

25 July 2025

**The Smarter Web Company PLC
("The Smarter Web Company" or "Company")
Company No. 00092343 (England and Wales)**

**Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
for the six months ended 30 April 2025
(Formerly Uranium Energy Exploration Plc)**

Chief Executive Officer's Statement

For the six months ended 30 April 2025

The Smarter Web Company PLC (the "Company") listed on the Aquis Stock Exchange on 25 April 2025 and this interim period mostly covers a time prior to the successful listing. Today, The Smarter Web Company is the largest stock on Aquis, the most liquid stock on Aquis and the most successful Initial Public Offering ("IPO") in UK history.

The financial and operational activity within the reporting period does not reflect the current position, scale, or strategic direction of the Company. The release of these results is a regulatory requirement and provides limited insight into the exciting and transformative developments that have taken place since our admission to the public markets.

The progress of the operating business has been in line with management expectations in the first half. Since the last audited accounts for the operating business for year ended 31 December 2024 and in the current interim period prior to the acquisition (from 1 January 2025 to 30 April 2025), the operating business had a turnover of £176,000 with a net profit before tax of £93,000. Whilst this is a modest profit we are focused on growing this side of the business in the years to come.

Our acquisition strategy is a medium to long term strategy, and we have been exploring a variety of possibilities.

Alongside our core business we believe that Bitcoin is the best asset the world has ever seen and because of this we use Bitcoin as a treasury asset for capital being held for future business needs.

Since our IPO, we have raised well over £100 million in equity capital, with no debt (other than a small director loan repaid post-period end), positioning us exceptionally well to pursue our long-term vision. Our balance sheet strength, technological assets and Bitcoin treasury demonstrate the scale of ambition we are executing post-period end.

As of 24 July 2025, The Smarter Web Company PLC holds the following key treasury assets:

- Over £1 million in cash with no debt obligations;
- 1,825 Bitcoin, with a value of approximately £160 million, reflecting our confidence in the long-term potential of Bitcoin

Looking ahead, we are optimistic about the opportunities that lie before us. Our post-period progress has been substantial, and we are only at the beginning of a long-term growth journey. I look forward to updating shareholders further as we continue to build momentum and deliver on our vision to become a leading force.

Finally, I would like to thank all the shareholders that have supported us to date along with my colleagues who are working relentlessly on the goal of making The Smarter Web Company into one of the largest public companies in the UK.

Andrew Webley

Chief Executive Officer

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the six months ended 30 April 2025

Six months ended

Six months ended

		30 April 2025 Unaudited £	30 April 2024 Unaudited £
Notes			
Continuing operations			
Administrative expenses		(207,221)	(372,556)
Operating loss	4	(207,221)	(372,556)
Other expenses	5	(173,046)	-
Finance costs	6	(339,299)	(84)
Loss before taxation		(719,566)	(372,640)
Income tax		-	-
Loss for the period		(719,566)	(372,640)
Loss per Ordinary share (pence)			
Basic and diluted	7	(0.97)	(0.53)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For the six months ended 30 April 2025

Company registration number: 00092343

		As at 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	As at 31 October 2024 Audited £
Notes			
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	9	85,485	-
Intangible assets	10	2,071,898	-
Property, plant and equipment	11	11,358	-
Right- of-use asset	12	35,833	-
Total non-current assets		2,204,574	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	109,490	2,200
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,340,198	109,252
Total current assets		1,449,688	111,452
TOTAL ASSETS		3,654,262	111,452
Equity			
Share capital	15	492,351	352,500
Share premium		4,660,476	1,515,032
Warrant reserve		1,180,063	-
Accumulated losses		(3,169,294)	(2,788,916)
Total equity		3,163,596	(921,384)
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16	30,158	-
Total non-current liabilities		30,158	-
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			

Trade and other payables	17	443,170	27,440
Borrowings	18	2,095	1,005,396
Lease liabilities	16	7,339	-
Deferred tax liabilities		7,904	-
Total current liabilities		460,508	1,032,836
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,654,262	111,452

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the six months ended 30 April 2025

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Warrant reserve £	Accumulated losses £	Total equity £
At 31 October 2023	352,500	1,515,032	-	(2,284,215)	(416,683)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(372,640)	(372,640)
At 30 April 2024	352,500	1,515,032	-	(2,656,855)	(789,323)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(132,061)	(132,061)
At 31 October 2024	352,500	1,515,032	-	(2,788,916)	(921,384)
Shares issued	139,851	3,520,569	-	-	3,660,420
Issue costs	-	(345,030)	-	-	(345,030)
Warrant reserve	-	(30,095)	1,180,063	-	1,149,968
Conversion of convertible loan note	-	-	-	339,188	339,188
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(719,566)	(719,566)
At 30 April 2025	492,351	4,660,476	1,180,063	(3,169,294)	3,163,596

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the six months ended 30 April 2025

	Notes	Six months ended 30 Apr 2025 Unaudited £	Six months ended 30 Apr 2024 Unaudited £
Cash flow from operating activities			
Loss before tax		(719,566)	(372,640)
Adjustments for:			
Gain on loan write off	5	(660,260)	-
Fair value loss	5	833,306	-
Finance costs	6	339,298	84
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables		(533,143)	1,013
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables		371,910	(113,441)
Net cash used in operating activities		(368,455)	(484,984)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash received	20	(77,701)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(77,701)	-

Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from fundraise, net of issue costs	15	627,022	-
Proceeds from borrowings	18	1,185,470	506,645
Repayment of borrowings	18	(306,853)	-
Finance costs	6	(111)	(84)
Net cash generated by/used in financing activities		1,677,102	506,561
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,230,946	21,577
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		109,252	9,055
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	14	1,340,198	30,632

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the six months ended 30 April 2025

1. General information

The Smarter Web Company Plc (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is a public limited company, the address of the registered office is 160 Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS32 4TU.

On 25 April 2025, the Company acquired the entire shareholding of The Smarter Web Company Ltd.

2. Basis of preparation

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standard IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” and are presented on a condensed basis. They do not constitute statutory accounts as defined in s434 of the Companies Act 2006.

The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2024, which were prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards, and the public announcements made by the Company during the interim period, in particular the Admission Document dated 25 April 2025 which are available on the Company’s website.

The interim financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (“GBP”/“£”) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The interim financial information for the six months ended 30 April 2025 and 2024 have not been audited or reviewed by the auditors. The comparative financial information for the year ended 31 October 2024 has been derived from the audited financial statements for that period. A copy of those statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2024 has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The report of the independent auditors on those financial statements was unqualified, drew attention to a material uncertainty relating to going concern and did not contain a statement under Sections 498 (2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

As at 30 April 2025 the Group had a cash balance of £1,340,198 (31 October 2024: £109,252), and net assets of £3,163,596 (31 October 2024: net liabilities £921,384).

The Directors have considered the applicability of the going concern basis in the preparation of these interim financial statements. This included the review of internal budgets and financial results which show, taking into account reasonably probable changes in financial performance that the Group should be able to operate within the level of its current funding arrangements.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will have ample resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, underpinned by the successful completion of several fundraises since the period end, which have further strengthened the Group’s liquidity position. For this reason, they have adopted the going concern basis in the preparation of the interim financial statements.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The interim financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the acquisition method. In the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Intragroup balances, and any gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in preparing the interim financial statements.

Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets into one category, being financial assets held at amortised cost.

Amortised cost

Financial assets held at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g., trade receivables) but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold their assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of the principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for trade and other receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using the lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL") method. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime ECL for the receivables. For trade and other receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade or other receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the asset and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the amount by which the fair value of the cost of a business combination exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortised and is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or changes in circumstance indicate that it might be impaired. Impairment charges are deducted from the carrying value and recognised immediately in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from synergies of the combination. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Bitcoin

Bitcoin is accounted for as an intangible asset with indefinite useful lives and measured at fair value with revaluation gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively. Fair value is determined by reference to an active market at the reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values, with the expected value of zero, over their useful lives on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	10% straight-line basis
-----------------------	-------------------------

Right-of-use asset

The Group recognises right-of-use assets under lease agreements in which it is the lessee. The underlying asset comprises a motor vehicle and is used in the normal course of business. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the present value of lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling the asset. Lease incentives are deducted from the cost of the right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease-term and if necessary impaired in accordance with applicable standards.

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease. The lease liability is subsequently measure by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (application of the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. No lease modification or reassessment changes have been made during the reporting period from changes in any lease terms or rent charges.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities into one category, being other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

Convertible loan note

Convertible loan notes are regarded as compound instruments, consisting of a liability component and an equity component. The component parts of compound instruments are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of each entity are recorded at the exchange rate on the date the transaction occurred. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are recognised in profit or loss.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

For the six months ended 30 April 2025 and the comparative period end, the Directors do not consider that they have made any significant estimates or judgements which would materially affect the balances and results reported in these financial statements.

Identifiable assets and liabilities assumed

The fair value of intangible assets acquired through business combinations involves the use of valuation techniques and the estimation of future cash flows to be generated over a number of years. Management is still assessing and will adjust the provisional fair values to recognise identified intangible assets at year end, in line with paragraph 46 of IFRS 3.

Warrants

Accounting for equity-settled share-based payment awards required the use of valuation models to estimate the future share price performance of the Company. These models require management to make assumptions regarding the share price volatility, risk free rate and expected life of awards in order to determine the fair values of the awards at grant date.

Warrants that were issued in conjunction with the conversion of loan notes (see note 18), were initially classified as derivative financial liabilities at the date of the loan note agreements, with no value due to the obligation being wholly within the Company's control. On conversion and issue of the warrants, the warrants meet the definition of equity instruments under IAS 32, and accordingly, the warrants were reclassified from liabilities to equity with the fair value recognised in reserves, with no subsequent revaluation required.

4. Operating loss

	Six months ended 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	Six months ended 30 April 2024 Unaudited £
Operating loss is presented after changing:		
Professional and legal fees	65,616	286,737
Employee benefit expense	31,000	49,000
Other expenses	110,605	36,819

5. Other expenses

	Six months ended 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	Six months ended 30 April 2024 Unaudited £
Other income	(660,260)	-
Fair value loss	833,306	-
	173,046	-

Other income consists of an amount owed to Power Metal Resources Plc which was agreed to be written off.

The fair value loss consists of the value of warrants issued in conjunction with the convertible loan conversion on admission date. More information is disclosed in note 18.

6. Finance costs

	Six months ended 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	Six months ended 30 April 2024 Audited £
Bank fees	111	84
Effective interest on convertible loan note	339,188	-
	339,299	84

7. Loss per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue during the year. Prior year earnings per share have been

restated to reflect a 10-for-1 share consolidation completed on 1 March 2024. As the Group is loss making, the effect of instruments that convert into Ordinary shares is considered anti-dilutive.

The weighted average number of shares used in the calculations are set out below:

	Six months ended 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	Six months ended 30 April 2024 Unaudited £
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Company	(719,566)	(372,640)
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue	74,363,297	70,500,000
Basic and diluted per share (pence)	(0.97)	(0.53)

8. Subsidiaries and investments

As at 30 April 2025 the Company held the following investments in subsidiaries:

Company	Registered office	Proportion of equity shares and voting rights held by the Company	Nature of business
The Smarter Web Company Research Limited (formerly Intelligent Leverage Limited)	Suite 11,14 London Road, Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom, GU1 2AG	100%	Dormant
The Smarter Web Company Operations Limited (formerly The Smarter Web Company Limited)	160 Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS32 4TU	100%	Web portals

There were no material profits or losses in the subsidiaries during the period.

9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	As at 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	As at 31 October 2024 Audited £
Listed		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions – on acquisition of subsidiary	85,485	-
Closing balance	85,485	-

10. Intangible assets

	Goodwill and intangibles on acquisition £	Bitcoin £	Total £
Cost			
As at 01 November 2024 (Audited)	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	1,471,152	600,746	2,071,898
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	1,471,152	600,746	2,071,898
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 01 November 2024 (Audited)	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	-	-
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	-	-	-
Carrying amount			

As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u>1,471,152</u>	<u>600,746</u>	<u>2,071,898</u>
---------------------------------	------------------	----------------	------------------

The Group held Bitcoin during the period, which is recorded at cost on the day of acquisition. Increases in fair value between acquisition and reporting date are recorded in other comprehensive income and decreases in profit or loss.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Fixtures and fittings</u> <u>£</u>
Cost	
As at 01 November 2024 (Audited)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	<u>11,358</u>
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u>11,358</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 01 November 2024 (Audited)	-
Depreciation	<u>-</u>
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u><u>11,358</u></u>

12. Right-of-use asset

	<u>Motor vehicles</u> <u>£</u>
Cost	
As at 01 November 2024 (Audited)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	<u>35,833</u>
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u>35,833</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 01 November 2024 (Audited)	-
Depreciation	<u>-</u>
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
As at 30 April 2025 (Unaudited)	<u><u>35,833</u></u>

13. Trade and other receivables

	<u>As at</u> <u>30 April 2025</u> <u>Unaudited</u> <u>£</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 October 2024</u> <u>Audited</u> <u>£</u>
VAT receivable	<u>69,027</u>	-
Other receivables	<u>40,463</u>	<u>2,200</u>
	<u><u>109,490</u></u>	<u><u>2,200</u></u>

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair value. All trade and other receivables are denominated in GBP.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

<u>As at</u>	<u>As at</u>
--------------	--------------

	30 April 2025 Unaudited £	31 October 2024 Audited £
Cash at bank and on hand	1,340,198	109,252

All cash held are denominated in GBP. The credit rating of the institutions where cash is held is A+.

15. Share capital

	Number of shares issued and fully paid	Share capital £
As at 1 November 2023 - Ordinary shares of 0.5p	70,500,000	352,500
10:1 share consolidation on 1 March 2024	(63,450,000)	-
As at 30 April 2024 and 31 October 2024 - Ordinary shares of 0.5p	7,050,000	352,500
Issue of 96,066,335 – Ordinary shares of 0.1p	96,066,335	96,066
Issue of 43,785,022 – Ordinary shares of 0.1p	43,785,022	43,785
As at 30 April 2025	146,901,357	492,351

On 25 April 2025, following successful admission to Aquis the Group issued 139,851,357 Ordinary 0.1p shares for net proceeds of £2,640,827.

The above consisted of 25,778,732 issued to sellers of The Smarter Web Company Ltd in consideration (see note 20), 67,837,603 were issued to pre-IPO investors on settlement of the convertible loan note (see note 18), 21,154,128 were issued in lieu of payment of expenses for advisors, 18,856,894 were issued as part of the subscription and the remaining 6,224,000 were the number of placing shares issued.

16. Leases

The Group leases motor vehicles. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset (note 12) and a lease liability.

The Group has recognised 1 motor vehicle lease in the six months ended 30 April 2025. Property leases relate to sites that are used as offices as part of the Group's normal operation. There are no variable payments or extension and termination options in existence that require recognition under IFRS 16.

All future cashflows are included. The leases are not subject to rent reviews.

The Group has used the interest rate implicit in the lease for the motor vehicle lease where the capital value is readily available. For motor vehicles, the Companies have used an incremental borrowing rate of 5.48%, reflecting the interest rate that would be considered to be available on borrowing from third party lenders on similar assets. The Leases do not include any residual value guarantees or restrictive covenants.

Amounts recognised in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position relating to leases are:

	As at 30 April 2025 Unaudited £
Maturity analysis	
Due within one year	7,339
Due after one year	30,158
	37,497

Low value leases and short-term leases

The Group has no leases for which the low value or short-term exemptions of IFRS 16 have been applied.

17. Trade and other payables

	As at	As at
--	-------	-------

	30 April 2025 Unaudited £	31 October 2024 Audited £
Trade and other payables	234,162	30
Accrued expenses	14,500	14,785
VAT payable	40,429	12,625
Other creditors	154,079	-
Total	443,170	27,440

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value. All trade and other payables are denominated in GBP.

18. Borrowings

	As at 30 April 2025 Unaudited £	As at 31 October 2024 Audited £
Convertible loan facility	-	50,000
Directors loan	2,095	-
Loan from Power Metal Resources Plc	-	562,291
Other borrowings	-	393,105
	2,095	1,005,396

In February 2025, the Company issued convertible loan notes to various pre-IPO investors who had originally subscribed for shares in the Company in connection with a previous aborted IPO. The loan notes entitled the holders to receive shares on IPO at a 20% discount to the IPO price, along with one warrant for each share received. The loan notes had the option to be redeemed in cash in the event of a default. The loan notes mandatorily converted to shares on IPO date, being 25 April 2025. The effective interest on the financial liability element of the loan note is recorded as a finance cost (£339,299). The value of the warrants issued totals £833,306 and is recognised in equity reserves, with the corresponding fair value loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

19. Related party transactions

Related parties comprise of key management personnel who are the Directors of the Company.

Keysford Limited, in which Sean Edward Wade is a Director, charged consultancy fees for the six months ended 30 April 2025 of £18,000 (six months ended 30 April 2024: £38,000). The amount owed to Keysford Limited at 30 April 2025 was £nil (31 October 2024: £nil).

123 Accounting Solutions Limited, in which Mario Visconti is a Director, charged consultancy fees for the six months ended 30 April 2025 of £13,000 (six months ended 30 April 2024: £11,000). The amount owed to 123 Accounting Solutions Limited at 30 April 2025 was £nil (31 October 2024: £nil).

Within borrowings is a balance of £694 owed to Andrew Webley and £1,401 Jo Webley. These represent loans made by the Director and a person connected to the Director.

20. Business combinations

On 25 April 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the Ordinary shares of The Smarter Web Company Ltd, a web design company.

The following table summarises the provisional fair values of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

	Provisional fair values £
Intangible asset - Bitcoin	600,746
Property, plant and equipment	11,358

Right of use assets	35,833
Trade and other receivables	747
Financial assets	85,485
Cash and cash equivalents	12,299
Trade and other payables	(43,818)
Borrowings	(561,695)
Lease liabilities	(37,498)
Deferred tax liability	(7,904)
	<u>95,553</u>
Goodwill and other intangibles	<u>1,471,152</u>
Consideration	<u>1,566,705</u>

Management is still assessing the fair values of identifiable intangible assets and will adjust the provisional fair values accordingly to recognise identified intangible assets at the year end. The recognition of intangible assets identified, net of applicable deferred tax, will have a corresponding reduction in the value of goodwill recognised.

Purchase consideration

	Provisional fair values £
Equity consideration	1,160,043
Cash consideration	90,000
Warrants issued to sellers as consideration	316,662
	<u>1,566,705</u>

Cash flow

	Provisional fair values £
Cash paid as consideration	(90,000)
Less cash acquired at acquisition	12,299
Net cash outflow on acquisition	<u>(77,701)</u>

21. Events after the reporting date

On 8 May 2025, the Company announced it had completed a retail investor offer and an accelerated bookbuild raising approximately £2.24 million before expenses. A total of 14,015,320 new ordinary shares were issued at 16 pence per share.

On 23 May 2025, the Company announced a retail investor offer and accelerated bookbuild had completed, raising £6.83 million before expenses. A total of 13,942,805 new ordinary shares were issued at a price of 49 pence per share.

A further retail offer and accelerated bookbuild completed, announced on 5 June 2025, raising £13.4 million before expenses, through the issue of 16,538,799 new ordinary shares at a price of 81 pence per share.

On 11 June 2025, the Company was approved to trade on the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol 'TSWCF', to support the growing global community of investors.

On 16 June 2025, the Company announced it had completed an accelerated bookbuild and subscription, raising £29.3 million through the issue of 16,297,627 new ordinary shares at a price of £1.80 per share.

The Company announced a subscription of 766,719 new ordinary shares at a price of £4.95 per share, issued to a single strategic investor, on 23 June 2025.

On 26 June 2025, the Company announced completion of an accelerated bookbuild and subscription, raising approximately £41.2 million before expenses, issuing a total of 14,221,623 new ordinary shares at a price of £2.90 per share.

On 7 July 2025, the Company announced an initial tranche of 7 million new ordinary shares had been placed, following a subscription agreement signed with Shard Merchant Capital Ltd in June 2025, for 21 million shares.

The proceeds from the initial tranche totalled approximately £22.9 million before expenses, equivalent to £3.27 per share, with the Company receiving approximately 97% of the proceeds.

On 9 July 2025, the Company announced a subscription of 3,182,013 new ordinary shares at a price of £3.25 per share.

Since the period end, the Company has purchased 1,817 Bitcoin, the fair value of which equates to £158,948,664, at the signing date of this report.

About The Smarter Web Company

The Smarter Web Company offers web design, web development and online marketing services. Clients pay an initial fee, an annual hosting charge and an optional monthly marketing charge. Growth opportunities exist for The Smarter Web Company around these existing services.

In addition to organic growth, the Company will progress an acquisition strategy targeting other businesses with a view to growing its number of clients and / or recurring revenue. The Smarter Web Company will only make acquisitions where the Directors believe the timing and opportunity is appropriate.

Since 2023 The Smarter Web Company has adopted a policy of accepting payment in Bitcoin. The Company believes that Bitcoin forms a core part of the future of the global financial system and as the Company explores opportunities through organic growth and corporate acquisitions is pioneering the adoption of a Bitcoin Treasury Policy into its strategy.

Please also see “The 10 Year Plan” announced by the Company via regulatory news at 07:00 on 28 April 2025 and available on the Company website.

Visit our website: <https://www.smarterwebcompany.co.uk>

Follow us on X: <https://x.com/smarterwebuk>

The Smarter Web Company CEO Andrew Webley	+44 (0) 117 313 0459
Tennyson Securities Lead Broker Peter Krens	+44(0) 207 186 9030
Peterhouse Capital Limited Aquis Stock Exchange Corporate Adviser Guy Miller Aquis Stock Exchange Corporate Broker Lucy Williams / Duncan Vasey	+44 (0) 207 469 0930

The Directors of the Company accept responsibility for the contents of this announcement.

Important Notice:

The Smarter Web Company Plc (the Company) holds treasury reserves and surplus cash in Bitcoin. Bitcoin is a type of cryptocurrency or cryptoasset. Whilst the Board of Directors of the Company considers holding Bitcoin to be in the best interests of the Company, the Board remains aware that the financial regulator in the UK (the Financial Conduct Authority or FCA) considers investment in Bitcoin to be high risk. At the outset, it is important to note that an investment in the Company is not an investment in Bitcoin, either directly or by proxy. However, the Board of Directors of the Company consider Bitcoin to be an appropriate store of value and growth for the Company’s reserves and, accordingly, the Company is materially exposed to Bitcoin. Such an approach is innovative, and the Board of Directors of the Company wish to be clear and transparent with prospective and actual investors in the Company on the Company’s position in this regard.

The Company is neither authorised nor regulated by the FCA. And cryptocurrencies (such as Bitcoin) are unregulated in the UK. As with most other investments, the value of Bitcoin can go down as well as up, and

therefore the value of the Company's Bitcoin holdings can fluctuate. The Company may not be able to realise its Bitcoin exposure for the same as it paid in the first place or even for the value the Company ascribes to its Bitcoin positions due to these market movements. And because Bitcoin is unregulated, the Company is not protected by the UK's Financial Ombudsman Service or the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

Nevertheless, the Board of Directors of the Company has taken the decision to invest in Bitcoin, and in doing so is mindful of the special risks Bitcoin presents to the Company's financial position. These risks include (but are not limited to): (i) the value of Bitcoin can be highly volatile, with value dropping as quickly as it can rise. Investors in Bitcoin must be prepared to lose all money invested in Bitcoin; (ii) the Bitcoin market is largely unregulated. There is a risk of losing money due to risks such as cyber-attacks, financial crime and counterparty failure; (iii) the Company may not be able to sell its Bitcoin at will. The ability to sell Bitcoin depends on various factors, including the supply and demand in the market at the relevant time. Operational failings such as technology outages, cyber-attacks and comingling of funds could cause unwanted delay; and (iv) cryptoassets are characterised in some quarters by high degrees of fraud, money laundering and financial crime. In addition, there is a perception in some quarters that cyber-attacks are prominent which can lead to theft of holdings or ransom demands. The Board of Directors of the Company does not subscribe to such a negative view, especially in relation to Bitcoin. However, prospective investors in the Company are encouraged to do your own research before investing.

BTC Yield is a key performance indicator (KPI) that reflects the percentage change in the ratio of Total Bitcoin Holdings to Shares In Issue over a given period. The Company uses BTC Yield to assess the performance of its Bitcoin acquisition strategy, which is intended to be accretive to shareholders.