Avantis U.S. Core Equity ETF (AVUC)

Avantis Investors®
By American Century Investments®

Quarterly Fact Sheet as of 10/15/2026

Objective

Seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Investment Approach

- Invests in a broad set of U.S. companies across all market capitalizations and is designed to increase expected returns by overweighting securities we believe to be trading at lower valuations and higher profitability ratios.
- Pursues the benefits associated with indexing (diversification, low turnover, transparency of exposures), but with the ability to add value by making investment decisions using information in current prices.
- Efficient portfolio management and trading process designed to enhance returns while seeking to reduce unnecessary risks and costs.
- Built to fit seamlessly into an investor's asset allocation.

Fund Information

TICKER
AVUC

INTRADAY NAV TICKER
AVUC.IV

INCEPTION DATE
10/13/2026

CUSIP
02507A879

EXCHANGE
NYSE Arca

EXPENSE RATIO
0.17%

BENCHMARK NAME
Russell 3000

DIVIDEND FREQUENCY
Quarterly

Expense ratio is as of the most recent prospectus. Gross and net expense ratios are the same. The gross expense ratio is the fund's total annual operating costs, expressed as a percentage of the fund's average net assets for a given time period. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursement. The net expense ratio is the expense ratio after the application of any waivers or reimbursement. This is the actual ratio that investors paid during the fund's most recent fiscal year. Please see the prospectus for more information.

Portfolio Management Team

	START DATE	
NAME	INDUSTRY	COMPANY
Eduardo Repetto, Ph.D	2000	2019
Daniel Ong, CFA	1996	2019
Mitchell Firestein	2005	2019
Matthew Dubin	2017	2021
Elliott Carson	2015	2025

A Note About Risk: Historically, small- and/or mid-cap stocks have been more volatile than the stock of larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may have limited resources, product lines and markets, and their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volumes than the securities of larger companies. Derivatives may be more sensitive to changes in market conditions and may amplify risks. There is no guarantee that the investment objectives will be met. Dividends and yields represent past performance and there is no guarantee that they will continue to be paid. The information is not intended as a personalized recommendation or fiduciary advice and should not be relied upon for investment, accounting, legal or tax advice.

DUE TO MARKET VOLATILITY, CURRENT PERFORMANCE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN THE FIGURES SHOWN.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) are bought and sold through exchange trading at market price (not NAV), and are not individually redeemed from the fund. Shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV in the secondary market. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns.

You should consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. The fund's prospectus or summary prospectus, which can be obtained by visiting Avantisinvestors.com or by calling 833-928-2684, contains this and other information about the fund, and should be read carefully before investing.

This fund is an actively managed ETF that does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. To determine whether to buy or sell a security, the portfolio managers consider, among other things, various fund requirements and standards, along with economic conditions, alternative investments, interest rates and various credit metrics. If the portfolio manager considerations are inaccurate or misapplied, the fund's performance may suffer.

Key Terms: Expected Returns: Valuation theory shows that the expected return of a stock is a function of its current price, its book equity (assets minus liabilities) and expected future profits, and that the expected return of a bond is a function of its current yield and its expected capital appreciation (depreciation). We use information in current market prices and company financials to identify differences in expected returns among securities, seeking to overweight securities with higher expected returns based on this current market information. Actual returns may be different than expected returns, and there is no guarantee that the strategy will be successful. **Profitability-to-Book:** The profitability-to-book ratio is used to measure a company's profitability relative to its book value. A company's profitability is generally calculated by subtracting operating expenses from its gross profit. Book value is generally a firm's reported assets minus its liabilities on its balance sheet.

The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. Created by Frank Russell Company, it is not an investment product available for purchase.

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