PROSPER

STARS & STRIPES

August 11, 2026

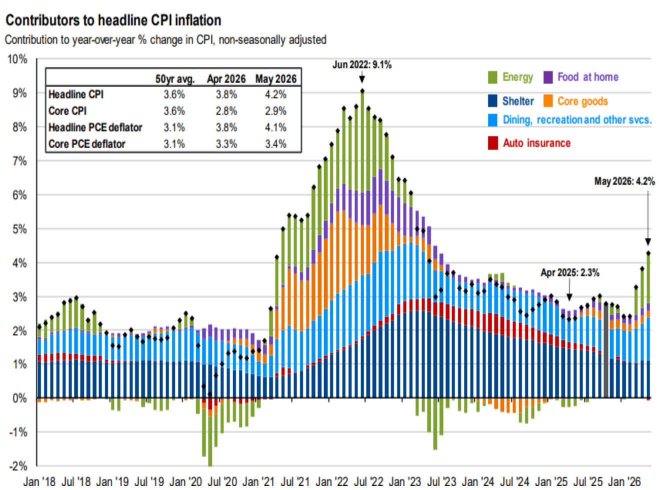
Dear Investors,

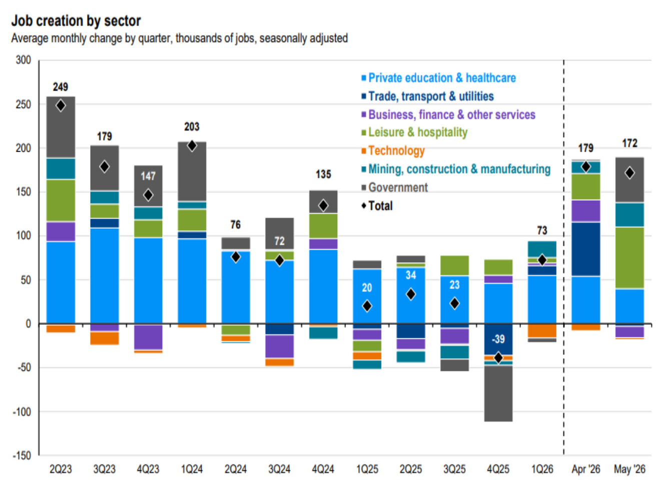
During the second quarter of 2026, Prosper Stars & Stripes generated a net return of +30.1% compared to a total return of +21.5% for the long-only small cap Russell 2000 Index (the "Russell")[(i)], and a total return of +10.3% for the long/short equity hedge fund peer group represented by the HFRX Equity Hedge Index (the "HFRX")[(ii)].
Prosper Stars & Stripes is the UCITS Fund launched in May 2015 designed to run pari passu to the Roubaix Fund Composite (the Composite)[(iii)], launched in January 2010, where its long/short equity peer group is represented by the HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index (the "HFRI")[(iv)]. Average daily net exposure was 48% during the first quarter compared to a 44% average since inception in 2010.
Year to date in 2026, the Composite generated a net return of +23.7% compared to a total return of +22.6% for the Russell 2000 and +9.7% for the HFRI. Average daily net exposure was 47% during the quarter, compared to 44% since inception.

As of June 30, 2026	Roubaix Long/Short	Russell 2000	HFRI Equity Hedge
Second Quarter	30.3%	21.5%	10.2%
Year to Date	23.7%	22.6%	9.7%
Annualized 1 Year	37.1%	40.8%	21.0%
Annualized 3 Years	16.2%	18.6%	14.9%
Annualized 5 Years	9.8%	7.0%	7.5%
Annualized 10 Years	13.2%	11.6%	9.2%
Annualized Since Inception	11.4%	11.5%	6.9%
Standard Deviation	10.3%	19.5%	8.4%
Sharpe Ratio	0.96	0.60	0.67
Downside Deviation	5.3%	12.6%	5.5%
Sortino Ratio	1.87	0.91	1.02
Bull Beta		0.48	1.12
Bear Beta		0.13	0.17
Annualized Alpha		6.0%	5.6%

ECONOMY

Economic growth in the U.S. continued at a reasonable pace during the second quarter. Initial estimates put growth around 2%,[1] neither strong nor weak, fitting given the developing tensions. 2026 began with optimism for continued growth and expectations that interest rates would end the year lower, which would benefit sectors of the economy burdened by the cost of debt. That optimism was tested when conflict broke out in the Middle East, sending oil prices well past $100 per barrel.[2] Since oil serves as a basic input for many products, the spike renewed inflationary pressure. Higher inflation is always a challenge for risk assets, particularly equities, and especially those most sensitive to rate moves, long term growth rate assumptions, or reliance on market financing. During the second quarter, upward pressure on oil prices eased as the conflict scaled back, as weeks of negotiation culminated in a memorandum of understanding signed in mid-June,[3] giving markets relief from the strain oil prices had placed on consumers and inflation expectations. Even so, expectations for interest rate hikes rose over the course of the quarter, reflecting elevated commodity prices and a lack of offsetting relief from slower growth or other areas of inflation.[4] Meanwhile, the job market performed better than the backdrop might have suggested,[5] looking past the challenge from rising energy prices, geopolitical uncertainty, and fears of AI job displacement.[6] Altogether, the economy grew with improving signals despite tangible headwinds.





Source: JPMorgan, Guide to the Markets

[1] GDP Estimate (Third Estimate), Bureau of Economic Analysis
[2] TotalEnergies Posts Strongest Profit in Nearly Three Years as Rian War Lifts Oil Prices, Reuters, July 23, 2026
[3] What's Next for Trump's Iran Deal, WSJ, June 19, 2026
[4] Fed Outlook 2026: Rate Forecasts and Fixed Income Strategies, iShares, July 10, 2026 and Top Economist Delivers Blunt Fed Rate Warning for 2026, The Street, June 28, 2026
[5] Resilience With a Pinch of Caution for the US Labor Market, Deloitte, July 20, 2026
[6] Big Companies Are Starting to Hire Again, Defying Predictions of AI Wipeout, WSJ, July 26, 2026

MARKETS

Q2 was a powerful rally for U.S. equities. The Russell 2000 gained +21.5%, its strongest quarter since the pandemic rebound and significantly outpaced the S&P 500's Q2 recovery of +15.2%. June's easing of the U.S.-Iran conflict sent oil prices down approximately 30% and drove re-risking across financial assets. The AI and semiconductor trade reasserted itself, with the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index posting its best quarterly return in its history.

Asset Class	Index	2025	1Q26	Apr26	May26	Jun26	2Q26	YTD	1 Yr
Small Cap	Russell 2000	12.8%	0.9%	12.2%	4.4%	3.7%	21.5%	22.6%	40.8%
	Russell 2000 Growth	12.9%	(2.8%)	14.7%	5.8%	3.6%	25.7%	22.1%	38.5%
	Russell 2000 Value	12.4%	4.9%	9.6%	2.9%	3.8%	17.1%	22.8%	42.6%
Large Cap	S&P 500	17.9%	(4.3%)	10.5%	5.3%	(1.0%)	15.2%	10.2%	22.3%
	S&P 500 Equal Weight	11.2%	0.6%	6.0%	2.6%	2.3%	11.3%	12.0%	19.0%
	S&P 500 Growth	22.1%	(8.1%)	14.8%	8.1%	(1.9%)	21.7%	11.8%	25.5%
	S&P 500 Value	13.2%	(0.0%)	5.8%	2.0%	0.0%	7.9%	7.9%	18.3%
	Nasdaq 100	20.8%	(5.9%)	15.7%	10.6%	(0.1%)	27.7%	20.2%	34.1%
Bonds	U.S. High Yield	8.6%	(0.4%)	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%	1.7%	5.1%
	U.S. Aggregate	7.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	3.8%
	U.S. Treasury	3.8%	0.1%	(0.1%)	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	2.7%

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

Within the Russell 2000, Information Technology was the standout, surging +57.8% in Q2 as the AI trade reignited and semiconductor companies led the market recovery. Industrials and Health Care posted strong quarters as well (+27.7% and +23.6%, respectively), benefiting from broadening risk appetite, resilient earnings, and renewed confidence in underlying growth conditions. Energy was the negative outlier at (10.1%), giving back a portion of its Q1 gains as the U.S.-Iran ceasefire drove down the price of crude oil. Defensive sectors also lagged the rally, with Utilities up just +0.7% and Materials up +3.1%, as investors rotated toward cyclical and growth-oriented areas of the market.

Russell 2000 Index Sectors	Weight	2025	1Q26	Apr26	May26	Jun26	2Q26	YTD	1YR
Consumer Discretionary	11.7%	(1.0%)	(5.1%)	7.8%	(0.3%)	7.9%	16.1%	10.2%	16.2%
Industrials	18.9%	18.9%	5.2%	18.1%	6.2%	1.9%	27.7%	34.4%	54.2%
Consumer Staples	1.8%	(4.3%)	2.5%	6.7%	(3.6%)	6.7%	9.9%	12.6%	7.6%
Information Technology	12.9%	9.8%	(5.1%)	29.9%	17.6%	3.3%	57.8%	49.7%	66.1%
Financials	17.5%	7.8%	(0.9%)	8.6%	(0.4%)	7.8%	16.6%	15.6%	22.0%
Materials	3.9%	31.5%	6.2%	6.8%	3.4%	(6.6%)	3.1%	9.5%	44.4%
Real Estate	6.0%	3.5%	(0.2%)	8.7%	2.1%	6.8%	18.5%	18.2%	28.5%
Health Care	16.0%	26.7%	(4.2%)	4.5%	3.9%	13.8%	23.6%	18.4%	59.1%
Communication Services	2.3%	17.4%	(0.7%)	13.6%	3.6%	(1.7%)	15.7%	14.8%	38.8%
Energy	5.2%	1.4%	37.6%	4.5%	(7.9%)	(6.7%)	(10.1%)	23.6%	44.7%
Utilities	3.8%	15.9%	2.6%	5.5%	(1.8%)	(2.8%)	0.7%	3.3%	15.2%
Russell 2000 Index	100.0%	12.8%	0.9%	12.2%	4.4%	3.7%	21.5%	22.6%	40.8%

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

LONG POSITION HIGHLIGHTS

Roubaix Long/Short: **Long Book**

As of June 30, 2026	Average Daily Exposure	Gross Contribution	Alpha(v)	Beta(v)	Russell 2000 Total Return
Second Quarter	90%	43.2%	20.8%	19.3%	21.5%
Year to Date	91%	31.5%	9.9%	20.7%	22.6%
Annualized 1 Year	93%	52.4%	11.8%	37.6%	40.8%
Annualized 3 Years	92%	22.2%	5.0%	16.8%	18.6%
Annualized 5 Years	89%	11.8%	5.6%	6.1%	7.0%
Annualized 10 Years	88%	19.8%	8.4%	10.6%	11.6%
Annualized ITD	81%	16.3%	6.6%	9.3%	11.5%

The Roubaix L/S long book generated significant positive alpha and absolute performance in Q2, with 43.2% gross contribution. The positive performance was broad-based in the portfolio.

Vishay Precision Group (VPG) was the largest contributor to our long book during the second quarter of 2026. Vishay's core technologies, bulk metal foil resistors and bonded foil strain gauges, are niche, designed-in sensor solutions embedded in precision instruments, such as semiconductor test equipment and aerospace, medical, military, and robotics applications. Vishay has done a lot of work during the industrial downturn to improve its footprint to have more profitable growth as the industrial economy recovers after years of tepid performance. In addition, Vishay is pursuing a substantial secular growth opportunity in humanoid robotics, with $500 to $1,200 in content per robot. Management is executing on both sides of the ledger: cutting costs while strengthening the leadership bench with new Chief Operating Officer and Chief Product Officer roles. Together, these initiatives are expected to lift gross margins and EBITDA margins from 39% and 8% in 2025 toward long-term targets of 46% and 20% over the next several years. We reduced and then exited our position in Vishay during the quarter but still see good value in the business predicated on the cadence of robotics market development.

Ambiq Micro (AMBQ) was the second-best contributor to our long book during the quarter. Ambiq is a fabless semiconductor company that designs ultra-low power systems-on-chip (SoCs) for edge AI applications. The company's proprietary design approach delivers two to five times lower power consumption than competing solutions, a decisive advantage in battery-constrained devices like wearables, where customers include Garmin, Google, and Huawei. In semiconductors, we look for companies levered to two enduring themes: lower power consumption and miniaturization. In January, the company raised equity, signaling a step-change in revenue growth. After posting 2% year-over-year revenue growth in Q4 2025, the company reported 59% growth in Q1 2026 and guided for 75% growth for Q2. We ascribed a high single digit multiple of sales to the shares, but as the price met our bullish targets, like many stocks in this part of the market, we exited our position.

Procore Technologies (PCOR) was the largest detractor from our long book during the second quarter. Procore sells cloud-based project management software into the commercial construction industry. Its platform is the system of record for construction projects (drawings, schedules, budgets, change orders) connecting owners, general contractors, and subcontractors in a single, shared workspace. While the market's concern is AI agents replace traditional seat-based software, we see Procore as an enabler and beneficiary of AI rather than a casualty. Its revenue model is aligned with customers; the company charges by project volume, not by seat, allowing unlimited users across its constituencies. It also provides mission-critical collaboration software to an industry that has been slow to adopt technology. A proprietary data set and more than three million users help position the company to deliver AI solutions that we believe its customers will want from their existing system of record. The fundamentals supported our thesis: Q1 results, reported May 5th, showed revenue growth of nearly 16% and free cash flow growth of 20%, in addition to management raising its full-year guidance. We exited our position during the quarter in keeping with our stop-loss discipline but have subsequently reinvested.

SHORT POSITION HIGHLIGHTS

Roubaix Long/Short: **Short Book**

As of June 30, 2026	Average Daily Exposure	Gross Contribution	Alpha(v)	Beta(v)	Russell 2000 Total Return
Second Quarter	(43%)	(6.5%)	2.3%	(9.0%)	21.5%
Year to Date	(44%)	(3.4%)	6.8%	(10.2%)	22.6%
Annualized 1 Year	(45%)	(5.9%)	10.4%	(16.2%)	40.8%
Annualized 3 Years	(44%)	(3.1%)	4.3%	(9.0%)	18.6%
Annualized 5 Years	(44%)	(1.0%)	2.2%	(4.7%)	7.0%
Annualized 10 Years	(44%)	(4.6%)	0.8%	(6.0%)	11.6%
Annualized ITD	(37%)	(3.0%)	1.3%	(4.6%)	11.5%

The Roubaix L/S short book contributed +2.3% of alpha, as the Russell 2000 spiked in Q2. As outlined above, Roubaix L/S has generated positive short alpha QTD, YTD, and on an annualized one-, three-, five-, and ten-year annualized basis, encompassing a wide range of conditions through market cycles.

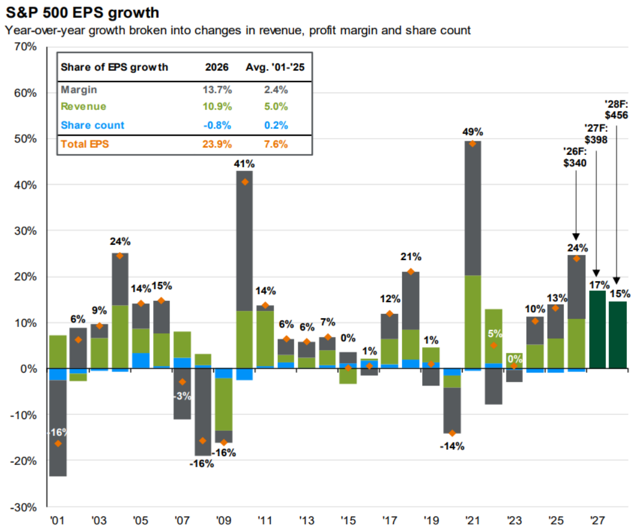
TechTarget (TTGT) was the largest contributor to our short book during the quarter. The company monetizes the purchase research behavior of enterprise IT buyers by operating a network of websites where buyers register to consume technical content, then selling those intent signals as leads to IT vendors. We first shorted the company after it completed a value-destroying acquisition in December 2024 that led to significant impairment charges in Q1 2025 and again in Q1 2026. We believe AI is likely to dismantle search-based discovery and commoditize content, the two pillars of TechTarget's value propositions. Results have validated our concerns, with management describing its market as mature, with 2% to 3% top-line growth, and EBITDA margins that peaked in 2022 falling to 7% in Q1 2026. Notably, revenue growth began deteriorating before ChatGPT launched in November 2022, suggesting that problems run deeper than AI alone. We continue to believe generative AI will weigh on TechTarget's prospects and remain short the company.

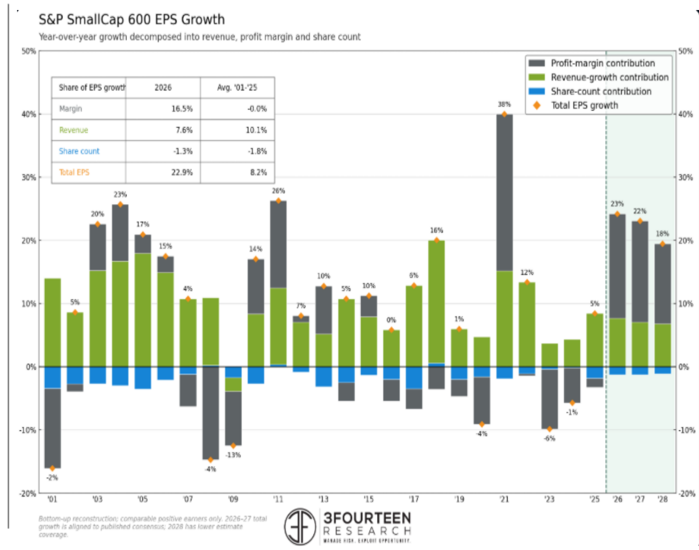
Cable One (CABO) was the second largest contributor to our short book during the quarter. Cable One provides cable broadband in rural markets, where it once enjoyed pricing power and high barriers to entry. But industries are dynamic and new competition has changed the company's position. Our process kept Cable One on our focus list through that transformation and allowed us to revisit it repeatedly; we have shorted the stock five times over the last four years. Increasing competition is an excellent short driver, and Cable One faced pressure from multiple directions at once, including fiber overbuilders, fixed wireless, and satellite internet. Broadband is a commodity, so when lower-priced alternatives entered its markets, Cable One had no meaningful way to differentiate and began losing share. In Q1 2026, the company reported a 7% revenue decline and an earnings decline of approximately 33%. Management compounded the damage by recognizing the shift late and allocating capital to asset purchases at peak multiples. The combination of leverage, subscriber losses, and falling prices have pressured margins and now threatens the company's terminal value. We covered our position during the quarter.

Innodata (INOD) was the largest detractor in our short book during the quarter. Innodata sells human-powered data to companies that build AI models. Clients pay the company to manufacture training data, evaluate model outputs, and run trust and safety operations. Innodata presents itself as a software company, but the work is delivered primarily by a large offshore workforce. Its gross margins tell the real story: approximately 44% in Q1 2026 (squarely in services territory) versus the 70%+ typical of software. We see several threats to the durability of their business model. First, customer concentration is extreme, with the largest client accounting for 56% of Q1 revenue. Second, since it is essentially curating data, Innodata's moat is narrow; it competes not only with rivals like Mercor, Scale AI, Surge, and Turing but potentially with its own customers. Third, revenue is project-based and more episodic than subscription or output-based models. Finally, frontier models are approaching recursive self-improvement, in which models generate their own training signal and require less human input to advance, an existential threat to Innodata. Despite our concerns, the company reported an exceptional quarter, with revenue up 54% year over year, gross margins expanding 600 basis points, and EBITDA margins reaching 28%. We accepted our loss and covered the position in accordance with our stop-loss framework.

OUTLOOK

Our outlook is constructive with ongoing job growth, manageable inflation, and AI investments creating a healthy set of economic drivers. Technology and infrastructure build outs continue to justifiably demand the most attention. Earnings results here have been extraordinary and are projected to continue. Concurrently, several industries including healthcare, consumer discretionary, and staples have lagged to varying degrees and offer opportunities for recovery. This combination of factors has led to strong earnings estimates for 2026 and beyond with technology driving the majority of growth and other areas of the market following along. This broadening of the economy and business expansion leads to the S&P 500 earnings forecasts calling for several years of earnings growth with nearly 25% in 2026. Small cap companies are also growing earnings at a high rate. Forecasts for this part of the market currently call for 23% growth in 2026, and another 20%+ year in 2027. This level of earnings growth is exceptional, particularly considering the economy is not exiting a recession.





Source: JPMorgan, Guide to the Markets, 3Fourteen Research, Caliban

That does not mean the outlook is simple. On the contrary, the bullish forecasts create their own hurdle of high expectations. Typically, bullish earnings forecasts get revised lower over the course of the year. This year, however, that has not been the case, as earnings expectations began the year forecasted to rise in the mid-teens and have since been revised up, now expected to rise in the 20s.[7] This exceptional earnings growth in 2026, with its unusual positive revisions, is forecasted to be strong again in 2027 and yet again in 2028. This is a high hurdle and something the market will be contemplating as the year matures and focus turns to 2027 expectations.

Earnings growth trends are broadening beyond tech and the Mag 7 in large caps. This earnings leadership is expected to end in the first half of 2026, with the rest of the S&P 500 expected to grow earnings faster in the second half of the year.[8] Leadership from the Mag 7 has waned, and these stocks have been underperforming year-to-date.[9] It is not surprising then to see leadership shifting in large caps, adding tension below the surface. Here, the extraordinary AI buildout can at times be a cause for optimism but can also stir consternation about its return on investment and about a peak in absolute terms or in growth (second derivative terms).[10] Day-to-day market moves around semiconductors and software, for example, can be extreme depending on (capricious) sentiment or news flow. This theme has been tied to broader stock measures, particularly momentum. As a factor, momentum posted its strong performance on record during the second quarter[11] but that was promptly followed by a sell-off and bear market in July.[12]

The conflict in the Middle East is another driver that has contributed to the back-and-forth and volatility in the market. The conflict was a primary story at the start of the year, as was its apparent resolution. However, in July the memorandum of understanding and cease fire completely collapsed, sending oil prices rallying back over $100.[13] Interest rates have been impacted by the energy markets as well, with 10 year and 30 year Treasury yields

[7] 2026 Mid-Year Outlook: US Stocks & Economy, Charles Schwab, June 3, 2026
[8] Are "Magnificent 7" Companies Still Top Contributors to S&P500 Earnings Growth For Q2?, Factset Insight, July 20, 2026
[9] The Mag 7 is Losing?, Wealth of Common Sense, July 5, 2026, Magnificent 7 Loses & 767 Billion as AI Skeptics Dump Tech Stocks, Bloomberg, July 23, 2026
[10] The AI Boom Is Transforming the American Economy Beyond Recognition, WSJ, August 3, 2026
[11] Time to Buy the Dip in Momentum Stocks after a punishing July Drawdown? Here is What History Tells Us, MarketWatch, July 21, 2026
[12] Momentum Trade Moves Into Bear Market Territory, Sequoia Financial Group, July 20, 2026
[13] Oil Surges to $100 Per Barrel After Red Sea Attacks, NBC News, July 23, 2026

hitting cycle highs in July, carrying implications for all financial assets.[14] This, in turn, makes the debate on Federal Reserve action on short term rates yet another key factor that has seen dramatic swings in forecasts. Tariffs are yet another example. The drama from "Liberation Day" was met a year later with a ruling that the policies were illegal, only for the administration to pursue other means to enforce or create tariffs, a move that will inevitably lead to questions about their legality and sustainability.[15] Altogether, the earnings growth story remains historically strong with signs that it is broadening and sustainable, even as the market contends with a high bar for earnings results and rising bond yields that are enough to give investors pause.

With this dynamic backdrop, a focus on stock picking enables Roubaix to consider these factors without being overly reliant on the macro outcomes. One theme that has strengthened is the reinvigoration of the U.S. industrial supply base. Investment in domestic capacity has been building for several years, with one analysis indicating a tripling of manufacturing spend between 2021 and 2025.[16] Recently, AI investments have led the way and been a significant contributor to overall growth. While we continue to invest in that theme, we want to highlight other areas that are poised to benefit:

The market for space communication is large and growing. Within that market, LightPath Technologies (LPTH) is a provider of camera lens technology, a high value component for sensing applications. Legacy contracts were for heat-seeking missiles, while current growth is driven by intelligence and missile defense, counter UAS systems, and longer-term next generation projects including the Golden Dome initiative. This is a key need for the U.S. and one that the government wants to procure from domestic firms. LightPath has exited China, which was once half of the company's operations. Further, China has restricted exports of germanium, a key input for high power IR and optical lenses.[17] LightPath's Black Diamond technology avoids the use of germanium entirely, positioning the company favorable amid these restrictions. At the same time, LightPath is successfully migrating from a component supplier to a system supplier. This movement up the value chain is a classic strategy that drives revenue and margin expansion. In LightPath's case, this shifts the value of their content from under $50 per component in its legacy business, to $50 to $500 in recent business, to $1,000 to $500,000 in its current and prospective business.[18] Given the high level of industry growth, the need for domestic supply chains, and an exponential increase in content value, we believe the company's revenue target of $150 million in the medium term, and double that in the long-term, are credible corporate goals.[19]

Another area of increased spending is the refresh of the U.S. military. The conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, and between the U.S. and its allies in Iran have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that warfare has undergone a revolution.[20] Highly technical and expensive weapons are no longer an unqualified asset; they can also be a target and a risk. The need for agile, attritable weapons is abundantly clear.[21] The U.S. is mobilizing production of munitions and new technologies at a rapid pace to replenish stockpiles and modernize its capabilities. The U.S. defense budget is expected to rise 42% in 2027.[22] While this figure is large, defense spending as a share of GDP only rises moderately, from 3% in 2026 to 3.6%.[23] We have invested in this theme in several ways, including through a

[14] Bond Market's Yields Have a Chilling Message for Stocks, Barron's, July 20, 2026
[15] Trade Court Rules Trump's Replacement Tariffs Illegal, Liberty Justice Center, May 12, 2026
[16] Why US Manufacturing Imports Hit a Four Year High Despite Record Investment and Tariffs, Kearny
[17] China Halts Ban on Germanium … But Controls Remain, Reuters, November 9, 2025
[18] Investor Day Presentation, LitghtPath Technologies, February 25, 2026
[19] LightPath Reports Fiscal 2026 Third Quarter, LightPath, May 7, 2026
[20] Now We Know What a Modern War Looks Like, NYTimes, April 7, 2026
[21] Lessons from the Ukraine Conflict: Modern Warfare in the Age of Autonomy, Information and Resilience, Center for Strategic & International Studies, May 2, 2025
[22] An Overview of the President's FY2027 Budget, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, April 3, 2026
[23] Unpacking the $1.5 Trillion FY 2027 Defense Budget Topline, Center For Strategic & International Studies, April 10, 2026

long-held position in Park Aerospace (PKE) which derives more than half of its revenues from defense and is expected to grow materially from here. Park Aerospace is expanding capacity to meet demand for the highly used and highly capable PAC-3 anti-missile system, with production expected to triple.[24] As commercial aerospace continues to grow and defense spending accelerates, Park Aerospace's earnings power continues to rise. We are also invested in Applied Aerospace & Defense (AADX) and Elmet Group (ELMT). Applied Aerospace participates in many of the fastest growing programs in defense as a sole sourced, IP-rich component supplier, enabling high (and rising) EBITDA margins. We believe bookings can accelerate and drive revenues, earnings, and the multiple higher. Elmet's critical materials division supplies inputs for the U.S. military supply chain that are essential to production and increasingly must be sourced domestically, steering business towards the company. We believe the building of domestic supply chains can benefit Elmet and drive better-than-forecast earnings growth as they grow organically and deploy their underutilized balance sheet to broaden their businesses.

This year's market rally has pressured short returns and narrowed the windows to successfully monetize shorts, as we would expect. Certain themes and short ideas do continue to resonate, however. One theme that has had success is the ongoing pressure caused by the investment boom in AI crowding out spending in other areas. We have shorted Universal Display Corp (OLED), Dolby Laboratories (DLB), and Logitech International (LOGI) on this theme. We believe cost pressures on technology components such as DRAM to result in higher prices for consumer electronics.[25] This would have a significant impact on back-to-school and holiday spending, the key periods for these companies' end markets. We expect the forecasts that these companies are providing at this time of the year to prove optimistic, as tech cost inflation is unusual. Further, we believe the so-called K-shaped economy, where consumers have felt the pressure of rising costs of living, will continue to squeeze discretionary purchases like these. Rising prices make it nearly impossible to use discounts to stimulate sales, compounding the pressure.[26]

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 valuations, 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. 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

[24] Department of War and L3 Harris Secure Landmark Deals to Expand Propulsion Production for PAC-3 MSE and THAAD, Department of War, July 27, 2026
[25] Rise in Memory Chip Costs Puts Pressure on Retailers of Laptops and Smartphones, CNBC, June 26, 2026 & The Memory Shortage Shaking Apple and Microsoft is 'Existential Crisis' for Smaller Players, CNBC, June 27, 2026
[26] Why a 'K-Shaped Economy Means More Risk for Stock Investors, Morningstar, February 13, 2026, and The K-Shaped Consumer Looks Different This Time, National Retail Federation, July 28, 2026

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. Over more than a decade, our small cap long/short equity strategy has produced net returns characterized by relatively low volatility and general resilience during periods of market stress.

Thank you for your ongoing support,

Christopher E. Hillary

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This letter is intended for current and prospective accredited investors and is not for public distribution. The information contained herein reflects the opinions, projections, and holdings of Roubaix Capital, LLC ("Roubaix" or "Roubaix Capital") as of the date of publication, which are subject to change without notice at any time after the date of issue. Roubaix Capital does not represent that any opinion or projection will be realized. All information provided is for informational purposes only and should not be deemed as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase or sell any specific security. While the information presented herein is believed to be reliable no representation or warranty is made concerning the accuracy of any data presented. This communication is confidential and may not be reproduced.

All figures are unaudited. These figures are based on estimates. Estimates are subject to change. Historical results are not indicative of future performance.

i. 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 L/S, and thus little correlation may exist between Roubaix L/S returns and that of the Index. The Index is not available for direct investment; 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.

ii. 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.

iii. The performance referenced in this letter shows the historical performance of Roubaix L/S unless otherwise noted. Roubaix L/S 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 L/S have investment objectives, policies, and strategies that are substantially similar. Accounts contained in Roubaix L/S 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. On October 1, 2015, Roubaix Capital replaced Independence Capital Asset Partners, LLC as General Partner to Roubaix Fund (formerly Independence Capital Small Cap Fund LP) and as investment manager of the separate account, both of which historically comprised Roubaix L/S. The management, investment objective and strategy of Roubaix L/S have remained substantially the same since Roubaix L/S'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 provided upon request.