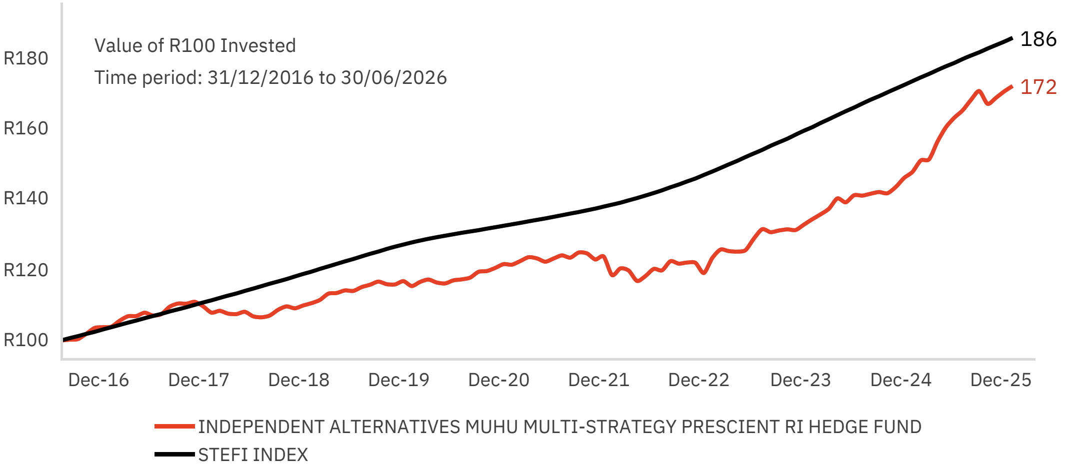
INDEPENDENT ALTERNATIVES MUHU MULTI-STRATEGY PRESCIENT RI HEDGE FUND

Minimum Disclosure Document & General Investor Report : 30 June 2026

FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE & SUMMARY

The Independent Alternatives Muhu Multi–Strategy Prescient RI Hedge Fund is a quantitatively biased, macro–thematic, multi–asset, multistrategy hedge fund. The objective of the fund is to deliver absolute returns that target Cash + 3% per annum measured over a 3–year investment period. The fund is managed according to a moderate risk profile, with lower levels of correlation, investment volatility and capital risk when compared to traditional capital markets. The fund seeks to capitalise on relative value and directional opportunities in a diversified range of instruments including, but not limited to, equities, money market instruments, fixed interest, options, repurchase agreements, over the counter securities, currencies, swaps, forward rate agreements (FRAs), contract for difference (CFDs) and futures. Independent Alternatives has adhered to the policy objective in managing the Fund.

ILLUSTRATIVE FUND PERFORMANCE



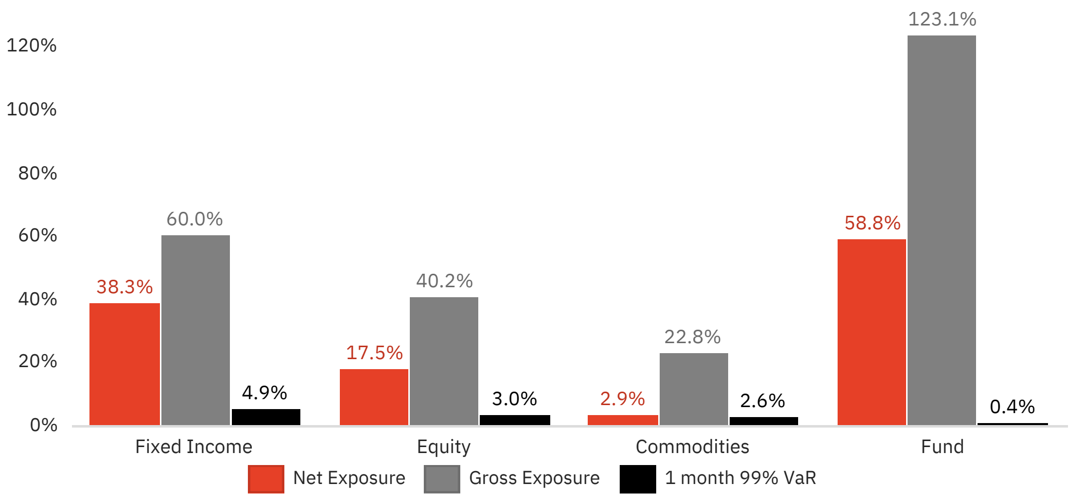
RETURN STATISTICS

	FUND	CASH
Current Month Return	**0.89%**	0.59%
Return 2026 YTD	**4.19%**	3.35%
Return Since Inception (SI)	**71.95%**	85.57%
Annualised Return SI	**5.87%**	6.72%
Last 12-month return	**16.45%**	7.07%
3 year annualised return	**11.73%**	7.89%
5 year annulised return	**7.20%**	6.92%
Best 12-month return	**20.12%**	8.57%
Worst 12-month return	**–5.18%**	3.77%

RISK STATISTICS

	FUND	CASH
Historical Std Deviation	**3.98%**	0.43%
Average Gain	**1.06%**	0.54%
Average Loss	**-0.76%**	-
% Positive Months	**68.42%**	100.00%
% Negative Months	**31.58%**	-
Maximum Drawdown	**-6.44%**	-
12M Sharpe Ratio	**2.36**	-

FUND ASSET ALLOCATION (30 June)



There were no material changes to the Asset Allocation during the quarter.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Fund Manager:
Independent Alternatives Investment Managers

Administrator:
Prescient Fund Services

Inception Date:
2017/01/01

Establishment CIS:
2017/06/01

ASISA Classification:
RFH – SA – Multi Strategy Hedge Fund

Fund Benchmark:
STEFI Index

Minimum Investment:
R1 000 Monthly Debit order

Subscriptions:
Monthly

Redemption Notice Period:
Monthly

Unit Price (c):
11 291.43

Number of Units:
9.845 Million

Fund Size:
R1.112 Billion

Management Fees:
1% per annum

Performance Fees:
15% above STEFI hard hurdle

TER incl. VAT:
2.14%

Income Distribution (cpu):
Apr 2026: 452.75

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MONTHLY PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	FUND	CASH
2017	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%	1.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.9%	-0.7%	0.4%	**7.5%**	7.5%
2018	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	-1.2%	-1.6%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.6%	-1.2%	-0.3%	**-0.8%**	7.3%
2019	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	-0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.2%	0.7%	-0.1%	0.9%	**8.0%**	7.3%
2020	0.6%	0.8%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.8%	-1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	**1.9%**	5.4%
2021	0.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	-0.3%	-0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	**5.8%**	3.8%
2022	-0.5%	1.2%	-0.2%	-1.4%	0.7%	-4.2%	1.6%	-0.5%	-2.4%	1.2%	1.7%	-0.3%	**-3.4%**	5.2%
2023	2.1%	-0.6%	0.3%	-0.1%	-2.4%	3.5%	2.0%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.3%	2.6%	2.1%	**9.7%**	8.0%
2024	-0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	2.1%	-0.8%	1.4%	-0.1%	**7.2%**	8.5%
2025	0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	2.2%	0.2%	3.3%	2.6%	1.7%	1.3%	**17.1%**	7.5%
2026	1.8%	1.5%	-2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%							**4.2%**	3.3%

COMMENTARY

Fund Overview

The Independent Alternatives Muhu Multi-Strategy Hedge Fund is a diversified, multi-asset hedge fund seeking consistent risk-adjusted returns across market cycles. It combines relative value, carry, directional, and systematic trend-following strategies across fixed income, equities, and commodities, supported by disciplined risk management and tactical hedges. The portfolio remains liquid and flexible, allowing capital to be reallocated as market conditions evolve.

Market Dynamics

Fixed Income: Local fixed income markets recovered during Q2 following the March drawdown caused by the Gulf conflict and the associated rise in oil and inflation risks. The SARB raised the repo rate by 25bps in May and retained a hawkish stance, although stronger growth and softer-than-expected inflation reduced expectations of aggressive further tightening. The FRA market is now pricing only one additional hike through 2026 and 2027, compared with three at the height of the conflict. The SAGB curve initially bear-steepened before rallying and flattening into quarter-end. Short-dated bonds absorbed most of the inflation repricing, while the long end remained supported by improving fiscal credibility, strong domestic demand, and resilient auction participation. The interim US-Iran agreement and Brent’s retreat below $80/bbl have eased inflation concerns, although markets remain sensitive to geopolitical developments. Breakeven inflation rates have also moderated, while elevated gold and PGM prices continue to support South Africa’s terms of trade.

Commodities: Energy markets dominated the quarter as the US-Iran conflict and threats to the Strait of Hormuz drove an acute supply scare before the interim agreement reversed much of the move. Gold benefited from geopolitical uncertainty and continued central-bank demand, although higher real yields may limit near-term upside. Agricultural pressures linked to freight, fertiliser, and refining costs have begun to ease. Coffee, cocoa, and sugar remain driven by shifting weather and supply conditions, while improved US-China trade relations supported soybeans and wheat. Nevertheless, ample global supply continues to constrain the broader grain complex. Longer-term support for commodities remains tied to reserve diversification, supply-chain realignment, and the energy transition.

Equities: Global equities recovered strongly through Q2, led by technology and semiconductors as the AI investment cycle remained the dominant market theme. Asian technology markets also benefited from AI-related export growth, while European equities were more exposed to energy-price volatility before recovering as oil declined. Despite the broader rally, elevated technology valuations and market concentration remain key risks. South African equities underperformed global peers due to geopolitical uncertainty, higher interest rates, and weakness in rate-sensitive financials and resource shares. Sentiment improved into quarter-end as oil prices declined, the rand strengthened, and risk appetite stabilised. A gap nevertheless remains between improving domestic corporate fundamentals and subdued valuations, with tighter monetary policy potentially delaying a broader re-rating.

Our Views and Positioning

Initial stagflation concerns have moderated following stronger economic data, the Gulf truce, and the retreat in oil prices. While disruptive near-term inflation now appears less likely, geopolitical and monetary-policy uncertainty still warrants a cautious approach.

Within fixed income, we continue to favour carry and relative value over outright directional exposure. Short-dated yields remain attractive, while longer maturities are supported by improving fiscal credibility. We retain a risk-neutral curve-flattener bias but remain cautious on outright duration given persistent volatility. Within equities, the portfolio emphasises quality, valuation discipline, and diversified factor exposure rather than broad market beta. Domestic opportunities remain concentrated in areas where improving fundamentals have not yet been reflected in valuations, including banks, retailers, and industrials. Trend-following strategies provide an additional source of diversification across markets. Across commodities and global macro, we continue to prioritise flexibility and selective relative value opportunities. Systematic trend-following exposures remain valuable in adapting to changing conditions across commodities, rates, and currencies, while defensive overlays protect against tail risks without materially reducing the portfolio’s ability to earn carry.

The fund enters the second half of 2026 with a cautiously constructive outlook. Its diversified return drivers, disciplined risk framework, and emphasis on liquidity leave it well positioned to preserve capital and generate consistent risk-adjusted returns through shifting market and geopolitical conditions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value of your investment may go up as well as down and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. CIS's are traded at the ruling price and can engage in scrip lending and borrowing. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager. There is no guarantee in respect of capital or returns in a portfolio. A CIS may be closed to new investors for it to be managed more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. CIS prices are calculated on a net asset basis, which is the total value of all the assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions (brokerage, STT, VAT, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee and custodian fees and the annual management fee) from the portfolio divided by the number of participatory interests (units) in issue. Forward pricing is used. Excessive withdrawals from the portfolio may place the portfolio under liquidity pressures and a process of ring-fencing of withdrawal instructions and managed pay-outs over time may be followed. The Manager retains full legal responsibility for any portfolio hosted on its CIS platform. Where foreign securities are included in a portfolio there may be potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks; and potential limitations on the availability of market information. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees.

Performance Fees:
The Fund charges a base and performance fee. Performance fees are payable on outperformance of the benchmark using a participation rate of 15%. A permanent high watermark is applied, which ensure that performance fees will only be charged on new performance. Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers with income reinvested. The performance for each period shown reflects the return for investors who have been fully invested for that period. Individual investor performance may differ because of initial fees, the actual investment date, the date of reinvestments and dividend withholding tax. Full performance calculations are available from the manager on request. The investment performance is for illustrative purposes only. The investment performance is calculated by taking the actual initial fees and all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown. Income is reinvested on the reinvestment date.

Total Expense Ratio (TER):
The Fund's Total Expense Ratio (TER) reflects the percentage of the average Net Asset Value (NAV) of the portfolio that was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TER's. During the phase in period TER's do not include information gathered over a full year.

Transaction Cost (TC):
Transaction Costs (TC) is the percentage of the value of the Fund incurred costs relating to the buying and selling of the Fund's underlying assets. Transaction costs are a necessary cost in administering the Fund and impacts Fund returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Fund, investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER. The TER and the Transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns.

Total Investment Charge:
The sum of the TER and transaction costs is shown as the Total Investment Charge. Since Fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and Transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns.

Total Investment Charge annualised:

Annual Management Fee (incl. VAT)	1.15%
Other Costs (incl. VAT)	0.34%
Performance Fee (incl. VAT)	0.65%
Total Expense Ratio (incl. VAT)	2.14%
Transaction Costs (incl. VAT)	0.01%
Total Investment Charge (incl. VAT)	2.14%

Investing:
Investment subscriptions are processed monthly. Your application form together with proof of payment must be submitted to Prescient Management Company before 14h00, 2(two) business days before the preceding month end. Your application will be processed on the 1st day of the following month. The minimum initial lump sum investment is R5 000 and the minimum subsequent monthly investment is R1000 per month. No entry fees are payable on investing.

Redeeming:
Redemptions are processed at the end of each month and we require 1 calendar months' notice. To receive month end prices, your redemption instruction must be submitted to Prescient before 14h00,1 business day of the preceding month end for processing at the end of the following month. No exit fees are payable on redeeming.

CONTACT DETAILS

Management Company:
Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd, Registration number: 2002/022560/07 Physical address: Prescient House, Westlake Business Park, Otto Close, Westlake, 7945 PO Box 31142, Tokai, 7966. Telephone number: 0800 111 899. E- mail address: info@prescient.co.za Website: www.prescient.co.za

Investment Manager:
Independent Alternatives Investment Managers (Pty) Limited, Registration number: 2015/267782/07 is an authorised Financial Services Provider (FSP47402) under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (No.37 of 2002), to act in the capacity as investment manager. Physical address: 3001 Winnie Mandela Drive, Ground Floor Building 7, Parc Nicol Office Park, Bryanston, Johannesburg Gauteng. Telephone number: 011 234 0187 Website: www.independentalternatives.co.za

Trustee:
Nedbank Investor Services Physical address: 2nd Floor, 16 Constantia Boulevard, Constantia Kloof, Roodepoort, 1709 Telephone number: +27 11 534 6557 Website: www.nedbank.co.za. The Management Company and Trustee are registered and approved under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (No.45 of 2002).

Administrator:
Prescient Fund Services (Pty) Ltd. This portfolio operates as a white label fund under the Prescient Retail Hedge Fund Scheme, which is governed by the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Annualised Performance:
Annualised performance show longer term performance rescaled to a 1-year period. Annualised performance is the average return per year over the period. Actual annual figures are available to the investor on request.

Highest & Lowest Return:
The highest and lowest returns for any 1 year over the period since inception have been shown

NAV:
The net asset value represents the assets of a Fund less its liabilities.

High Water Mark:
The highest level of performance achieved over a specified period.

Correlation:
A statistical measure of how two securities move in relation to each other. Correlation is computed into what is known as the correlation coefficient, which ranges between -1 and +1. Perfect positive correlation (a correlation coefficient of +1) implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security will move in lockstep, in the same direction. If the correlation is 0, the movements of the securities are said to have no correlation.

Maximum Drawdown:
The maximum peak to trough loss suffered by the Fund since inception.

Standard Deviation:
Measures the variation of returns around the portfolio's average return.

Sharpe Ratio:
Calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate - such as the STeFIfrom the rate of return for a portfolio and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been.

Value at Risk:
The largest loss likely to be suffered in the portfolio over a 1 month holding period, as measured over the previous 252 business days, with a 99% probability. Value at risk is a measure of market risk and is equal to one standard deviation of the distribution of possible monthly returns in the portfolio.

RISK PROFILES

Moderate Risk:
Generally moderate risk portfolios have minimal market risk exposure, resulting in far less volatility than a more aggressive mandated portfolio and in turn the probability of capital loss (permanent/temporary) is less likely. However, expected potential long-term investment returns could be lower over the medium to long term.

Leverage Risk:
This means that the Fund Borrow additional funds, or trades on margin, to amplify investment decisions. This means that the volatility of the hedge fund portfolio can be many times that of the underlying investments. The degree to which leverage may be employed in any given hedge fund portfolio will be limited by the mandate the client has with the Fund.

Market Capitalisation Risk:
The securities of small-to-medium-sized (by market capitalisation) companies, or financial instruments related to such securities, may have a more limited market than the securities of larger companies and may involve greater risks and volatility than investments in larger companies. Accordingly, it may be more difficult to effect sales of such securities at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price than securities of a company with a large market capitalisation and broad trading market. In addition, securities of small-to-medium-sized companies may have greater price volatility as they are generally more vulnerable to adverse market factors such as unfavourable economic reports.

Settlement Risk:
It is possible that settlement via a payment system will not take place as expected because payment or delivery by a counterparty fails to take place or is not in accordance with the initial conditions. This risk exists to the extent that the fund invests in regions where the financial markets are not yet well developed and includes stock exchanges or markets on which the fund may trade derivatives which may not be the same as those in more developed markets. This risk is limited, but still present, in regions where the financial markets are well developed.

Custodian Risk:
It is possible that the assets of a fund that are held in custody may be lost as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraud on the part of the Custodian or any Sub-Custodian.

Concentration Risk:
Certain funds may invest a large proportion of total assets in specific assets or in specific markets. This means that the performance of those assets or markets will have a substantial impact on the value of the fund's portfolio. The greater the diversification of the fund's portfolio, the smaller the concentration risk. Concentration risk will also be higher in more specialised markets (e.g., a specific region, sector or theme) than in widely diversified markets (e.g., a worldwide allocation).

Performance Risk:
The risk of lower returns in a fund may vary depending on the choices made by the Manager or any Investment Manager, as well as the existence or non-existence of, or restrictions upon, any third-party security. The risk depends in part on the market risk and on how active the Manager is in the management of the Fund.

Capital Risk:
The capital value of Shares of a fund may be affected by various risks to capital, including the potential risk of erosion due to the redemption of Shares and the distribution of profit in excess of the investment return. This risk can be limited by loss-mitigation, capital-protection or capital-guarantee techniques.

Repatriation Risk:
It may not be possible for funds to repatriate capital, dividends, interest and other income from certain countries, or it may require government consents to do so. Funds could be adversely affected by the introduction of, or delays in, or refusal to grant any such consent for the repatriation of funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. Economic or political conditions could lead to the revocation or variation of consent granted prior to investment being made in any particular country or to the imposition of new restrictions. Repatriation Risk is higher in the case of funds or underlying investments subject to restrictive laws or regulations.

Inflation Risk:
Some funds may invest in securities whose value can be adversely affected by changes in inflation, for example, bonds with a long term to maturity and a fixed coupon. Although many companies in which a fund may hold Shares may have operated profitably in the past in an inflationary environment, past performance is no assurance of future performance. Inflation may adversely affect any economy and the value of companies' Shares.

Interest Rate Risk:
The values of bonds and other debt securities usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally raise the value of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally lower the value of existing debt instruments. Changes in a debt instrument's value usually will not affect the amount of income the fund receives from it but will affect the value of the fund's units. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities.

Liquidity Risk:
Not all securities or instruments (including derivatives and sub-investment grade bonds) invested in by the funds will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Moreover, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices. The funds may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited liquidity.

Redemption Risk:
Large redemptions of Shares in a fund might result in the fund being forced to sell assets at a time and price at which it would normally prefer not to dispose of those assets.

Default risk:
The risk that the issuers of fixed income instruments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The issuers credit quality it vital. The worse the credit quality, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.

Currency Risk:
Assets of a fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. The fund's Investment Manager may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using financial instruments

Derivatives risk:
The use of derivatives could increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses in a Fund. As such, large changes in value and potentially large financial losses could result.

Credit Risk:
There can be no assurance that issuers of the securities or other instruments in which a Fund invests will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities or instruments or payments due on such securities or instruments. Funds will also be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they transact or place margin or collateral in respect of transactions in financial derivative instruments and may bear the risk of counterparty default

Correlation Risk:
The prices of financial derivative instruments may be imperfectly correlated to the prices of the underlying securities, for example, because of transaction costs and interest rate movements. The prices of exchange traded financial derivative instruments may also be subject to changes in price due to supply and demand factors.

Foreign Exchange risk:
Where a fund utilises derivatives, which alter the currency exposure characteristics of transferable securities held by the fund the performance of the fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

OTC Markets Risk:
Unlisted derivative instruments i.e. OTC derivative instruments will be limited to unlisted forward currency, interest rate or exchange rate swap transactions and will only be permitted for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. Where any fund acquires securities on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the fund will be able to realise the fair value of such securities due to their tendency to have limited liquidity and comparatively high price volatility.

Counterparty Risk:
Each fund will have credit exposure to counterparties by virtue of positions in swaps, repurchase transactions, forward exchange rate and other financial or derivative contracts held by the fund. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights.

Derivative Trading is Speculative and Volatile:
Substantial risks are involved in trading futures, forward and option contracts and various other instruments in which the fund intends to trade. Certain of the instruments in which the fund may invest are interest and foreign exchange rate sensitive, which means that their value and, consequently, the Net Asset Value, will fluctuate as interest and/or foreign exchange rates fluctuate. The fund's performance, therefore, will depend in part on its ability to anticipate and respond to such fluctuations in market interest rates, and to utilise appropriate strategies to maximize returns to the fund, while attempting to minimize the associated risks to its investment capital. Variance in the degree of volatility of the market from the fund's expectations may produce significant losses to the fund.