savings accounts and other forms of fixed- or variable-time deposits and various other instruments such as Treasury bills. However, the Fund's returns or share prices are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other agency and will fluctuate daily, while bank depository obligations may be insured by the FDIC and may provide fixed rates of return. Repayment of principal and payment of interest on Treasury securities is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

From time to time, the Fund may publish rankings or ratings of the Adviser or the Fund's transfer agent and of the investor services provided by them to shareholders of the Fund. Those ratings or rankings of shareholder and investor services by third-parties may include comparisons of their services to those provided by other mutual fund families selected by the rating or ranking services. They may be based on the opinions of the rating or ranking service itself, using its research or judgment, or based on surveys of investors, brokers, shareholders or others.

Other Performance Statistics

In reports or other communications to shareholders and in advertising material, the performance of the Fund may be compared to recognized unmanaged indices or averages of the performance of similar securities. Also, the performance of the Fund may be compared to that of other funds of comparable size and objectives as listed in the rankings prepared by Lipper, Morningstar, or similar independent mutual fund rating services, and the Fund may use evaluations published by nationally recognized independent ranking services and publications. Any given performance comparison should not be considered representative of the Fund's performance for any future period.

In advertising and sales literature the Fund may publish various statistics relating to investment portfolios such as the average price to book and price to earnings ratios, beta, alpha, R-squared, standard deviation, etc. of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

The performance of the Fund may be compared in publications to the performance of various indices and investments for which reliable performance data is available and to averages, performance rankings or other information prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services. The Fund's annual report and semi-annual report contain additional performance information and are available on request and without charge by calling Davis Funds toll-free at **1-800-279-0279**, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern time.

APPENDIX A:

QUALITY RATINGS OF DEBT SECURITIES

Moody's Credit Ratings

Aaa – Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal risk.

Aa – Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A – Obligations rated A are considered upper medium-grade-obligations and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa – Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess speculative characteristics.

Ba – Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B – Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa – Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca – Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery in principal and interest.

C – Obligations rated C are the lowest-rated class of bonds, and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal and interest.

Standard & Poor's Credit Ratings

AAA – Extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments. Highest rating

AA – Very strong capacity to meet financial commitments.

A – Strong capacity to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances.

BBB – Adequate capacity to meet financial commitments, but more subject to adverse economic conditions.

BBB- – Considered lowest investment-grade by market participants.

BB+ – Considered highest speculative-grade by market participants.

BB – Less vulnerable in near-term but faces major ongoing uncertainties to adverse business, financial and economic conditions.

B – More vulnerable to adverse business, financial and economic conditions but currently has the capacity to meet financial commitments.

CCC – Currently vulnerable and dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet financial commitments.

CC – Highly vulnerable; default has not yet occurred, but is expected to be a virtual certainty.

C – Currently highly vulnerable to non-payment, and ultimate recovery is expected to be lower than that of higher rated obligations.

D – Payment default on a financial commitment or breach or an imputed promise; also used when a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken.

APPENDIX B: TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR A STATEMENT OF INTENTION (CLASS A SHARES ONLY)

TERMS OF ESCROW:

1. Out of my initial purchase (or subsequent purchases if necessary) 5% of the dollar amount specified in this Statement will be held in escrow by SS&C Technologies, Inc. in the form of shares (computed to the nearest full share at the public offering price applicable to the initial purchase hereunder) registered in my name. For example, if the minimum amount specified under this statement is \$100,000 and the public offering price applicable to transactions of \$100,000 is \$10 a share, 500 shares (with a value of \$5,000) would be held in escrow.
2. In the event I should exchange some or all of my shares to those of another mutual fund for which Davis Distributors, LLC, acts as distributor, according to the terms of this prospectus, I hereby authorize SS&C Technologies, Inc. to escrow the applicable number of shares of the new fund, until such time as this Statement is complete.
3. If my total purchases are at least equal to the intended purchases, the shares in escrow will be delivered to me or to my order.
4. If my total purchases are less than the intended purchases I will permit Davis Distributors, LLC, my dealer, or SS&C Technologies, Inc. to redeem the difference in the dollar amount of the sales charge that would have originally been paid by me, from the escrowed shares.
5. I hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint SS&C Technologies, Inc. my attorney to surrender for redemption any or all escrowed shares with full power of substitution in the premises.
6. Shares remaining after the redemption referred to in Paragraph No. 4 will be credited to my account.
7. The duties of SS&C Technologies, Inc. are only such as are herein provided being purely ministerial in nature, and it shall incur no liability whatever except for willful misconduct or gross negligence so long as it has acted in good faith. It shall be under no responsibility other than faithfully to follow the instructions herein. It may consult with legal counsel and shall be fully protected in any action taken in good faith in accordance with advice from such counsel. It shall not be required to defend any legal proceedings that may be instituted against it in respect of the subject matter of this Agreement unless requested to do so and indemnified to its satisfaction against the cost and expense of such defense.

APPENDIX C:

SUMMARY OF THE ADVISER'S PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (“The Adviser”) votes on behalf of its clients in matters of corporate governance through the proxy voting process. The Adviser takes its ownership responsibilities very seriously and believes the right to vote proxies for its clients’ holdings is a significant asset of the clients. The Adviser exercises its voting responsibilities as a fiduciary, solely with the goal of maximizing the value of its clients’ investments.

The Adviser votes proxies with a focus on the investment implications of each issue. For each proxy vote, The Adviser takes into consideration its duty to clients and all other relevant facts known to The Adviser at the time of the vote. Therefore, while these guidelines provide a framework for voting, votes are ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis.

The Adviser has adopted written Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and established a Proxy Oversight Group to oversee voting policies and deal with potential conflicts of interest. In evaluating issues, the Proxy Oversight Group may consider information from many sources, including the portfolio managers for each client account, management of a company presenting a proposal, shareholder groups, and independent proxy research services. While the Proxy Oversight Group may consider information from many sources, there is no requirement that it consider each source and the Proxy Oversight Group shall have the discretion in its professional judgement to determine each matter to be voted on. The Adviser may utilize research provided by an independent third-party proxy advisory firm. As a policy, the Adviser does not follow the voting recommendations provided by these firms.

Clients may obtain a copy of The Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, and/or a copy of how their own proxies were voted, by writing to:

Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.
Attn: Chief Compliance Officer
2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101
Tucson, Arizona, 85756

Guiding Principles

Creating Value for Existing Shareholders. The most important factors that the Adviser will consider in evaluating proxy issues are: (i) the company’s or management’s long-term track record of creating value for shareholders. In general, the Adviser will consider the recommendations of a management with a good record of creating value for shareholders as more credible than the recommendations of a management with a poor record; (ii) whether, in the Advisers’ estimation, the current proposal being considered will significantly enhance or detract from long-term value for existing shareholders; and (iii) whether a poor record of long term performance resulted from poor management or from factors outside of management’s control.

Other factors which the Adviser will consider may include:

- ***Shareholder oriented management.*** One of the factors that The Adviser considers in selecting stocks for investment is the presence of shareholder-oriented management. In general, such managements will have a large ownership stake in the company. They will also have a record of taking actions and supporting policies designed to increase the value of the company’s shares and thereby enhance shareholder wealth. The Adviser’s research analysts are active in meeting with top management of portfolio companies and in discussing their views on policies or actions which could enhance shareholder value. Whether management shows evidence of responding to reasonable shareholder suggestions, and otherwise improving general corporate governance, is a factor which may be taken into consideration in proxy voting.
- ***Allow responsible management teams to run the business.*** Because the Adviser tries, generally, to invest with “owner oriented” managements (see above), it will vote with the recommendation of management on most routine matters, unless circumstances such as long standing poor performance or a change from its initial assessment indicates otherwise. Examples include the election of directors and ratification of auditors. The Adviser supports policies, plans, and structures that give management teams the appropriate latitude to run the business in the way that is most likely to maximize value for owners. Conversely, The Adviser opposes proposals that limit management’s ability to do this. The Adviser will generally vote with management on shareholder social and environmental proposals on the basis that their impact on share value is difficult to judge and is therefore best done by management.
- ***Preserve and expand the power of shareholders in areas of corporate governance.*** Equity shareholders are owners of the business, and company boards and management teams are ultimately accountable to them. The Adviser will support policies, plans, and structures that promote accountability of the board and management to owners, and align the interests of the board and management with owners. Examples include: annual election of all board members and incentive plans that are contingent on delivering value to shareholders. The Adviser will generally oppose proposals that reduce accountability or

misalign interests, including but not limited to classified boards, poison pills, excessive option plans, and repricing of options.

- Support compensation policies that reward management teams appropriately for performance. The Adviser believes that well thought out incentives are critical to driving long-term shareholder value creation. Management incentives ought to be aligned with the goals of long-term owners. In the Adviser's view, the basic problem of skyrocketing executive compensation is not high pay for high performance, but high pay for mediocrity or worse. In situations where the Adviser feels that the compensation practices at companies it owns are not acceptable, it will exercise its discretion to vote against compensation committee members and specific compensation proposals.

The Adviser exercises its professional judgment in applying these principles to specific proxy votes. The Adviser's Proxy Policies and Procedures provide additional explanation of the analysis which the Adviser may conduct when applying these guiding principles to specific proxy votes.

Conflicts of Interest

A potential conflict of interest arises when The Adviser has business interests that may not be consistent with the best interests of its client. The Adviser's Proxy Oversight Group is charged with resolving material potential conflicts of interest which it becomes aware of. It is charged with resolving conflicts in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of clients. There are many acceptable methods of resolving potential conflicts, and the Proxy Oversight Group exercises its judgment and discretion to determine an appropriate means of resolving a potential conflict in any given situation:

- Votes consistent with the "General Proxy Voting Policies," are presumed to be consistent with the best interests of clients;
- The Adviser may disclose the conflict to the client and obtain the client's consent prior to voting the proxy;
- The Adviser may obtain guidance from an independent third-party;
- The potential conflict may be immaterial; or
- Other reasonable means of resolving potential conflicts of interest which effectively insulate the decision on how to vote client proxies from the conflict.