

Wireless Fund
(WIREX)
1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C
El Cajon, California 92020
(800) 590-0898

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 31, 2024

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. This SAI relates to the WIRELESS FUND Prospectus dated July 31, 2024, and should be read in conjunction therewith. The SAI incorporates by reference the Fund's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2024 ("Annual Report"). A copy of the Prospectus and Annual Report may be obtained from Wireless Fund at, 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, California 92020 or by calling 800-590-0898.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Wireless Fund (the "Fund") was organized as a non-diversified series of PFS Funds (the "Trust"), on January 13, 2000 and commenced operations on April 3, 2000. The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Massachusetts by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 13, 2000, as amended on January 20, 2011 (the "Trust Agreement"). Prior to March 5, 2010, the trust was named Wireless Fund. The Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of multiple separate and distinct portfolio series the assets and liabilities of which are separate and distinct from the assets and liabilities of the other series portfolios of the Trust. Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the Fund with each other share of the Fund and is entitled to a proportionate interest in the dividends and distributions from the Fund. The shares of the Fund do not have any preemptive rights. The investment adviser to the Fund is Value Trend Capital Management, LP (the "Adviser").

Upon termination of any Fund, whether pursuant to liquidation of the Trust or otherwise, shareholders of the Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders. The assets received by the Fund for the issue or sale of its shares and all income, earnings, profits, losses and proceeds therefrom, subject only to the rights of creditors, are allocated to, and constitute the underlying assets of, the Fund. The underlying assets are segregated and are charged with the expenses with respect to the Fund and with a share of the general expenses of the Trust. Any general expenses of the Trust that are not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular Fund are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. While the expenses of the Trust are allocated to the separate books of account of the Fund, certain expenses may be legally chargeable against the assets of the Fund.

The Trustees may also, without shareholder approval, establish one or more additional separate portfolios for investments in the Trust. Shareholders' investments in such an additional portfolio would be evidenced by a separate series of shares (i.e., a new "Fund"). The Trust Agreement provides for the perpetual existence of the Trust and the Fund. The Fund, however, may be terminated at any time by vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Fund or by the Trustees upon notice to shareholders. The Trust Agreement also provides that the Trustees may also terminate the Trust upon written notice to the shareholders, and that shareholders holding at least two-thirds of the Trust's outstanding shares may terminate the Trust.

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Fund, see "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" in the Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Fund's assets, see "Pricing of Fund Shares" in the Prospectus and in this Statement of Additional Information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

The Trust is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an open-end management investment company.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION: The Fund is classified as being non-diversified which means that it has the ability to take larger positions in a smaller number of securities than a diversified fund. The Fund, therefore, may be more susceptible to risk of loss than a more widely diversified fund as a result of a single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence. The policy of the Fund is one of selective investments rather than broad diversification. The Fund seeks only enough diversification for adequate representation among what it considers to be the best performing securities and to maintain its federal non-taxable status under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code.

The investment objective and policies of the Fund is summarized in the Prospectus under "The Fund" and "The Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund." The investment policies of the Fund set forth in the Prospectus and in this Statement of Additional Information may be changed by the Fund's adviser, subject to review and approval by the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board"), without shareholder approval except that any Fund policy explicitly identified as "fundamental" may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the relevant Fund (which in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information means the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which 50% of the outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares).

The following investment restrictions are fundamental policies of the Fund.

The Fund will not:

1. Borrow money in excess of 25% of the value of its total assets (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made.
2. Underwrite securities issued by other persons except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of its portfolio investments, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.
3. Purchase or sell real estate.
4. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, except that the Fund may purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options, and may enter into swap agreements, foreign exchange contracts and other financial transactions not involving physical commodities.
5. Make loans, except by purchase of debt obligations in which the Fund may invest consistent with its investment policies, by entering into repurchase agreements, or by lending its portfolio securities.
6. Issue any class of securities which is senior to the Fund's shares of beneficial interest, except for permitted borrowings.

Although the Fund is permitted to borrow money to a limited extent, the Fund currently does not intend to do so.

In addition to the foregoing fundamental investment restrictions, it is contrary to the Fund's present policy, which may be changed without shareholder approval, to:

Invest in (a) securities which at the time of such investment are not readily marketable, (b) securities restricted as to resale (excluding securities determined by the Trustees of the Trust or the person designated by the Trustees to make such determinations to be readily marketable), and (c) repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets (taken at current value) would be invested in securities described in (a), (b) and (c) above.

All percentage limitations on investments will apply at the time of the making of an investment (except for the non-fundamental restriction set forth in the immediately preceding paragraph) and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment.

The Fund reserves the right to assume a temporary defensive position by investing in preferred stocks, bonds or other defensive issues. It retains the freedom to administer the portfolio of the Fund accordingly when, in the judgment of the Adviser, economic and market conditions make such a course desirable.

Concentrating investments in a particular industry or group of industries is commonly referred to as "industry risk". Industry risk is the possibility that stocks within the same industry will decline in price due to industry-specific market or economic developments. The Fund concentrates investments in the wireless industry, and is subject to the risk that companies in that industry are likely to react similarly to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting that market segment. Because of the rapid pace of technological development of the wireless industry, there is the risk that the products and services developed by similar companies may become rapidly obsolete or have relatively short product cycles. There is also the risk that the products or services offered by similar companies will not meet expectations or even reach the marketplace. Although the Adviser currently believes that investments by Fund in the wireless industry will offer greater opportunity for growth of capital than investments in other industries, such investments can fluctuate dramatically in value and will expose you to greater than average risk.

OTHER INVESTMENTS: In connection with its investment objective and policies, the Fund (except as otherwise indicated) may invest in the following types of securities which can involve certain risks:

Equity Securities

In addition to common stocks, the Fund may invest in equity securities such as preferred stock, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. Warrants

are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Although equity securities have a history of long term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions.

Many ETFs are organized as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Investments in the securities of other investment companies, including investments in ETFs and closed-end funds, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, the Fund's shareholders indirectly will bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses the Fund's shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act provides that a fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire the securities of other investment companies if, as a result of such purchase or acquisition, it would own: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired investment company; (ii) securities issued by any one investment company having a value in excess of 5% of the fund's total assets; or (iii) securities issued by all investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the fund's total assets. These limitations are subject to certain statutory and regulatory exemptions, including Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, which permits the Fund to invest in other investment companies beyond the statutory limits, subject to certain conditions. Among other conditions, Rule 12d1-4 prohibits a fund from acquiring control of another investment company (other than an investment company in the same group of investment companies), including by acquiring more than 25% of its voting securities. In addition, Rule 12d1-4 imposes certain voting requirements when a fund's ownership of another investment company exceeds particular thresholds. If shares of a fund are acquired by another investment company, the "acquired" fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire the securities of an investment company or private fund if immediately after such purchase or acquisition, the securities of investment companies and private funds owned by that acquired fund have an aggregate value in excess of 10 percent of the value of the total assets of the fund, subject to certain exceptions. These restrictions may limit the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies to the extent desired. In addition, other unaffiliated investment companies may impose other investment limitations or redemption restrictions which may also limit the Fund's flexibility with respect to making investments in those unaffiliated investment companies. The Fund has adopted policies and procedures designed to comply with the requirements of Rule 12d1-4 and the Fund intends to follow such policies and procedures when investing in other investment companies.

Small and Mid-Capitalization Companies

The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in small and mid-capitalization companies. While smaller companies generally have the potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks because they lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger corporations. In addition, in many instances the securities of smaller companies are traded only over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, and the frequency and volume of their trading is substantially less than is typical of larger companies. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations. When making large sales, the Fund may have to sell portfolio holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period of time. Investments in smaller companies tend to be more volatile and somewhat more speculative.

Options and Other Derivatives

The Fund may use options on securities, securities indices and other types of derivatives primarily for hedging purposes. The Fund may also invest, to a lesser degree, in these types of securities for non-hedging purposes, such as seeking to enhance returns.

Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of the underlying investment, pool of investments, or index. The Fund's return on a derivative typically depends on the change in the value of the investment, pool of investments, or index specified in the derivative instrument. Derivatives involve special risks and may result in losses. The Fund will be dependent on the Adviser's ability to analyze and manage these sophisticated instruments. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. The Fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act governs the Fund's use of derivative instruments and certain other transactions that create future payment and/or delivery obligations by the Fund. Rule 18f-4 permits the Fund to enter into Derivatives Transactions (as defined below) and certain other transactions notwithstanding the restrictions on the issuance of "senior

securities” under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Section 18 of the 1940 Act, among other things, prohibits open-end funds, including the Fund, from issuing or selling any “senior security,” other than borrowing from a bank (subject to a requirement to maintain 300% “asset coverage”). In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC eliminated the asset segregation framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering Derivatives Transactions and certain financial instruments.

Under Rule 18f-4, “Derivatives Transactions” include the following: (i) any swap, security-based swap (including a contract for differences), futures contract, forward contract, option (excluding purchased options), any combination of the foregoing, or any similar instrument, under which the Fund is or may be required to make any payment or delivery of cash or other assets during the life of the instrument or at maturity or early termination, whether as margin or settlement payment or otherwise; (ii) any short sale borrowing; (iii) reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, if the Fund elects to treat these transactions as Derivatives Transactions under Rule 18f-4; and (iv) when-issued or forward-settling securities (e.g., firm and standby commitments, including to-be-announced (“TBA”) commitments, and dollar rolls) and non-standard settlement cycle securities, unless the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date.

Unless the Fund is relying on the Limited Derivatives User Exception (as defined below), the Fund must comply with Rule 18f-4 with respect to its Derivatives Transactions. Rule 18f-4, among other things, requires the Fund to (i) appoint a Derivatives Risk Manager, (ii) maintain a Derivatives Risk Management Program designed to identify, assess, and reasonably manage the risks associated with Derivatives Transactions; (iii) comply with certain value-at-risk (VaR)-based leverage limits (VaR is an estimate of an instrument’s or portfolio’s potential losses over a given time horizon and at a specified confidence level); and (iv) comply with certain Board reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Rule 18f-4 provides an exception from the requirements to appoint a Derivatives Risk Manager, adopt a Derivatives Risk Management Program, comply with certain VaR-based leverage limits, and comply with certain Board oversight and reporting requirements if the Fund’s “derivatives exposure” (as defined in Rule 18f-4) is limited to 10% of its net assets (as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4) and the Fund adopts and implements written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks (the “Limited Derivatives User Exception”).

Pursuant to Rule 18f-4, if the Fund enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Fund will (i) aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with all of its reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the amount of any other “senior securities” representing indebtedness (e.g., bank borrowings, if applicable) when calculating the Fund’s asset coverage ratio or (ii) treat all such transactions as Derivatives Transactions.

The requirements of Rule 18f-4 may limit the Fund’s ability to engage in Derivatives Transactions as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may also increase the cost of the Fund’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments and/or the performance of the Fund.

Foreign Securities

There is no limitation to investing in foreign securities. These investments may be publicly traded in the United States or on a foreign exchange and may be bought and sold in a foreign currency. The Adviser generally selects foreign securities on a stock-by-stock basis based on growth potential. Foreign investments are subject to risks not usually associated with owning securities of U.S. issuers. These risks can include fluctuations in foreign currencies, foreign currency exchange controls, political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting, differences in securities regulation and trading, and foreign taxation issues.

Fixed Income Securities

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in all types of fixed income securities, including U.S. government obligations, and up to 10% of its total assets in high-yield bonds. The Fund may also purchase fixed income securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis.

Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if an issuer of a fixed income security cannot meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt. Interest rate risk is the risk that the Fund's investments in fixed income securities may fall when interest rates rise.

Investments in high-yield bonds are considered to be more speculative than higher quality fixed income securities. They are more susceptible to credit risk than investment-grade securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or

economic downturns. The value of lower quality securities are subject to greater volatility and are generally more dependent on the ability of the issuer to meet interest and principal payments than higher quality securities. Issuers of high-yield securities may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings.

Short Sales

The Fund may enter into short sales. If this practice is used by the Fund, the intent would be to primarily hedge the Fund's portfolio by shorting against existing portfolio holdings or securities whose values are linked to various indices such as, Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts, Diamonds Trust, and the NASDAQ 100 Trust. Investing for hedging purposes may result in certain transaction costs which may reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, there is no assurance that a short position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security that is being hedged against.

Real Estate Investment Trusts.

The Fund may invest in the securities of real estate investment trusts (REITs). REITs offer investors greater liquidity and diversification than direct ownership of properties. A REIT is a corporation or business trust that invests substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate. Equity REITs are those which purchase or lease land and buildings and generate income primarily from rental income. Equity REITs may also realize capital gains (or losses) when selling property that has appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs are those that invest in real estate mortgages and generate income primarily from interest payments on mortgage loans. Hybrid REITs generally invest in both real property and mortgages. Unlike corporations, REITs do not pay income taxes if they meet certain IRS requirements. Real estate related equity securities also include those insured by real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings (for investment or as part of their operations), as well as companies whose products and services are directly related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders or mortgage servicing companies. Like any investment in real estate though, a REIT's performance depends on several factors, such as its ability to find tenants, renew leases and finance property purchases and renovations. Other risks associated with REIT investments include the fact that equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and are not fully diversified. These characteristics subject REITs to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. They are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Additionally, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, a shareholder bears not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also may indirectly bear similar expenses of some of the REITs in which it invests.

Illiquid Investments.

In accordance with Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Liquidity Rule"), the Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in "illiquid investments." For these purposes, "illiquid investments" are investments that cannot reasonably be expected to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

The Fund must classify each portfolio investment at least monthly into one of four liquidity categories (highly liquid, moderately liquid, less liquid and illiquid), which are defined pursuant to the Liquidity Rule. Such classification is to be made using information obtained after reasonable inquiry and taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. Moreover, in making such classification determinations, the Fund determines whether trading varying portions of a position in a particular portfolio investment or asset class, in sizes that the Fund would reasonably anticipate trading, is reasonably expected to significantly affect its liquidity, and if so, the Fund takes this determination into account when classifying the liquidity of that investment. The Fund may be assisted in classification determinations by one or more third-party service providers. Investments classified according to this process as "illiquid investments" are those subject to the 15% limit on illiquid investments.

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Jeffrey Provence (the “Portfolio Manager”) is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Provence as of March 31, 2024:

Jeffrey Provence

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	0	0	0	0

As of March 31, 2024, the Adviser does not manage any other accounts besides the Fund and thus has not identified any material conflicts between the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager.

Mr. Provence’s compensation is not a fixed salary. His compensation is not based on Fund performance. Compensation is based upon the Adviser's profitability (if any) with its relationship to the Fund. There are no bonuses, deferred compensation or retirement plans associated with the Portfolio Manager’s service to the Fund. Mr. Provence is an owner of Value Trend Capital Management, LP and he participates directly in the profits and losses of the adviser firm, including the advisory fees paid by the Fund.

The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Portfolio Managers in the Fund as of March 31, 2024.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund
Mr. Jeffrey Provence	\$500,001–\$1,000,000

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board supervises the business activities of the Trust. The names of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust are shown below. The Trustees who are "interested persons" of the Trust, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, are indicated by an asterisk. Each Trustee serves until the Trustee sooner dies, resigns, retires or is removed. Officers hold office for one year and until their respective successors are chosen and qualified.

The Board is currently composed of three Trustees, including two Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each an “Independent Trustee”). In addition to four regularly scheduled meetings per year, the Board holds special meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Board has established an Audit Committee comprised entirely of Trustees who are Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee is generally responsible for (i) overseeing and monitoring the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and its financial reporting process, (ii) selecting and recommending to the full Board the appointment of auditors for the Trust, (iii) reviewing audit plans, fees, and other material arrangements with respect to the engagement of auditors, including permissible non-audit services performed; (iv) reviewing the qualifications of the auditor's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and (v) monitoring the auditor's independence.

Board Leadership Structure. The Board has established an Audit Committee which allows it to access the expertise necessary to oversee the Trust, identify risks, recognize shareholder concerns and needs and highlight opportunities. The Audit Committee is able to focus Board time and attention to matters of interest to shareholders and, through its private sessions with the Trust’s auditor, the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer and legal counsel, stay fully informed regarding management decisions. The Board had determined that its leadership structure is appropriate based on the size of the Trust, the Board’s current responsibilities, each Trustee’s ability to participate in the oversight of the Trust and committee transparency. The Board periodically reviews this leadership structure and believes it to be appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise

informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and allocates responsibility among the Audit Committee of the Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight.

Risk Oversight. Mutual funds face a number of risks, including investment risk, compliance risk and valuation risk. The Board oversees management of the Fund's risks directly and through its officers. While day-to-day risk management responsibilities rest with each Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, investment advisers and other service providers, the Board monitors and tracks risk by: (1) receiving and reviewing quarterly reports related to the performance and operations of the Fund; (2) reviewing and approving, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust, including the Trust's valuation policies and transaction procedures; (3) periodically meeting with the portfolio manager to review investment strategies, techniques and related risks; (4) meeting with representatives of key service providers, including the Fund's investment advisers, administrator, distributor, transfer agent and the independent registered public accounting firm, to discuss the activities of the Fund; (5) engaging the services of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund to test the compliance procedures of the Trust and its service providers; (6) receiving and reviewing reports from the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm regarding the Fund's financial condition and the Trust's internal controls; and (7) receiving and reviewing an annual written report prepared by the Chief Compliance Officer reviewing the adequacy of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation. The Board has concluded that its general oversight of the investment advisers and other service providers as implemented through the reporting and monitoring process outlined above allows the Board to effectively administer its risk oversight function.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board, Thomas H. Addis III, Robert L. Boerner, Allen C. Brown and John W. Czechowicz. The Audit Committee meets at least once a year, or more often as required, in conjunction with meetings of the Board. The Audit Committee oversees and monitors the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and its financial reporting process. The Audit Committee selects and recommends to the full Board the appointment of auditors for the Trust. The Audit Committee also reviews audit plans, fees, and other material arrangements with respect to the engagement of auditors, including permissible non-audit services performed. It reviews the qualifications of the auditor's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and monitors the auditor's independence. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Audit Committee met four times.

The Board nominates and appoints trustees to fill vacancies on the Board and to stand for election at shareholder meetings of the Trust. The nomination of any Independent Trustees to the Board is made in the sole and exclusive discretion of the current Independent Trustees. The Trustees do not consider nominations by shareholders for trustee candidates. Each Trustee was nominated to serve on the Board based on their particular experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills. The characteristics that have led the Board to conclude that each of the Trustees should continue to serve as a Trustee of the Trust are discussed below.

Jeffrey R. Provence. Mr. Jeffrey R. Provence has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2000. Mr. Jeffrey R. Provence is the CEO of Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. which provides the Board with knowledge related to fund administration. Mr. Jeffrey R. Provence is also a General Partner of Value Trend Capital Management, LP, and has worked in the investment management industry since 1995 providing investment management knowledge to the Board of Trustees.

Thomas H. Addis III. Mr. Addis has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2000. Mr. Addis is the Executive Director/CEO of the Southern California PGA. His strategic planning, organizational and leadership skills help the Board set long-term goals.

Robert L. Boerner. Mr. Boerner has served as a Trustee since September 2022. He has been a licensed real estate broker for over 20 years and also has experience as a licensed mortgage lender. Mr. Boerner has extensive experience representing residential buyers and sellers and a strong ability to understand complex financial and financing aspects of transactions. The Board of Trustees believes his experience with the complexities of the highly-regulated aspects of real estate, mortgage lending and sales translate well to the highly-regulated environment under which mutual funds must operate. Consequently, he has experience overseeing layers of regulatory conditions under which an entity must operate which parallels the operations of mutual funds.

Allen C. Brown. Mr. Brown has served as a Trustee since June 2010. He was an estate planning and business attorney from 1970 to 2021. As a practicing attorney for over five decades, Mr. Brown provides a valued legal perspective to the Board of Trustees.

John W. Czechowicz. Mr. Czechowicz has served as a Trustee since September 2022. He is a Certified Public Accountant. As a Certified Public Accountant, Mr. Czechowicz brings budgeting and financial reporting skills to the Board of Trustees. Consequently, he has experience analyzing financial statements and related disclosures, as well as a strong understanding of accounting pronouncements and regulations. His experience provides a valued financial reporting prospective to the Board of Trustees.

The trustees and officers, together with their addresses, age, principal occupations during the past five years are as follows:

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ , and Age	Position(s) with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	No. of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
James D. Craft, Year of Birth: 1982	President	Indefinite Term, Since 2023	Fund Administrator, Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. (2007-present); Chief Technology Officer, Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. (2011 to present).	N/A	N/A
Jeffrey R. Provence ⁽²⁾ , Year of Birth: 1969	Trustee, Secretary Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term, Since 2000	General Partner and Portfolio Manager for Value Trend Capital Management, LP (1995 to current). CEO, Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. (2001 to current).	12	Blue Chip Investor Funds, Meeder Funds

⁽¹⁾ The address of each trustee and officer is c/o PFS Funds, 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, CA 92020.

⁽²⁾ Jeffrey R. Provence is considered an "interested person" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 by virtue of his position with the Trust.

Independent Trustees

<u>Name, Address⁽¹⁾, and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>No. of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee</u>
Thomas H. Addis III, Year of Birth: 1945	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2000	Executive Director/CEO, Southern California PGA (2006 to current).	12	None
Robert L. Boerner, Year of Birth: 1969	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2022	Owner / Broker of Gecko Realty (2008 to current)	12	Blue Chip Investor Funds, Neiman Funds
Allen C. Brown, Year of Birth: 1943	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2010	Retired. Law Office of Allen C. Brown. Estate planning and business attorney (1970 to 2021).	12	Blue Chip Investor Funds
John W. Czechowicz, Year of Birth: 1983	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since 2022	CPA at CWDL (2016 to current)	12	None

⁽¹⁾ The address of each trustee and officer is c/o PFS Funds, 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, CA 92020.

BOARD INTEREST IN THE FUNDS

As of December 31, 2023, the Trustees owned the following amounts in the Funds:

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Securities In Wireless Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities In All Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies</u>
Jeffrey R. Provence ⁽¹⁾	over \$100,000	over \$100,000
Thomas H. Addis III	None	None
Robert L. Boerner	None	None
Allen C. Brown	None	None
John W. Czechowicz, CPA	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Jeffrey R. Provence is considered an "interested person" as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 by virtue of his position with the Trust.

COMPENSATION

Trustee fees are paid by the advisers to the Funds of the Trust, including the Adviser to the Wireless Fund. Trustees who are deemed "interested persons" of the Trust receive no compensation. Each Independent Trustee shall receive a \$375 per meeting fee for each series portfolio of the Trust unless such series portfolio has not reached (i) 5 years of operations (ii) or \$5 million in assets, in such case the fee would be \$250 per meeting. Additionally, for each series portfolio with less than one year of operation the maximum per meeting fee received by an Independent Trustee is \$250. The following table shows Trustee compensation for the 12-month period ended March 31, 2024:

Name	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Aggregate Compensation from the Wireless Fund	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex
Jeffrey R. Provence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Thomas H. Addis III	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$19,500
Robert L. Boerner	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$19,500
Allen C. Brown	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$19,500
John W. Czechowicz	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$19,500

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the management agreement with the Adviser. As of July 5, 2024, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Fund:

NAME AND ADDRESS	SHARES	PERCENT OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. For Benefit of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105	187,439.72	37.40%	Record
National Financial Services Corp. For Benefit of Customers One World Financial Center 200 Liberty Street, 5 th Floor New York, New York 10281-1003	106,162.57	21.18%	Record
Jeffrey R. Provence 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C El Cajon, California 92020	39,952.89	7.97%	Beneficial

As of July 5, 2024, the Trustees and officers of the Trust owned of record or beneficially owned 7.97% of the Wireless Fund's outstanding shares.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Value Trend Capital Management, LP was organized in 1995 and has been managing investment accounts and money since that time. The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Wireless Fund. The address of Value Trend Capital Management, LP is 1939 Friendship Drive, Suite C, El Cajon, California 92020. The General Partners of Value Trend Capital Management, LP are Ross C. Provence and Jeffrey R. Provence. Each owns 50% and therefore are regarded to control Value Trend Capital Management, LP for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Jeffrey R. Provence is the President of Premier Fund Solutions, Inc., the administrator of the Fund, and also serves as a trustee to the Trust and an officer of the Fund.

Value Trend Capital Management, LP manages the investment portfolio of the Wireless Fund, subject to policies adopted by the Trust's Board. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Trust, furnishes office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and executive personnel necessary for managing the Fund. Value Trend Capital Management pays all operating expenses of the Fund, with the exception of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and any indirect expenses, such as expenses incurred by other investment companies in which the Fund invest. For its services, the Adviser receives a fee of 1.95% per year of the average daily net assets of the Wireless Fund. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024 the Adviser received \$153,930, \$97,989 and \$129,430, respectively.

The advisory agreement for the Fund provides that it will continue in effect for two years from its date of execution and thereafter from year to year if its continuance is approved at least annually (i) by the Board of the Trust or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and (ii) by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust or Value Trend Capital Management LP, as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Any amendment to an advisory agreement must be approved by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not such interested persons, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The advisory agreement is terminable on 60 days' written notice, without penalty, by a vote of a majority of applicable Fund's outstanding shares or by vote of a majority of the Board, or by the Adviser on 60 days' written notice, and automatically terminates in the event of its assignment. The advisory agreement provides that Value Trend Capital Management, LP owns all rights to and control of the name "Wireless Fund". The advisory agreement will automatically terminate if the Trust or the Fund shall at any time be required by Value Trend Capital Management, LP to eliminate all reference to the words "Wireless Fund" in the name of the Trust or the Fund, unless the continuance of the agreement after such change of name is approved by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust or the Wireless Fund.

The advisory agreement provides that Value Trend Capital Management, LP shall not be subject to any liability in connection with the performance of its services thereunder in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The personnel subject to the Code are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. You may obtain a copy of the Code from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

FUND SERVICES

Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC. ("MSS"), 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147, acts as the Fund's transfer agent. MSS maintains the records of the shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. MSS receives an annual fee from the Adviser of \$11.50 per shareholder (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$775 per Fund) for these transfer agency services.

In addition, MSS provides the Fund with fund accounting services, which includes certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. For its services as fund accountant, MSS receives an annual fee from the Adviser based on the average value of the Fund. These fees are: from \$0 to \$25 million in assets the annual fee is \$22,200, from \$25 million to \$50 million in assets the annual fee is \$31,700, from \$50 million to \$75 million in assets the annual fee is

\$37,450, from \$75 million to \$100 million in assets the annual fee is \$43,200, from \$100 million to \$125 million in assets the annual fee is \$48,950, from \$125 million to \$150 million in assets the annual fee is \$54,700, from \$150 million to \$200 million in assets the annual fee is \$60,450, from \$200 million to \$300 million in assets the annual fee is \$60,450 plus .01% on assets greater than \$200 million and above \$300 in assets the annual fee is \$70,450 plus .005% on assets greater than \$300 million (subject to certain waivers when assets are below \$10 million). For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022, 2023, and 2024, the Adviser paid MSS \$21,252, \$14,490 and \$17,871, respectively, for transfer agent and accounting services.

Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. ("PFS") provides the Fund with administrative services, including regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. PFS does not receive a fee for its services. A Trustee of the Trust is the CEO of PFS.

CUSTODIAN

Huntington National Bank, 41 South High Street, Columbus, OH 43287 (the "Custodian") has been selected as the Trust's custodian. The Custodian holds in safekeeping certificated securities and cash belonging to the Fund and, in such capacity, is the registered owner of securities held in book entry form belonging to the Fund. Upon instruction, the Custodian will receive and deliver cash and securities of the Fund in connection with Fund transactions and collect all dividends and other distributions made with respect to Fund portfolio securities. The Custodian will also maintain certain accounts and records of the Fund.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water St., Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, has been selected as independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025. Cohen & Company, Ltd. performs an annual audit of the Fund's financial statements and provides financial, tax and accounting consulting services as requested.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Practus, LLP, 11300 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Suite 310, Leawood, KS 66211, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Fund.

DISTRIBUTOR

Arbor Court Capital, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 8000 Town Centre Dr., Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147, serves as the principal underwriter of the Fund's shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer and acts as the Fund's principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Fund's shares.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and the independent registered public accounting firm report required to be included in the Statement of Additional Information are incorporated herein by reference to the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The Trust will provide the Annual Report without charge at written or telephone request.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

In placing orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for the Fund, Value Trend Capital Subject to policies established by the Board of the Trust, Value Trend Capital Management, LP is responsible for the Fund's portfolio decisions and the placing of the Fund's portfolio transactions. Value Trend Capital Management, LP seeks the best price and execution. Value Trend Capital Management, LP will not pay brokers or dealers commissions in excess of commissions another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting such transaction on the basis of receiving brokerage and research products and/or services. Value Trend Capital Management, LP does not currently intend to effect transactions on such basis. Transactions in unlisted securities are carried out through broker-dealers who make the primary market for such securities unless, in the judgment Value Trend Capital Management, LP, a more favorable price can be obtained by carrying out such transactions through other brokers or dealers. The Adviser may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Trust as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Adviser may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell the Fund's shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies

approved by the Fund's Board that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024 the Wireless Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$1,289, \$93 and \$236, respectively.

The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities, whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements which enables the Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making portfolio decisions, and the Fund may engage in short-term trading to achieve its respective investment objectives. The portfolio turnover rate for the Wireless Fund for the two years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024 were 12.40% and 6.79%, respectively. The primary reason for the variation in portfolio turnover is that the rates reflect the Portfolio Managers' trading strategy in response to market conditions.

PURCHASE, PRICING AND REDEMPTION

Subject to minimum initial investment requirements and certain other conditions, an investor may make an initial purchase of shares of any Fund by submitting a completed application form and payment to:

Wireless Fund
c/o Mutual Shareholder Services
8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400
Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147

The procedures for purchasing shares of the Fund are summarized in "Investing in the Fund" in the Prospectus.

Pricing - Net Asset Value

The price you pay for a share of the Fund, and the price you receive upon selling or redeeming a share of the Fund, is called the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). The NAV is calculated by taking the total value of the Fund's assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing by the total number of shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent.

The NAV is generally calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) every day the Exchange is open. All purchases, redemptions or reinvestments of Fund shares will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the Fund's Transfer Agent, Mutual Shareholder Services. Your order must be placed with the Transfer Agent prior to the close of the trading of the New York Stock Exchange in order to be confirmed for that day's NAV. The Fund's investments are valued at market value or, if a market quotation is not readily available, at the fair value determined in good faith by the Adviser, subject to the review and oversight of the Fund's Board. The Fund may use pricing services to determine market value.

Shareholder Services

A shareholder's investment in the Fund is automatically credited to an open account maintained for the shareholder by Mutual Shareholder Services. Certificates representing shares are not issued. Following each transaction in the account, a shareholder will receive a statement of the transaction. After the close of each fiscal year, Mutual Shareholder Services will send each shareholder a statement providing federal tax information on dividends and distributions paid to the shareholder during the year. This should be retained as a permanent record. Shareholders will be charged a fee for duplicate information.

The open account system permits the purchase of full and fractional shares and, by making the issuance and delivery of certificates representing shares unnecessary, eliminates the problems of handling and safekeeping certificates, and the cost and inconvenience of replacing lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed certificates.

The costs of maintaining the open account system are borne by the Trust, and no direct charges are made to shareholders. Although the Trust has no present intention of making such direct charges to shareholders, it reserves the right to do so. Shareholders will receive prior notice before any such charges are made.

IRAs

Under "Tax-Deferred Retirement Plans" the Prospectus refers to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Roth IRAs established under a prototype. These plans may be funded with shares of the Fund. All income dividends and capital gain distributions of plan participants must be reinvested. Plan documents and further information can be obtained from the Fund.

Check with your financial or tax adviser as to the suitability of Fund shares for your retirement plan.

Redemptions

The procedures for redemption of Fund shares are summarized in the Prospectus under "Instructions for Selling Fund Shares."

Except as noted below, signatures on redemption requests must be guaranteed by commercial banks, trust companies, savings associations, credit unions or brokerage firms that are members of domestic securities exchanges. Signature guarantees by notaries public are not acceptable. However, as noted in the Prospectus, a signature guarantee will not be required if the proceeds of the redemption do not exceed \$25,000 and the proceeds check is made payable to the registered owner(s) and mailed to the record address.

If a shareholder does not decline the telephone redemption service on the application form, Fund shares may be redeemed by making a telephone call directly to Mutual Shareholder Services at 1-877-59-FUNDS. There is currently a \$20 charge for processing wire redemptions. Telephonic redemption requests must be received by 4:00 p.m. prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on a day when the Exchange is open for business. Requests made after that time or on a day when the New York Stock Exchange is not open for business cannot be accepted by Mutual Shareholder Services and a new request will be necessary.

In order to redeem shares by telephone, a shareholder must not select the DISTRIBUTION & TELEPHONE OPTIONS section which states: I (we) DO NOT authorize The Transfer Agent to honor telephone instructions for this account. Neither the Fund nor the Transfer Agent will be liable for properly acting upon telephone instructions believed to be genuine. I (we) understand that redemptions authorized by telephone are paid by check and mailed to me (us) or wire transferred to an account of the exact same title. I (we) understand that a limit for telephone redemptions is \$25,000. The Trust, Wireless Fund and Mutual Shareholder Services are not responsible for the authenticity of withdrawal instructions received by telephone.

The redemption price will be the net asset value per share next determined after the redemption request and any necessary special documentation are received by Mutual Shareholder Services in proper form. Proceeds resulting from a written redemption request will normally be mailed to you within seven days after receipt of your request in good order. Telephonic redemption proceeds will normally be wired on the first business day following receipt of a proper redemption request. In those cases where you have recently purchased your shares by check and your check was received less than fifteen days prior to the redemption request, the Fund may withhold redemption proceeds until your check has cleared.

The Fund will normally redeem shares for cash; however, the Fund reserves the right to pay the redemption price wholly or partly in kind if the Board of the Trust determines it to be advisable in the interest of the remaining shareholders. If portfolio securities are distributed in lieu of cash, the shareholder will normally incur brokerage commissions upon subsequent disposition of any such securities. However, the Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which the Trust is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash for any shareholder during any 90-day period up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the total net asset value of the Trust at the beginning of such period.

A redemption constitutes a sale of the shares for federal income tax purposes on which the investor may realize a long-term or short-term capital gain or loss. See "Dividends and Distributions" and "Taxes" in the prospectus.

TAXATION

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable U.S. federal income tax laws as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. income, estate or gift tax, or foreign, state or local tax concerns affecting the Fund and its shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in the Fund). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax

consequences to them of investing in the Fund.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, real estate investment trust (“REIT”), insurance company, regulated investment company (“RIC”), individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, or dealer in securities. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes shares of the Fund (“Shares”) are held by U.S. shareholders (defined below) and that such Shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. shareholder is a beneficial owner of Shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or a trust that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of Shares that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partner of a partnership that will hold Shares should consult its tax adviser with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares by the partnership.

Taxation as a RIC

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). There can be no assurance that it will so qualify. The Fund will qualify as a RIC if, among other things, it meets the source-of-income and the asset-diversification requirements. With respect to the source-of-income requirement, the Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (the “Income Test”). A “qualified publicly traded partnership” is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Code Section 7704. Income derived from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) or trust is qualifying income to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership or trust which would be qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as realized by the partnership or trust.

If a RIC fails the Income Test and such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, generally it will not be subject to the U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to corporations. Instead, the amount of the penalty for non-compliance is U.S. federal corporate income tax on the amount by which the non-qualifying income exceeds one-ninth of the qualifying gross income.

With respect to the asset-diversification requirement, the Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs of (a) one issuer, (b) two or more issuers that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (c) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Asset Test”).

If a RIC fails the Asset Test, such RIC has a 6-month period to correct any failure without incurring a penalty if such failure is “de minimis.”

Similarly, if a RIC fails the Asset Test and the failure is not de minimis, a RIC can cure the failure if: (i) the RIC files with the U.S. Treasury Department a description of each asset that caused the RIC to fail the Asset Test; (ii) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; and (iii) the failure is cured within six months (or such other period specified by the U.S. Treasury Department). In such cases, a tax is imposed on the RIC equal to the greater of: (i) \$50,000 or (ii) an amount determined by multiplying the highest corporate U.S. federal income tax rate (currently 21%) by the amount of net income generated during the period of the Asset Test failure by the assets that caused the RIC to fail the Asset Test.

If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and distributes to its shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of the sum of (i) its “investment company taxable income” as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed (the “Distribution Test”), the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, any ordinary income or capital gain retained by the Fund will be subject to regular corporate U.S. federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 21%). The Fund intends to distribute at least annually substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain.

The Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax on the portion of its undistributed ordinary income with respect to each calendar year and undistributed capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to the one-year period ending on October 31 in that calendar year. To avoid the 4% U.S. federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund’s ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (ii) 98.2% of the Fund’s capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31), and (iii) any income realized, but not distributed, and on which the Fund paid no U.S. federal income tax in preceding years. The Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal market conditions, does not expect to be subject to this excise tax.

The Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which it does not receive cash. For example, if the Fund holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable U.S. federal income tax rules as having original issue discount (“OID”), such as debt instruments with payment of kind interest or, in certain cases, with increasing interest rates or that are issued with warrants, the Fund must include in income each year a portion of the OID that accrues over the life of the obligation regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Fund in the same taxable year. Because any OID accrued will be included in the Fund’s “investment company taxable income” (discussed above) for the year of accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to its shareholders to satisfy the Distribution Test, even though it will not have received an amount of cash that corresponds with the accrued income.

A RIC is permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of the Fund, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

Except as set forth below in “Failure to Qualify as a RIC,” the remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund will qualify as a RIC for each taxable year.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If the Fund is unable to satisfy the Distribution Test or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, it will be subject to corporate U.S. federal income tax on all of its income and gain, regardless of whether or not such income was distributed. Distributions to the Fund’s shareholders of such income and gain will not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such event, the Fund’s distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund’s current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate U.S. shareholders, and non-corporate U.S. shareholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as “qualified dividend income” eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income taxation, if holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholders' tax basis in their shares of the Fund, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To qualify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, the Fund would be required to satisfy the Income Test, Asset Test, and Distribution Test for that year and distribute any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second year following the nonqualifying year, the Fund would be subject to tax on any unrealized built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent 10 years, unless the Fund made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of its requalification as a RIC.

Taxation for U.S. Shareholders

Distributions paid to U.S. shareholders by the Fund from its investment company taxable income (which is, generally, the Fund's ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses) are generally taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares. Such distributions (if designated by the Fund) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate U.S. shareholders to the extent that the Fund's income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations, excluding distributions from tax-exempt organizations, exempt farmers' cooperatives or REITs or (ii) in the case of individual U.S. shareholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at preferential rates to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, and provided in each case certain holding period and other requirements are met. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations (which generally include foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a qualified comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, or the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A qualified foreign corporation generally excludes any foreign corporation, which for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC"). Distributions made to a U.S. shareholder from an excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses ("Capital Gain Dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to such shareholder but retained by the Fund, are taxable to such U.S. shareholder as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by the Fund, regardless of the length of time such U.S. shareholder owned the Shares. The maximum tax rate on Capital Gain Dividends received by individuals is generally 20%. Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will be treated by the U.S. shareholder, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. shareholder's Shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to the U.S. shareholder. The Fund is not required to provide written notice designating the amount of any qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends and other distributions. The Forms 1099 sent to the U.S. shareholders will instead serve this notice purpose.

As a RIC, the Fund will be subject to the AMT, but any items that are treated differently for AMT purposes must be apportioned between the Fund and the shareholders and this may affect the U.S. shareholders' AMT liabilities. The Fund intends in general to apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each shareholder bear to the Fund's taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction.

For purpose of determining (i) whether the Distribution Test is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of Capital Gain Dividends paid for that year, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the prior taxable year. If the Fund makes such an election, a U.S. shareholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by the U.S. shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

The Fund intends to distribute all realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If, however, the Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the U.S. federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of Shares owned will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

Sales and other dispositions of Shares generally are taxable events. U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax adviser with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the Shares is properly treated as a sale or exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transaction. The sale or other disposition of Shares will generally result in capital gain or loss to a U.S. shareholder equal to the difference between the amount realized and the adjusted tax basis in the Shares sold or exchanged, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any Capital Gain Dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed Capital Gain Dividend) by such shareholder with respect to such Shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares generally will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are acquired within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the Shares are disposed. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Both long-term and short-term capital gain of U.S. corporations are taxed at the rates applicable to ordinary income of corporations. For non-corporate U.S. taxpayers, short-term capital gain is taxed at the rate applicable to ordinary income, while long-term capital gain generally is taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Capital losses are subject to certain limitations.

The Fund is required to report its shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period for Shares to the IRS on the Fund's shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s. The Fund has chosen average cost as the standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Fund will determine which specific Shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method Shares will be reported on a U.S. shareholder's Consolidated Form 1099 if the shareholder does not select a different tax lot identification method. U.S. shareholders may choose a method different than the Fund's standing method and will be able to do so at the time of the U.S. shareholder's purchase or upon the sale of Shares. The Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." The Fund and its service providers do not provide tax advice. U.S. shareholders should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions they may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of Shares. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

Original Issue Discount, Pay-In-Kind Securities, and Market Discount. Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the OID is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund's taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security.

Some debt obligations that may be acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having "market discount." Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligations issued with OID, its "revised issue price") over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt obligation. Alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund's income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects. In the case of higher-risk securities, the amount of market discount may be unclear. See below "Higher-Risk Securities."

Some debt obligations that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as having "acquisition discount" (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price), or OID in the case of certain types of debt obligations. The Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt obligations having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

In addition, payment-in-kind securities will, and commodity-linked notes may, give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If the Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Higher-Risk Securities. To the extent such investments are permissible for the Fund, the Fund may invest in debt obligations that are in the lowest rating categories or are unrated, including debt obligations of issuers not currently paying interest or who are in default. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income. In limited circumstances, it may also not be clear whether the Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation, and if so, what amount of market discount the Fund should recognize. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. A tax-exempt U.S. shareholder could recognize unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) by virtue of its investment in the Fund if Shares constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt U.S. shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b). Furthermore, a tax-exempt U.S. shareholder may recognize UBTI if the Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”) or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools (“TMPs”) if the amount of such income recognized by the Fund exceeds the Fund’s investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. A CRT (as defined in Code Section 664) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year, must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in the Fund that recognize “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a Share and the Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the Fund will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the highest U.S. federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Fund. The Fund has not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in the Fund.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. A PFIC is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

Equity investments by the Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (“QEF”), the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, the Fund may make an election to mark to market the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in its PFIC holdings as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in that PFIC on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market

elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund's total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, the Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time the Fund accrues income or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and on disposition of certain other instruments, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the security or contract and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary gain or loss. These gains and losses, referred to under the Code as "Section 988" gains or losses, may increase or decrease the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income.

Foreign Taxation. Income received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

The RICs in which the Fund invests may invest in foreign securities. Dividends and interest received by an RIC's holding of foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If the RIC in which the Fund invests is taxable as a RIC and meets certain other requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of such RIC's total assets at the close of its respective taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then the RIC should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable its shareholders, including the Fund in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations.

A "qualified fund of funds" is a RIC that has at least 50% of the value of its total interests invested in other RICs at the end of each quarter of the taxable year. If the Fund satisfied this requirement or if it meets certain other requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consist of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then the Fund should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable its shareholders to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations.

Non-U.S. Shareholders. Capital Gain Dividends are generally not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax. Absent a specific statutory exemption, dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends paid by the Fund to a Non-U.S. shareholder are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gains, or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a foreign person directly, would not be subject to withholding.

A RIC is not required to withhold any amounts (i) with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a Non-U.S. shareholder (a) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (b) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the Non-U.S. shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (c) that is within a foreign country that has inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (d) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the Non-U.S. shareholder and the Non-U.S. shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by a Non-U.S. shareholder, to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders ("interest-related dividends"), and (ii) with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual Non-U.S. shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests ("USRPIs") as described below) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the RIC ("Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends"). If the Fund invests in an underlying fund that pays such distributions to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to Non-U.S. shareholders.

The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends as are

eligible, but is not required to do so. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to Non-U.S. shareholders that do not currently report their dividends as interest-related or Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends.

In the case of Shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or Short-Term Capital Gain Dividend to shareholders. Non-U.S. shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

A Non-U.S. shareholder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of Shares or on Capital Gain Dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such shareholder within the United States, (ii) in the case of an individual shareholder, the shareholder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of USRPIs apply to the Non-U.S. shareholder's sale of Shares or to the Capital Gain Dividend received by the Non-U.S. shareholder (as described below).

Special rules would apply if the Fund were either a "U.S. real property holding corporation" ("USRPHC") or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions to the definition thereof. Very generally, a USRPHC is a U.S. corporation that holds USRPIs the fair market value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation's USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States, and other assets. USRPIs are generally defined as any interest in U.S. real property and any interest (other than solely as a creditor) in a USRPHC or former USRPHC.

If the Fund were a USRPHC or would be a USRPHC but for certain exceptions, any distributions by the Fund to a Non-U.S. shareholder (including, in certain cases, distributions made by the Fund in redemption of its Shares) attributable to gains realized by the Fund on the disposition of USRPIs or to distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier RIC or REIT that the Fund is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands generally would be subject to U.S. federal income withholding tax. In addition, such distributions could result in a Non-U.S. shareholder being required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and pay tax on the distributions at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. The consequences to a Non-U.S. shareholder, including the rate of such withholding and character of such distributions (*e.g.*, as ordinary income or USRPI gain), would vary depending upon the extent of the Non-U.S. shareholder's current and past ownership of the Fund. This "look-through" USRPI treatment for distributions by the Fund, if it were either a USRPHC or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions, to Non-U.S. shareholders applies only to those distributions that, in turn, are attributable to distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier REIT, unless Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise.

In addition, if the Fund were a USRPHC or former USRPHC, it could be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the proceeds of a Share redemption by a greater-than-5% Non-U.S. shareholder, in which case such shareholder generally would also be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and pay any additional taxes due in connection with the redemption.

Whether or not the Fund is characterized as a USRPHC will depend upon the nature and mix of the Fund's assets. The Fund does not expect to be a USRPHC. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax advisers concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the Fund.

If a Non-U.S. shareholder has a trade or business in the United States, and the dividends from the Fund are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of that trade or business, the dividend will be subject to U.S. federal net income taxation at regular income tax rates.

If a Non-U.S. shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by that Non-U.S. shareholder in the United States.

To qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a Non-U.S. shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-US status (including, in general, furnishing an applicable IRS Form W-8). Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax advisers in this regard.

A Non-U.S. shareholder may be subject to U.S. state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the U.S. federal income tax referred to above.

Backup Withholding. The Fund generally is required to backup withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury Department a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to properly certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is currently 24%.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

FATCA. Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (i) income dividends paid by the Fund and (ii) possibly in the future, certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares paid by the Fund. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (i) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (ii) by an NFFE, if it: (a) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (b) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA, generally on an applicable IRS Form W-8.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans.

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers to determine the suitability of Shares as an investment through such plans, and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

Conclusion.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Code and the Treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative and administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal income, estate or gift taxes, or foreign, state, local taxes or other taxes.

PRICING OF FUND SHARES

The price (net asset value) of the shares of the Fund is determined at the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business (the Exchange is closed on weekends, most federal holidays, and Good Friday). For a description of the methods used to determine the net asset value (share price), see "Determination of Net Asset Value" in the Prospectus. The Board has designated the Adviser as "valuation designee." The Board maintains responsibility for fair value determinations under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, and oversees the valuation designee.

Equity securities generally are valued by using market quotations, but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the valuation designee believes such prices accurately reflect the fair value of such securities. Securities that are traded on an exchange or on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price an equity security is generally valued at the last bid price. If market prices are not available or, in the opinion of the valuation designee, market prices do not reflect fair value, or if an event occurs after the close of

trading (but prior to the time the NAV is calculated) that materially affects fair value, the valuation designee may value the Fund's assets at their fair value according to policies approved by the Board.

Fixed income securities generally are valued by using prices provided by a pricing service approved by the Board. A pricing service utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. If the valuation designee decides that a price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the fair market value of the securities, when prices are not readily available from a pricing service, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the valuation designee, which may rely upon a valuation committee, which includes a representative of the valuation designee, subject to review of the Board. Short term investments in fixed income securities with maturities of less than 60 days when acquired, or which subsequently are within 60 days of maturity, are valued by using the amortized cost method of valuation, which the Board has determined will represent fair value.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund's transfer agent has established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund is required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. The Fund also is required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. The Fund must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Fund, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of the Fund without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor). Information contained in annual and semi-annual reports provided to shareholders, as well as information filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT and information posted on the Fund's website, is public information. All other information is non-public information.

The Fund has an ongoing relationship with third party servicing agents to release portfolio holdings information on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Fund. These third party servicing agents are the Adviser, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, Distributor, Administrator and Custodian. The Fund also may disclose portfolio holdings, as needed, to auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services, printers, parties to merger and reorganization agreements and their agents, and prospective or newly hired investment advisers or sub-advisers. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer must authorize all disclosures of portfolio holdings. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel or prospective sub-advisers at any time. This information is disclosed to all such third parties under conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. The Fund also releases information to Morningstar, Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg, and Factset on a delayed basis after the information has been filed with the SEC or otherwise made public. The Fund believes, based upon its size and history, that these are reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality of the Fund's portfolio holdings and will provide sufficient protection against personal trading based on the information.

The Fund is prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Board. The Adviser must submit any proposed arrangement

pursuant to which the Adviser intends to disclose the Fund's portfolio holdings to the Board, which will review such arrangement to determine (i) whether it is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, (ii) whether the information will be kept confidential and (iii) whether the disclosure presents a conflict of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser, or any affiliated person of the Fund, or the Adviser. Additionally, the Fund, the Adviser, and any affiliated persons of the Adviser, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Fund, as a result of disclosing the Fund's portfolio holdings.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Trust and the Adviser each have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in shareholders' best interests. As a brief summary, the Trust's policy delegates responsibility regarding proxy voting to the Adviser subject to the supervision of the Board. The Adviser votes the Fund's proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policy, subject to the provisions of the Trust's policy regarding conflicts of interests. The Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure is attached as Exhibit A. The Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure is attached as Exhibit B.

The Trust's policy provides that, if a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its affiliates and the Fund arises with respect to any proxy, the Adviser must fully disclose the conflict to the Board and vote the proxy in accordance with the Board's instructions. The Board shall make the proxy voting decision that in its judgment, after reviewing the recommendation of the Adviser, is most consistent with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and in the best interests of Fund shareholders.

MORE INFORMATION. The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-Month period ended June 30 will be available after August 31 without charge, upon request by calling toll-free, 1-800-590-0898 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling 1-800-590-0898 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

EXHIBIT A

PFS FUNDS

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURE

PFS Funds (the “Trust”) is a registered open-end investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Trust offers multiple series (each a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”). Effective April 14, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted rule and form amendments under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the 1940 Act to require registered management investment companies to provide disclosure about how they vote proxies for their portfolio securities (collectively, the rule and form amendments are referred to herein as the “Proxy Rule”).

Consistent with its fiduciary duties and pursuant to the Proxy Rule, the Board of the Trust (the “Board”) has adopted this proxy voting policy on behalf of the Trust (the “Policy”) to reflect its commitment to ensure that proxies are voted in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, proxy voting decisions will be made considering these guidelines and following the procedures recited herein. This policy may be amended, from time to time, as determined by the Board.

The Proxy Rule requires that each series of shares of the Trust listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, (each a “Fund”), disclose the policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies for portfolio securities. The Proxy Rule also requires each Fund to file with the SEC and to make available to their shareholders the specific proxy votes cast for portfolio securities.

Delegation of Proxy Voting Authority to Fund Adviser

The Board believes that the investment adviser (or sub-adviser as the case may be) of each Fund (each an “Adviser”), as the entity that selects the individual securities that comprise its Fund’s portfolio, is the most knowledgeable and best-suited entity to make decisions on how to vote proxies of portfolio companies held by that Fund. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Trust shall defer to and rely on the Adviser of each Fund to make decisions on how to cast proxy votes on behalf of such Fund.

The Trust hereby designates the Adviser of each Fund as the entity responsible for exercising proxy voting authority with regard to securities held in the Fund’s investment portfolio. Consistent with its duties under this Policy, each Adviser shall monitor and review corporate transactions of corporations in which the Fund has invested, obtain all information sufficient to allow an informed vote on all proxy solicitations, ensure that all proxy votes are cast in a timely fashion, and maintain all records required to be maintained by the Fund under the Proxy Rule and the 1940 Act. Each Adviser shall perform these duties in accordance with the Adviser’s proxy voting policy (each an “Adviser’s Voting Policy”), a copy of which shall be presented to the Board for its review. Each Adviser shall promptly provide to the Board updates to its proxy voting policy as they are adopted and implemented.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, shall approve each Adviser’s Voting Policy as it relates to each Fund. The Board shall also approve any material changes to the Adviser’s Voting Policy no later than four (4) months after adoption by the Adviser.

Conflict of Interest Transactions

In some instances, an Adviser may be asked to cast a proxy vote that presents a conflict between the interests of a Fund’s shareholders, and those of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser. In such case, the Adviser is instructed to abstain from making a voting decision and to forward all necessary proxy voting materials to the Trust to enable the Board to make a voting decision. In addition, provided the Adviser is not affiliated with a Fund’s principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the principal underwriter and neither the Fund’s principal underwriter nor an affiliated person of the principal underwriter has influenced the Adviser with respect to a matter to which the Fund is entitled to vote, a vote by the Adviser shall not be considered a conflict between the Fund’s shareholders and the Fund’s principal underwriter or affiliated person of the principal underwriter.

When the Board is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon shall be permitted to participate in the decision of how the Fund’s vote will be cast. In the event that the Board is required to vote a proxy because an Adviser has a conflict of interest with respect to the proxy, the Board will vote such proxy in accordance with the Adviser’s proxy voting policy, to the extent consistent with the

shareholders' best interests, as determined by the Board in its discretion. The Board shall notify the Adviser of its final decision on the matter and the Adviser shall vote in accordance with the Board's decision.

Oversight of the Advisers' Proxy Voting Compliance Activities

Each Adviser shall present to the Trust's administrator a quarterly report summarizing its proxy voting compliance activities for the preceding quarter. The administrator shall review the report to ensure compliance with the Proxy Rule and with this Policy, and shall determine the steps and procedures, if any, that must be undertaken or adopted by the Trust and any Adviser to ensure further compliance with the relevant laws.

Availability of Proxy Voting Policy and Records Available to Fund Shareholders

Each Fund shall disclose this Policy, or a description of the Policy, to its shareholders by including it as an appendix to its Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") on Form N-1A. Each Fund will also notify its shareholders in the Fund's shareholder reports that a description of this Policy is available upon request, without charge, by calling a specified toll-free telephone number. The Fund will send this description of the Policy within three business days of receipt of any shareholder request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

In accordance with the Proxy Rule, each Adviser shall provide a complete voting record, for each series of the Trust for which it acts as adviser, to the Trust's administrator within 15 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The Trust's administrator will file Form N-PX with the SEC on an annual basis with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than August 31st of each year.

Each Fund, subject to oversight of the Board, shall disclose the Fund's complete proxy voting record to its shareholders on Form N-PX, as required by the Proxy Rule, for the twelve-month period ended June 30th. Each Fund shall disclose the following information on Form N-PX for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report and with respect to which to the Fund was entitled to vote: (i) The name of the issuer of the portfolio security; (ii) The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means); (iii) The Council on Uniform Security Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means); (iv) The shareholder meeting date; (v) A brief identification of the matter voted on; (vi) Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (vii) Whether the Fund cast its vote on the matter; (viii) How the Fund cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and (ix) Whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

Each Fund shall make its proxy voting record available to shareholders either upon request or by making available an electronic version on or through the Fund's website, if applicable. If the Fund discloses its proxy voting record on or through its website, the Fund shall post the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX on the website beginning the same day it files such information with the SEC.

Each Fund shall also include in its annual reports, semi-annual reports and SAI a statement that information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30th is available (1) without charge upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number, or (if applicable) on or through the Fund's website at a specified Internet address; and (2) on the SEC's website. If the Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available by calling a toll-free (or collect) telephone number, it shall send the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request for this information, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

If a Fund has a website, the Fund may post of copy of its Adviser's proxy voting policy and this Policy on such website. A copy of such policies and of each Fund's proxy voting record shall also be made available, without charge, upon request of any shareholder of the Fund, by calling the applicable Fund's toll-free telephone number as printed in the Fund's prospectus. The Trust's administrator shall reply to any Fund shareholder request within three business days of receipt of the request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

EXHIBIT B

**VALUE TREND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.
& WIRELESS FUND**

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

May 28, 2003

Pursuant to the recent adoption by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) of Rule 206(4)-6 (17 CFR 275.206(4)-6) and amendments to Rule 204-2 (17 CFR 275.204-2) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Act”), it is a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act, practice or course of business, within the meaning of Section 206(4) of the Act, for an investment adviser to exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, unless (i) the adviser has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interests of its clients, (ii) the adviser describes its proxy voting procedures to its clients and provides copies on request, and (iii) the adviser discloses to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

In order to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act, Value Trend Capital Management, L.P. (hereinafter “we” or “our”) has adopted the following policies and procedures for proxy voting with regard to companies in investment portfolios of our clients.

KEY OBJECTIVES

The key objectives of these policies and procedures recognize that a company’s management is entrusted with the day-to-day operations and longer term strategic planning of the company, subject to the oversight of the company’s board of directors. While “ordinary business matters” are primarily the responsibility of management and should be approved solely by the corporation’s board of directors, these objectives also recognize that the company’s shareholders must have final say over how management and directors are performing, and how shareholders’ rights and ownership interests are handled, especially when matters could have substantial economic implications to the shareholders.

Therefore, we will pay particular attention to the following matters in exercising our proxy voting responsibilities as a fiduciary for our clients:

Accountability. Each company should have effective means in place to hold those entrusted with running a company’s business accountable for their actions. Management of a company should be accountable to its board of directors and the board should be accountable to shareholders.

Alignment of Management and Shareholder Interests. Each company should endeavor to align the interests of management and the board of directors with the interests of the company’s shareholders. For example, we generally believe that compensation should be designed to reward management for doing a good job of creating value for the shareholders of the company.

Transparency. Promotion of timely disclosure of important information about a company’s business operations and financial performance enables investors to evaluate the performance of a company and to make informed decisions about the purchase and sale of a company’s securities.

DECISION METHODS

We generally believe that the individual portfolio managers that invest in and track particular companies are the most knowledgeable and best suited to make decisions with regard to proxy votes. Therefore, we rely on those individuals to make the final decisions on how to cast proxy votes.

No set of proxy voting guidelines can anticipate all situations that may arise. In special cases, we may seek insight from our managers and analysts on how a particular proxy proposal will impact the financial prospects of a company, and vote accordingly.

In some instances, a proxy vote may present a conflict between the interests of a client, on the one hand, and our interests or the interests of a person affiliated with us, on the other. In such a case, we will abstain from making a voting decision and will forward all of the necessary proxy voting materials to the client to enable the client to cast the votes.

SUMMARY OF PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

Election of the Board of Directors

We believe that good corporate governance generally starts with a board composed primarily of independent directors, unfettered by significant ties to management, all of whose members are elected annually. In addition, key board committees should be entirely independent.

The election of a company's board of directors is one of the most fundamental rights held by shareholders. Because a classified board structure prevents shareholders from electing a full slate of directors annually, we will generally support efforts to declassify boards or other measures that permit shareholders to remove a majority of directors at any time, and will generally oppose efforts to adopt classified board structures.

Approval of Independent Auditors

We believe that the relationship between a company and its auditors should be limited primarily to the audit engagement, although it may include certain closely related activities that do not raise an appearance of impaired independence.

We will evaluate on a case-by-case basis instances in which the audit firm has a substantial non-audit relationship with a company to determine whether we believe independence has been, or could be, compromised.

Equity-based compensation plans

We believe that appropriately designed equity-based compensation plans, approved by shareholders, can be an effective way to align the interests of shareholders and the interests of directors, management, and employees by providing incentives to increase shareholder value. Conversely, we are opposed to plans that substantially dilute ownership interests in the company, provide participants with excessive awards, or have inherently objectionable structural features.

We will generally support measures intended to increase stock ownership by executives and the use of employee stock purchase plans to increase company stock ownership by employees. These may include:

1. Requiring senior executives to hold stock in a company.
2. Requiring stock acquired through option exercise to be held for a certain period of time.
3. Using restricted stock grants instead of options.
4. Awards based on non-discretionary grants specified by the plan's terms rather than subject to management's discretion.

While we evaluate plans on a case-by-case basis, we will generally oppose plans that have the following features:

1. Annual option grants that would exceed 2% of outstanding shares.
2. Ability to issue options with an exercise price below the stock's current market price.
3. Automatic share replenishment ("evergreen") feature.
4. Authorization to permit the board of directors to materially amend a plan without shareholder approval.
5. Authorizes the re-pricing of stock options or the cancellation and exchange of options without shareholder approval.

These are guidelines, and we consider other factors, such as the nature of the industry and size of the company, when assessing a plan's impact on ownership interests.

Corporate Structure

We view the exercise of shareholders' rights, including the rights to act by written consent, to call special meetings and to remove directors, to be fundamental to good corporate governance.

Because classes of common stock with unequal voting rights limit the rights of certain shareholders, we generally believe that shareholders should have voting power equal to their equity interest in the company and should be able to approve or reject changes to a company's by-laws by a simple majority vote.

Because the requirement of a supermajority vote can limit the ability of shareholders to effect change, we will support proposals to remove super-majority (typically from 66.7% to 80%) voting requirements for certain types of proposals and oppose proposals to impose super-majority requirements.

We will generally support the ability of shareholders to cumulate their votes for the election of directors.

Shareholder Rights Plans

While we recognize that there are arguments both in favor of and against shareholder rights plans, also known as poison pills, such measures may tend to entrench current management, which we generally consider to have a negative impact on shareholder value.

We believe the best approach is for a company to seek shareholder approval of rights plans and we generally support shareholder resolutions requesting that shareholders be given the opportunity to vote on the adoption of rights plans.

We will generally be more inclined to support a shareholder rights plan if the plan (i) has short-term "sunset" provisions, (ii) is linked to a business strategy that will likely result in greater value for shareholders, (iii) requires shareholder approval to reinstate the expired plan or adopt a new plan at the end of its term, and (iv) is subject to mandatory review by a committee of independent directors.

CLIENT INFORMATION

A copy of these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is available to our clients, without charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-590-0898 and on our website at <http://www.wireless-fund.com>. We will send a copy of these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures within three business days of receipt of a request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

In addition, we will provide each client, without charge, upon request, information regarding the proxy votes cast by us with regard to the client's securities.