January 28, 2026

Dear Investors,

During the fourth quarter of 2025, Prosper Stars & Stripes generated a net return of +1.2% compared to a total return of +1.7% for the long/short equity hedge fund peer group, represented by the HFRX Equity Hedge Index (the "HFRX")[(i)], and +2.2% for the long-only small cap Russell 2000 Index (the "Russell")[(ii)].
Prosper Stars & Stripes is the UCITS Fund launched in May 2015 designed to run pari passu to the Roubaix Fund Composite ("Roubaix")[(iii)], launched in January 2010, where its long/short equity peer group is represented by the HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index (the "HFRI")[(iv)].

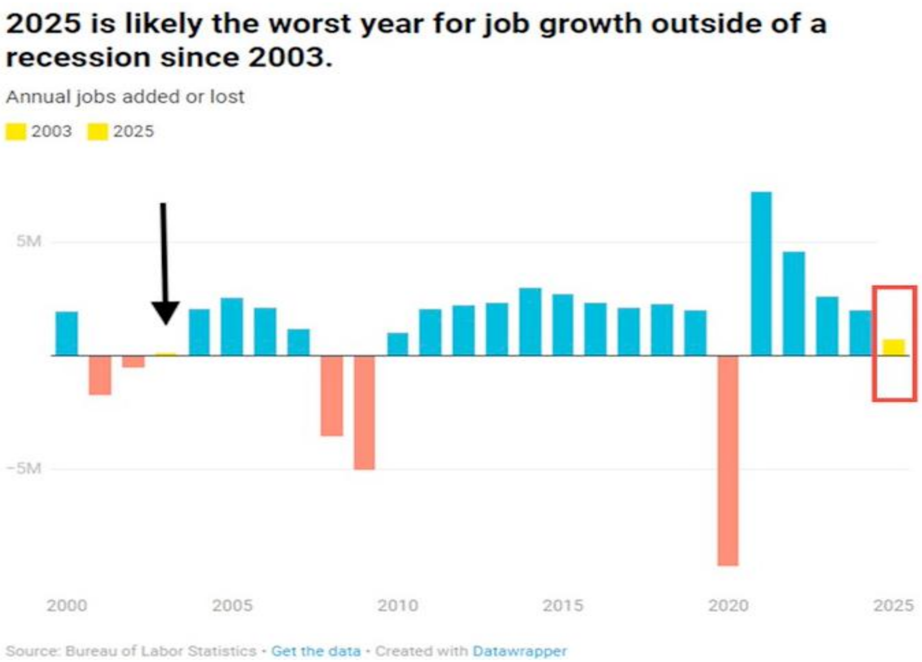
For the full year 2025, Roubaix generated a net return of +9.9% compared to a total return of +17.2% for the HFRI and +12.8% for the Russell. Average daily net exposure was 48% during the fourth quarter and 47% for 2025, compared to a 44% average since inception in January 2010.

As of Dec. 31, 2025	Roubaix [(iii)]	HFRI Equity Hedge[(iv)]	Russell 2000 Total Return[(ii)]
Fourth Quarter	1.2%	3.1%	2.2%
Annualized 1 Year	9.9%	17.2%	12.8%
Annualized 3 Years	13.0%	13.6%	13.7%
Annualized 5 Years	8.3%	8.0%	6.1%
Annualized 10 Years	10.7%	8.1%	9.6%
Annualized Since Inception	10.3%	6.5%	10.5%
Standard Deviation	9.4%	8.2%	19.5%
Sharpe Ratio	0.94	0.64	0.55
Downside Deviation	5.1%	5.4%	12.7%
Sortino Ratio	1.77	0.97	0.83
Bull Beta		1.09	0.47
Bear Beta		0.10	0.13
Annualized Alpha		5.1%	5.5%

MACRO ECONOMY

The U.S. economy continued to grow in the 4th quarter. Economic data during the quarter was more limited than usual due to the government shutdown late in the year. There were clear impacts on government jobs already in 2025 and they were worsened by the lack of a budget agreement. Despite this, subsequent releases point to a more resilient backdrop than many expected. Real-time estimates, including those from the Atlanta Fed, suggest that economic growth was approximately 5% in the 4th quarter.[1]

The labor market report released in early January showed steady unemployment, but other details of the report were negative. The mix of job growth and losses implied weakness as sectors such as healthcare continue to dominate job gains and cyclical components like manufacturing and housing had losses.[2] Job openings fell to a 14-month low[3] and echoed the weaker signals that private employment data from ADP were early to signal.[4] These weak trends are likely to remain a focus for policy makers.



Interest rates and inflation remained key macro discussion points during the quarter. Inflation reports have been very important to the market due to the extraordinary circumstances over the past five years. These included the pandemic demand shock, supply chain disruptions, rounds of stimulus, and more recently the tariffs that were introduced in 2025. The last two inflation reports have shown inflation is moving lower. The picture is complex and no doubt certain components of CPI (such as the benefits of technology) allow for debate. However, the general trend in the news flow and a growing set of data points support the view that inflationary pressures may continue to moderate. First, the labor market is weaker. Second, rents have been weak and have strong downward momentum in several large markets.[5] Third, energy costs have been weak, resulting in the lowest gasoline prices since 2001.[6] High frequency data measures confirm this trend and suggest better inflation trends may continue in the near term.[7]

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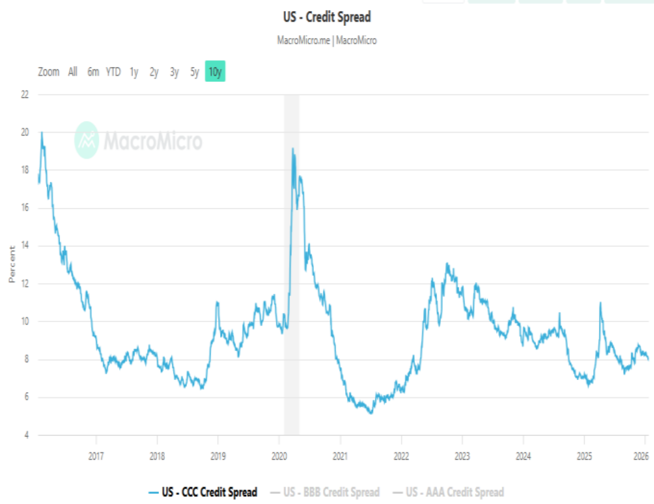
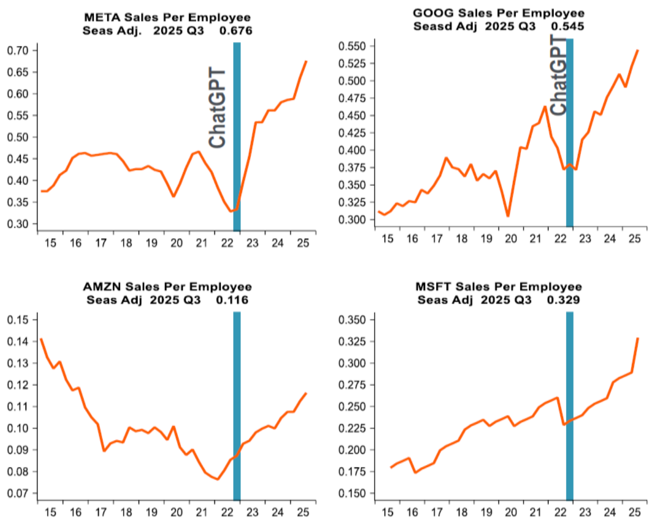
[1] Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, GDPNow, January 9, 2025
[2] Forbes, December Jobs Report Sets the Stage for Fed Decisions in 2026, January 9, 2025
[3] Reuters, U.S. Job Openings Slide to 14-Month Low, January 7, 2026
[4] CNBC, November Private Payrolls Unexpectedly Fell By 32,000, Led by Steep Small Business Cuts, December 3, 2025
[5] WSJ, Rent Concessions Are on the Rise in America's Sunbelt Cities, January 12, 2026
[6] AAA Fuel Prices, Stable National Average to Start the Year, Lowest Since 2001, January 8, 2026
[7] Truflation, US Headline Inflation Follows Consensus, Missing the Latest Disinflationary Trends, January 13, 2026

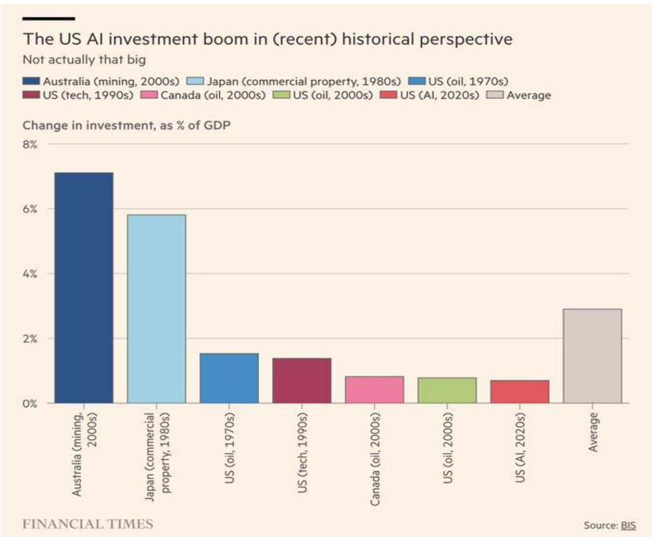
In December, the Fed lowered the overnight rate by 25 basis points, the third cut in 2025. The main driver of rate changes has been the decline in inflation and signs of labor market softening. The futures market anticipates that the Fed will reduce rates further in 2026, with one or two more cuts priced in for the year.[8] The 10-year treasury yield has been holding above 4% and not following the Fed Funds rate, thus dampening some of the expected benefits of the rate-cutting cycle. Consumers and companies benefit more from lower longer-term interest rates for mortgages and on narrower spreads for corporate borrowing, both of which have been improving.



Piper Sandler, Potential Surprises for 2026, January 4, 2026, [MacroMicro](#) U.S. Credit Spreads

With strong overall economic growth but stalling job growth, the natural question is what drives growth going forward. The most credible narrative is productivity. We believe output per capita is an important metric, and that this ties into the AI investment that has been a key component of economic growth and market gains. While the debates on AI's impact are beyond the scope of this commentary, there are salient points. First, when looking at the large companies at the forefront of AI creation and deployment, revenue per employee is increasing. In our view, this is the simplest and clearest data supporting the AI investment cycle. Second, while the headline numbers of AI spend seem imponderably large, this investment cycle is not out of line with past tech, energy, and property investment expansions.





Piper Sandler, 2026's 3D Chess Endgame, Stronger Growth, Slower Inflation, December 10, 2025,
[FT](#), Putting the AI Boom (let) in Perspective, January 8, 2026

[8] [Morningstar](#), What's Next for the Fed in 2026?, January 6, 2026

MARKETS

U.S. equities continued to post gains in the fourth quarter, adding to the momentum built over the preceding two quarters. Performance was steady across size segments. Small caps added 2.2% in Q4, lifting the Russell's annual gain to 12.8%. Large caps remained a pillar of strength, with the S&P 500 up 2.7% for the quarter and the Nasdaq 100 advancing 2.5%, closing 2025 at +17.9% and +20.8%, respectively.

Asset Class	Index	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	Oct25	Nov25	Dec25	4Q25	YTD
Small Cap	Russell 2000	11.5%	(9.5%)	8.5%	12.4%	1.8%	1.0%	(0.6%)	2.2%	12.8%
	Russell 2000 Growth	15.0%	(11.1%)	12.0%	12.1%	3.3%	(0.8%)	(1.3%)	1.2%	12.9%
	Russell 2000 Value	7.6%	(7.7%)	5.0%	12.6%	0.2%	2.9%	0.0%	3.1%	12.4%
Large Cap	S&P 500	25.0%	(4.3%)	10.9%	8.1%	2.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.7%	17.9%
	S&P 500 Equal Wgt	12.8%	(0.7%)	5.3%	4.8%	(0.9%)	1.9%	0.4%	1.4%	11.2%
	S&P 500 Growth	36.0%	(8.4%)	18.8%	9.8%	3.4%	(0.9%)	(0.2%)	2.2%	22.1%
	S&P 500 Value	12.2%	0.2%	3.0%	6.2%	1.2%	1.6%	0.4%	3.2%	13.2%
	Nasdaq 100	25.6%	(8.1%)	17.8%	9.0%	4.8%	(1.6%)	(0.7%)	2.5%	20.8%
Bonds	U.S. High Yield	7.4%	1.2%	3.7%	2.1%	(0.0%)	0.2%	0.5%	1.2%	8.6%
	U.S. Aggregate	1.0%	2.7%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	(0.3%)	0.9%	7.2%
	U.S. Treasury	2.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	(0.5%)	0.8%	3.8%
Blend	60% SPY/40% AGG	15.4%	(1.5%)	7.1%	5.7%	1.7%	0.3%	(0.1%)	2.0%	13.6%

Source: Copyright © 2026, S&P Global Market Intelligence, Roubaix Capital, LLC

Sector performance within the Russell reflected both improving fundamentals and shifting macro narratives throughout the quarter. Health Care was a clear standout, rising 18.5% in Q4 and closing the year up 26.4% as earnings strength broadened across the small cap universe. Materials also delivered meaningful gains, advancing 5.6% in the quarter and leading all sectors in 2025 with a 36.5% return. Conversely, Consumer Discretionary and Information Technology saw renewed pressure into year-end, declining 3.7% and 6.3% in Q4, amid heightened scrutiny of the AI trade and renewed caution toward smaller, less-scaled tech businesses. These sector moves echoed the month-to-month rhythm of the broader market: October's rally was supported by improving U.S.-China trade sentiment and early evidence of strengthening earnings breadth; November brought a rotation away from prior market leaders as shifting expectations for a December Fed cut fueled volatility; and December delivered a mixed finish as cooling inflation, softer labor data, and another 25 basis point rate cut were offset by waning risk appetite. Together, these crosscurrents shaped a quarter marked by both opportunity and dispersion, an environment that we believe may continue and that we view as well suited to disciplined, bottom-up stock selection.

Russell 2000 Index Sectors	Weight	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	Oct25	Nov25	Dec25	4Q25	YTD
Consumer Discretionary	8.9%	6.7%	(14.9%)	9.5%	11.1%	(7.0%)	4.0%	(0.5%)	(3.7%)	(0.3%)
Industrials	17.3%	17.0%	(11.0%)	15.3%	16.9%	4.2%	(4.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.8%)	17.9%
Consumer Staples	1.8%	24.3%	(0.2%)	(0.5%)	1.7%	(6.9%)	3.9%	(1.0%)	(4.3%)	(3.4%)
Information Technology	14.7%	21.9%	(17.3%)	18.9%	13.4%	5.0%	(8.5%)	(2.5%)	(6.3%)	4.5%
Financials	17.6%	15.4%	(4.2%)	6.6%	4.2%	(4.3%)	4.3%	1.7%	1.5%	8.0%
Materials	4.4%	3.1%	(6.7%)	13.1%	22.5%	(3.1%)	4.1%	4.7%	5.6%	36.5%
Real Estate	5.6%	5.6%	(3.0%)	(1.9%)	6.6%	(3.0%)	6.3%	(1.1%)	2.0%	3.5%
Health Care	18.7%	2.0%	(8.4%)	2.6%	13.5%	8.5%	9.9%	(0.6%)	18.5%	26.4%
Communication Services	2.8%	12.3%	(12.0%)	9.0%	16.2%	2.6%	(4.2%)	6.3%	4.5%	16.4%
Energy	4.8%	(2.6%)	(12.9%)	(0.8%)	15.4%	6.2%	(0.9%)	(2.6%)	2.5%	2.2%
Utilities	3.0%	3.7%	5.3%	(1.5%)	12.8%	3.8%	0.3%	(5.3%)	(1.4%)	15.4%
Russell 2000 Index	100.0%	11.5%	(9.5%)	8.5%	12.4%	1.8%	1.0%	(0.6%)	2.2%	12.8%

Source: Novus, Copyright © 2026, S&P Global Market Intelligence, Roubaix Capital, LLC

LONG POSITION HIGHLIGHTS

Roubaix – Long Book

As of Dec. 31, 2025	Average Daily Exposure	Gross Contribution	Alpha(v)	Beta(v)	Russell 2000 Total Return
Fourth Quarter	94.8%	1.7%	(0.6%)	2.3%	2.2%
Annualized 1 Year	93.8%	13.9%	1.6%	12.6%	12.8%
Annualized 3 Years	90.3%	19.4%	6.6%	12.2%	13.7%
Annualized 5 Years	89.2%	12.1%	6.8%	5.2%	6.1%
Annualized 10 Years	87.8%	16.6%	7.3%	8.7%	9.6%
Annualized ITD	81.0%	14.8%	6.1%	8.3%	10.5%

Roubaix's long book delivered strong results in 2025. For the fourth quarter, the long book generated a 1.7% gross contribution, compounding positively against a mixed small cap backdrop. For 2025, the long book produced 13.9% of gross contribution, outpacing the Russell 2000's 12.8% return despite an average exposure of 94%. Our performance continued to be broad-based: Alpha remained positive at 1.6% for the year, reinforcing our view that the portfolio's return profile is driven not by a handful of outsized winners but by a wide set of differentiated ideas. This pattern is consistent with Roubaix's long-term history, where disciplined stock selection and sensible position sizing have led to durable contribution across various market environments.

SiTime Corp (SITM) was the largest contributor to our long book during the fourth quarter. SiTime is the leading provider of precision timing solutions to the global electronics industry. Personal electronics including your phone, computer, and car require extremely precise clocks to keep everything in sync. So too, do AI data centers. Traditionally, companies used quartz crystals, however, Micro-Electro-Mechanical System oscillators, like the ones SiTime produces, are smaller, more precise, and easier to program. SiTime is a leading provider with a primary focus on precision timing applications. Although the total addressable market is relatively small ($4.5 billion oscillators, $4.5 billion resonators, and $2 billion clocks with $315 million in estimated FY 2025 revenues), we believe SiTime has excellent growth potential. We believe CEO Rajesh Vashist's execution has been strong, and the company's Communications, Enterprise and Datacenter ("CED") segment sales grew 115% year-over-year in Q3 2025. This is the sixth consecutive quarter of triple-digit growth in CED, a segment that represents slightly more than 50% of consolidated sales. In a response to a question on the Q3 call regarding the sustainability of growth from the data center ecosystem, Rajesh said, "we are in the early innings … we're selling to semiconductor companies, hyperscalers, OEMs, ODMs, module makers and active cable makers. SiTime has an embarrassment of riches." While we are bullish on SITM's prospects, its recent appreciation took the stock to a valuation where we no longer saw material upside, and we exited the position.

ATI (ATI) was the second largest contributor to our long book during the fourth quarter. ATI primarily produces highly differentiated specialty materials for regulated industries with long lead times and higher barriers to entry such as Aerospace & Defense ("A&D") and medical. Historically, we have had success identifying unique aerospace companies, which have seen incredibly consistent passenger growth over the last ten and twenty years at 5-6% and 4-5%, respectively. ATI derives 86% of its revenues from the aerospace & defense industry, including 62% from the higher value commercial jet engine market. Currently, the industry is experiencing a shortage of engine capacity leading to sustained multi-year pricing power for producers like ATI. To put this in perspective, in Q3 2025 the company reported adjusted EBITDA margins of 20% compared to 13.7% three years ago. The A&D sector is characterized by long-life platforms, as commercial jet engines generally last for multiple decades and have regular, highly regulated maintenance schedules. We believe these dynamics translate into highly visible revenue growth for ATI, and the ability to optimize their operational processes to drive incremental margins. We believe ATI is one of only a handful of global companies capable of supplying aerospace and defense-grade materials that are the building blocks to manufacture airframes, engines, missiles and even parts for nuclear and space programs. The stock has seen a significant positive re-rating as the critical products that it delivers to customers have increased margins by 700 basis points in the last three years. We exited the position as the valuation approached our internally estimated fair-value range.

Alpha Teknova (TKNO) was the largest detractor in our long book during the fourth quarter. Alpha Teknova is a leading producer of critical reagents for the discovery, development, and commercialization of novel therapies, vaccines, and molecular diagnostics. One of our favorite archetypes is companies that make the 'picks & shovels' of their industry. Alpha Teknova doesn't invent new medicines or vaccines, but it provides the tools like reagents and lab supplies for over 3,000 biotech customers to grow cells, mix chemical reactions, and run experiments. We believe the beauty of its business model is that Alpha Teknova's products generate recurring revenues with high switching costs since customers do not want to refile technical paperwork with the FDA on their drug development programs. Unfortunately, the company has faced macro headwinds, including a multi-year pandemic hangover, a poor biotech funding environment, and concerns about government and academic spending priorities, all of which have caused customer caution. Based on our analysis, we believe Alpha Teknova's recurring revenue model and end-market positioning offer compelling upside potential as industry conditions normalize.

SHORT POSITION HIGHLIGHTS

Roubaix – Short Book					
As of Dec. 31, 2025	Average Daily Exposure	Gross Contribution	Alpha(v)	Beta(v)	Russell 2000 Total Return
Fourth Quarter	(46.9%)	0.0%	0.7%	(1.1%)	2.2%
Annualized 1 Year	(47.1%)	(1.9%)	3.7%	(7.2%)	12.8%
Annualized 3 Years	(44.3%)	(4.7%)	0.5%	(7.2%)	13.7%
Annualized 5 Years	(44.6%)	(2.9%)	0.1%	(4.3%)	6.1%
Annualized 10 Years	(44.0%)	(4.4%)	0.1%	(5.1%)	9.6%
Annualized ITD	(37.2%)	(2.9%)	0.9%	(4.1%)	10.5%

Roubaix's short book also played a constructive role in 2025, finishing the fourth quarter near flat as the benchmark moved higher. Over the full year, the short book delivered strong alpha across a range of positions.

StubHub Holdings (STUB) was the largest contributor to our short book during the fourth quarter. StubHub operates one of the largest global secondary ticketing marketplaces for live events. The marketplace connects fans (consumers) with ticket resellers. StubHub went public in September 2025 and our work on public competitor Vivid Seats (SEAT) informed us of our decision to short StubHub. In our view, StubHub sells a commoditized product available to other reseller networks, which is very difficult to differentiate versus its peers. Consumers are also infrequent purchasers of live events, which creates high acquisition costs and low loyalty to any one marketplace. Finally, the pricing (primarily high service fees) creates a negative consumer experience. As we analyzed the financials, we believed the company was effectively trying to buy growth since sales in FY 2025 grew 29%, yet sales and marketing grew 60%, a strategy potentially seeking to drive a higher valuation at its IPO. As the valuation was more than double its nearest competitor, we saw an opportunity to short the stock given low switching costs, intense competition, and uncertain future fundamentals. StubHub failed to provide guidance on its Q3 2025 call, and investors sold the stock aggressively. We closed the position following the post-earnings move.

Innodata (INOD) was the second largest contributor to our short book during the fourth quarter. Innodata is an AI service company, meaning it relies on human capital for data annotation, validation and AI safety work that its customers would rather not perform themselves. The company has a long history with several pivots with its business model over the years. Initially, in 1988, Innodata helped convert information products from print to digital for distribution on the internet. Fast forward to today and Innodata finds itself in the "right place, right time," according to one sell side firm, to deliver AI data preparation to Large Language Model providers such as OpenAI. This is not high value as illustrated by Innodata's gross margins in the low 40% range. We were skeptical that the company had carved out a sustainable moat, particularly as private competitors have attracted significant capital at high valuations, which underscores the competitive intensity of the space. Innodata also has notable customer concentration with its largest customer making up a significant portion of consolidated sales. This customer is believed to be META, who made a $14 billion investment in ScaleAI, a rival to Innodata, which further raises concerns about the value of Innodata's services. Moreover, it does not help that the company's customer service terms allow for 30-to-90-day cancellation of projects, leading to lower revenue visibility which we believe could easily come in below expectations. For these reasons, we shorted the stock given our conviction that Innodata may be competitively disadvantaged as AI workflows evolve, accepting the contrarian view that a rising AI tide could lift all boats. Our timing was fortuitous, and we covered our position shortly after the start of the New Year.

Brinker International (EAT) was the largest detractor in our short book during the fourth quarter. Brinker's flagship restaurant concept, Chili's Grill & Bar, accounts for 90% of company's sales and operating profits. Chili's is a fifty-year-old restaurant banner whose restaurant count of approximately 1,600 units is roughly the same as ten years ago. A leader in the fragmented and low barrier to entry casual dining industry, the concept is seen as mature with average same-store sales growth of 0.3% between 2010 and 2019 and restaurant-level margins ("RLM") of 13% or lower during the 2010s. Then from fiscal Q4 2024 through fiscal Q1 2026, Chili's same-store sales jumped 14.8%, 14.1%, 31.4%, 31.6%, 23.7%, and 21.4%. This unusually rapid revenue growth created significant operating leverage, with RLMs reaching the high teens. Our experience tells us this level of operating improvement for a mature brand in a crowded industry with low barriers and limited long-term consumer loyalty is unsustainable. We were skeptical that a fifty-year brand with little unit or same-store sales growth over a decade could sustainably change its stripes. We believed Brinker had used all its levers to grow, yet they appear to continue to operate at a high level. Although we covered the position, our process is designed to monitor past names to look for potential reentry points.

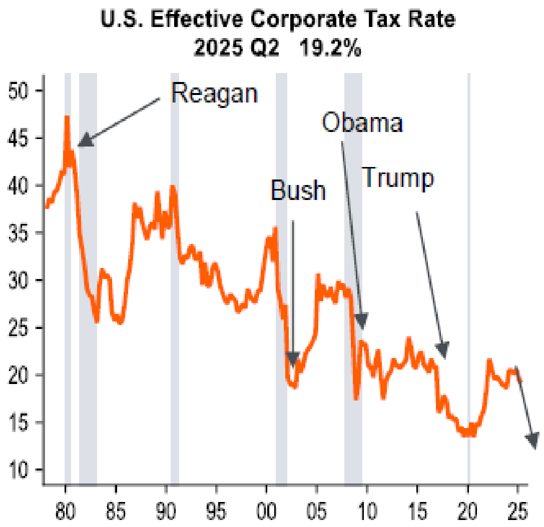
OUTLOOK

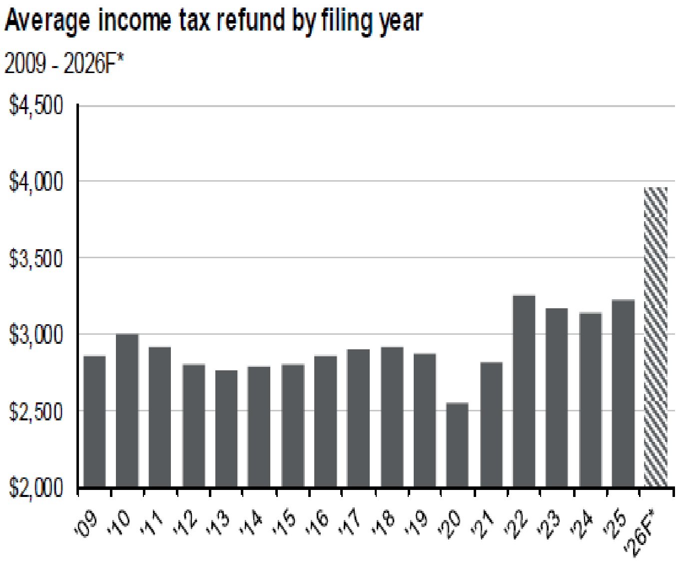
The solid economic expansion reflected in 2025 GDP growth provides a strong starting point for 2026. There are tensions, but the overall outlook is benign. If anything, the softening labor market is likely a lagging indicator and may just confirm that the general weakness at the start of 2025, the tariff scare, and market correction were the recessionary slowdown that the markets feared. Along with current employment weakness, inflation trends at year-end have brought with them monetary policy easing. The three cuts in 2025 are likely to be added to in 2026, putting monetary policy as a continuing tailwind in 2026. Some measures of money supply are picking up at a fairly strong pace, growing at the fastest pace in 40 months.[9]

Fiscal policy is also expected to be supportive. The bill passed on July 4, 2025 is expected to lower cash corporate tax rates and generate meaningful refunds to U.S. taxpayers. On the corporate front, accelerated depreciation

[9] Mises Institute, Money Supply Growth Surges to Multi-Year High as the Fed Loosens Policy, December 6, 2025

and R&D expensing contribute to the cash tax rate declining in 2026. Consumers are forecasted to also benefit from larger tax refunds based on policy changes. While estimates vary, refunds will far exceed what has been seen in recent years.[10]

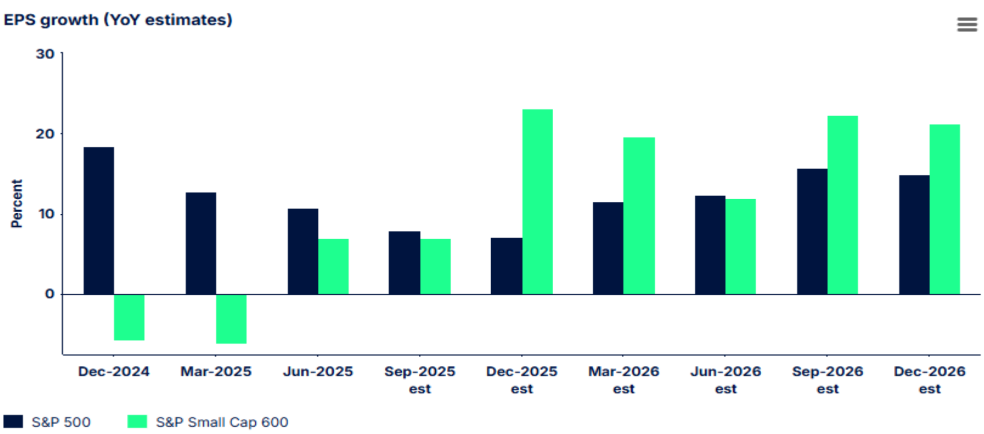




Piper Sandler, 2026's 3D Chess Endgame: Stronger Growth, Slower Inflation, JP Morgan, Guide to the Markets, December 31, 2025

With more support from monetary and fiscal policy, the argument for a better cyclical 2026 is again a topic. Many industries have been in doldrums since the pandemic-induced boom and bust. Housing, manufacturing, consumer discretionary and even parts of healthcare have not seen significant growth for three years. This is a long time by most historical standards, especially considering there has not been a specific driver for tepid growth. We believe the economy will broaden out in its recovery as a result of these three factors combining: Monetary support, fiscal stimulus, and an unusually long period without a recovery.

Corporate profits continue to climb. Results through 3rd quarter of 2025 were particularly strong[11], and estimates point to continued momentum. Large cap earnings are set to increase low double digits in 2025 and increase in the low to mid-teens in 2026. The largest stocks continue to be a meaningful contributor to earnings both in 2025 and 2026. Small caps are expected to grow at a better pace than large caps in 2026.[12] Provided individual companies can deliver on those estimates, a better year or two of profit growth is exactly what small caps need to end their very long period of underperformance relative to large caps.



Source: S&P, FactSet, as of August 22, 2025.

[10] Tax Foundation, Tax Refunds and the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, December 17, 2025
[11] FT, Corporate America Posts Best Earnings in 4 Years Despite Tariffs, November 8, 2025
[12] Jefferies, 26th Annual Fearless Forecast, December 9, 2025

CASE STUDIES

Against this macro backdrop, we are increasingly focused on identifying company-specific opportunities where longer-term fundamentals remain mispriced relative to evolving industry conditions. The following examples highlight how we are applying these broader themes within the portfolio.

PDF Solutions (PDFS) sits at the nexus of several strong industry trends, and the company outlined its vision for the future in December 2025. The semiconductor industry is undergoing high growth as it meets normal demand and the demand from the AI buildout. The company's e-probe business is seeing orders pick up for this tool that enables higher yields in rapidly growing 3-D semiconductor structures. The company's Exensio business acts at a neutral database enabling the multiple layers and steps in the supply chain to share information and continuously work towards improved yields. With the U.S. building out a denser network of semiconductor supply chains across the country, we believe the need for PDFS's solutions is increasing. As companies build out multiple supply chains, we believe the need to cooperate and share data is rising and that this increases the value proposition for PDFS. The company expects revenues to grow at or above 20% and to deliver operating margins in the high 20s. We believe these financial factors and being in the middle of two key industry trends could support meaningful valuation expansion over time.

We believe there are many high-quality businesses in healthcare. In particular, we seek businesses that serve as the 'picks & shovels' of the industry. 2025 was dominated by concerns that spending on healthcare research would be sharply curtailed which, combined with a broadly slower growth environment, led to widespread multiple compression across healthcare stocks. With 2026 underway, the tone has begun to shift. Government spending is now expected to increase relative to the feared cuts discussed in 2025, and many companies that have recently updated their outlooks are signaling an improvement in revenue growth. After several years of below-trend performance, we believe the healthcare industry is positioned to begin a period of catch-up growth. **Revvity** (RVTY) has undergone a series of corporate changes and, in our view, is effectively a "new company with a new name" for most investors. Today, we believe Revvity's portfolio mix is significantly improved, with approximately half of revenues derived from diagnostics and half from life sciences. More than 80% of revenue is recurring, and the company benefits from generally high switching costs across its end markets. Following several years of subpar growth, Revvity expects low single-digit revenue growth in 2026, with longer-term revenues anticipated to trend toward mid- to high-single-digit growth. We believe this revenue acceleration has the potential to drive margin expansion from the high-20% range toward the mid-30s over time and may support the emergence of a "beat and raise" narrative as the recovery unfolds.

We identified **Kontoor Brands** (KTB) as a short opportunity following notable turnover within the company's leadership team. The departures of the EVP and COO came on the heels of a surprise CEO transition related to the acquisition of Helly Hansen. While some degree of management turnover is to be expected, we believe multiple senior departures occurring in close succession can signal underlying business challenges. We also view certain mergers and acquisitions as potential indicators that a company's core business may be under pressure. In our assessment, Kontoor paid a meaningful premium for the Helly Hansen acquisition, which we believe increases the risk that the transaction could ultimately prove value-destructive. In addition, we believe industry data and brand-level trends point to rising competitive pressures across Kontoor's portfolio. Taken together, we believe these factors increase the possibility of disappointing operating results and create risk that the stock could rerate lower should fundamentals continue to deteriorate.

We identified **GitLab** (GTLB) as a short opportunity based on structural and competitive risks to its business model. GitLab provides a Development, Security, and Operations platform designed to help organizations build, secure, and deploy software across the development lifecycle. The company monetizes its platform through a subscription model primarily priced on the number of developer "seats" at each customer. We believe this model is increasingly vulnerable as advances in Generative Artificial Intelligence reshape how software is developed.

Over the past several years, GenAI has emerged as one of the defining investment themes, driving significant investment in AI infrastructure and spurring rapid innovation in AI-enabled coding tools such as Claude Code, Cursor, and Windsurf. These tools have expanded developers' productivity and, in some cases, reduced the amount of manual coding required, raising questions about long-term demand for traditional seat-based pricing models. In addition, GitLab's unified platform faces growing competitive pressure from AI-native point solutions as enterprises increasingly favor best-of-breed tools rather than bundled offerings. Competitive intensity is further heightened by GitHub, owned by Microsoft, which continues to benefit from Microsoft's substantial distribution advantages and has increasingly become a widely adopted platform for developers. Recent operating trends have reinforced these concerns, with net customer additions at higher spending tiers, slowing meaningfully compared to the prior year. Taken together, we believe these dynamics increase the risk of revenue growth underperformance and valuation pressure should expectations fail to be met.

Small cap stocks have gotten off to a strong start in 2026, supported by a combination of easing monetary conditions and a more constructive fiscal backdrop. Small caps tend to be more sensitive to these forces, as well as to economic cyclicality, which we believe is overdue for an expansion. Pro-business policies related to taxation and regulation have yet to be fully reflected in company results or forward guidance and remain a potential upside driver. Concurrently, the ongoing AI investment cycle may prove to be an important technological catalyst, supporting productivity gains across the broader economy and corporate landscape. Of course, risks remain. Policy uncertainty has become a persistent feature of the landscape, with measures such as tariffs having tangible impacts on businesses and economic activity. Volatility in global fixed income markets, including recent developments in Japan, underscores the potential for rapid reassessments of risk, while geopolitical tensions across Europe, Asia, and the Middle East add complexity. Valuations have generally appreciated, and areas of concentration, particularly within mega-cap technology, could create pockets of vulnerability should expectations disappoint. Against this backdrop, we remain focused on identifying differentiated opportunities through our philosophy and disciplined process as we seek to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns across a range of market environments over time.

INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

We believe the most important drivers of equity value are the company's **business model**, **financial structure**, and **quality of management**. We identify what we believe are the best long and short narratives in the small and mid-cap universe of U.S. stocks and track them on a dynamic focus list. Base, bull, and bear case price targets are derived from two-year forward valuation, while also discounting back longer-term trends. We deploy capital when these differentiated narratives present themselves with a compelling risk/reward profile compared to other stocks in our portfolio.

We concentrate our efforts on smaller companies due to their inherent structural inefficiencies that drive greater price dispersion, in turn enabling higher alpha generation both long and short. The investment landscape continues its trend of consolidating investment management and advice at ever larger financial institutions. The cost benefit of increased scale has an inverse effect on the ability of investment managers to buy and sell smaller stocks when considering reasonable liquidity. Further, the rapid growth in passive and quantitative investing is reducing competition from fundamentally driven active stock pickers overall. As an increasing share of trading volume shifts to passive from active mandates, there is even less economic benefit to sell-side equity research, reducing the amount of published information, particularly in smaller stocks. Importantly, we believe these inefficiencies are not just persistent but should move even more in our favor over time.

Smaller companies are likely to remain a reliable source of mispriced investment opportunities that are either overlooked or are not practical investments for larger firms. We believe our structured fundamental investment process allows us to uncover unique ideas and generate value through stock selection on both long and short investments. We tend to concentrate in 30-50 long and 30-50 short positions to maximize the value of our research. We do not utilize ETFs or options to hedge. Position sizes are optimized for exposure to changing fundamental factors, catalysts, and risks. To manage overall portfolio risk, we avoid leverage, maintain consistent net exposure, and remain disciplined with price targets and rational stop-losses. We believe our strategy is amongst the leaders in small cap long/short equity with over a decade of compelling net returns, low volatility, and consistent capital preservation in weak markets.

Thank you for your ongoing support,

Christopher E. Hillary

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

i. The HFRX Equity Hedge Index : Equity Hedge strategies maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. Equity Hedge managers would typically maintain at least 50%, and may in some cases be substantially entirely invested in equities, both long and short. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFR) utilizes a UCITSIII compliant methodology to construct the HFRX Hedge Fund Indices. HFRX Equity Hedge Index is rebalanced on a quarterly basis and is composed of funds that have at least USD 50 million under management and have been actively trading for at least twenty-four months.

ii. The Russell 2000 Total Return Index is Russell Investments' Composite Index of 2000 small-cap stocks, a widely recognized, unmanaged index of common stock prices. The benchmark index may or may not hold substantially similar securities to those held by Roubaix, and thus little correlation may exist between Roubaix returns and that of the Index. The Index is not available for direct investments; therefore, its performance does not reflect the expenses associated with active management of an actual portfolio. The return for the Index includes gross dividends reinvested into the index.

iii. The performance referenced in this letter shows the historical performance of "Roubaix" unless otherwise noted. Roubaix was composed of the Roubaix Fund, L.P. ("Roubaix Fund") and another pooled investment vehicle from 2010 to February 29, 2020 and is presently composed of the Roubaix Fund and Roubaix Offshore Fund, Ltd. ("Offshore Fund") since February 1, 2022. The accounts in Roubaix have investment objectives, policies, and strategies that are substantially similar. Accounts contained in Roubaix are actively managed and characteristics may vary. Net performance for the typical investor reflects the deduction of 1.15% annual management fee, 15% annual incentive allocation, and other expenses and includes gross dividends and other income reinvested in the portfolio. Net performance figures reflect the performance of a typical investor in the portfolio who invested at the beginning of the period and remained invested throughout the period. The performance of an individual investor may vary based upon various investor-specific factors including, without limitation, the investor's eligibility to participate in new issues. Advisory fees are deducted monthly while incentive fees are deducted annually and over time each will reduce the net return on a compounded basis. A fee schedule can be found on Form ADV, Part 2A for Roubaix Capital, LLC. On October 1, 2015, Roubaix Capital replaced Independence Capital Asset Partners, LLC as General Partner to Roubaix Fund, L.P. (formerly Independence Capital Small Cap Fund LP) and as investment manager of the separate account, both of which historically comprised Roubaix. The management, investment objective and strategy of Roubaix has remained substantially the same since Roubaix's inception on January 1, 2010.

iv. The HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index tracks funds that maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. Equity hedge managers would typically maintain at least 50% exposure, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities-both long and short. HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) is a fund-weighted index and reflects monthly returns, net of all fees, of funds that have at least $50 million under management or have been actively trading for at least twelve months. The Index is not available for direct investment.

v. Roubaix Capital utilizes Novus for portfolio attribution. The Novus Framework decomposes contribution into four factors: market (contribution attributable to market benchmark), category (contribution attributable to the specific sector benchmark), security (contribution attributable to stock selection), and trading (contribution attributable to position liquidation). Within the Novus Framework, we define "Passive Contribution" as equivalent to Market contribution, which is synonymous with 'Beta' to the relevant portfolio benchmark. We define "Active Contribution" as equivalent to Security + Trading + Category contribution, which is synonymous with portfolio manager 'Alpha'. Definitions of additional attribution terms discussed in this letter can be found in the pitch book for the Roubaix Strategy, which has preceded or accompanied this letter. The net contribution for the Longs and Shorts were converted to account for fees and expenses. The methodology for this Gross-to-Net conversion involves dollarizing the difference between Gross and Net returns using AUM for that month. The Gross exposure is then normalized down to 100%, and the dollarized net fees are allocated pro rata by subcategory size, i.e., Long/ Short and Sector. Importantly, the summation of subcategory net returns may differ to the Fund- level net return due to mathematical differences in subcategory compounding.