12 November 2026

Falconedge PLC
("Falconedge" or the "Company")

Notice of AGM

Falconedge PLC (AQSE: EDGE | OTCQB: FEDGF | FSE: V87) is pleased to announce that it has posted a notice convening an Annual General Meeting, to be held at Eastcastle House, 27-28 Eastcastle Street, London, W1W 8DH, United Kingdom on 7 December 2026 at 11:00 am.

The Notice of Annual General Meeting will also shortly be available at: https://falconedge.co.uk/investors

Contacts

Falconedge
Roy Kashi, CEO
+44 (0)20 3827 0278
Roy@falconedge.co.uk

Harbor Access (US) Investor Relations
Jonathan Paterson
+1 475 477 9401
Jonathan.Paterson@harbor-access.com

AQSE Corporate Adviser and Joint Broker
David Coffman
AlbR Capital Limited
+44 (0)20 7469 0930

Corporate Brokers
Fortified Securities
Guy Wheatley
guy.wheatley@fortifiedsecurities.com
+44 7493 989014

SI Capital
Sam Lomanto
sam.lomanto@sicapital.co.uk
+44 (0)1483 413 500

Investor Relations (UK)
+44 (0)20 3827 0278
IR@falconedge.co.uk

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

About Falconedge

Falconedge (AQSE: EDGE) provides turnkey hedge fund advisory services for asset and fund managers delivering expertise across fundraising, investor relations, DeFi and treasury strategy, and operational growth. Founded in 2025, Falconedge is positioned at the intersection of traditional finance and digital innovation. By integrating native Bitcoin solutions with institutional advisory experience, the Company helps asset managers scale efficiently, attract capital, and deliver sustainable performance while creating asymmetric exposure opportunities for shareholders. By blending consulting expertise with Bitcoin as a strategic reserve asset, Falconedge seeks to scale client operations while creating asymmetric exposure opportunities for its shareholders.

Please visit www.falconedge.co.uk, and follow the Company on LinkedIn and X.

Risk relating to Digital Assets

The Company's Digital Assets treasury management strategy exposes the Company to various risks associated with Digital Assets. Digital Assets such as Bitcoin are volatile and fluctuations in the price of such Digital Assets are likely to influence the Company's financial results and the market price of the Ordinary Shares. In addition to this, Bitcoin and other Digital Assets are subject to significant legal, commercial, regulatory and technical uncertainty which increases the inherent risk of material adverse effects on the Company's strategy of storing capital effectively and preserving value.
The Company intends to hold treasury reserves and surplus cash in Bitcoin and potentially other Digital Assets. Bitcoin is a type of cryptocurrency or crypto asset. 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 FCA, considers investment in Bitcoin to be high risk. It is important to note that an investment in the Company is not an investment in Bitcoin, either directly or by proxy. However, the Directors 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 Directors 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.

Operating company with Bitcoin treasury model

Although the Company is a professional fund advisory business, and the management of the Company believes it offers a differentiated value proposition that combines its core advisory related operations with Bitcoin treasury exposure, investors may nevertheless erroneously view an investment in the Company primarily as a Bitcoin investment vehicle. They may choose to invest in alternative Bitcoin products for various reasons, including: (i) preference for "pure play" Bitcoin exposure without operational business risks; (ii) different tax treatment or regulatory structure; (iii) enhanced liquidity or trading characteristics; (iv) lower fees or expense ratios; or (v) different levels of transparency regarding Bitcoin holdings and net asset value calculations.

Unlike Bitcoin investment vehicles, the Company: (i) does not seek to track the value of Bitcoin or provide daily transparency regarding its Bitcoin holdings; (ii) is subject to the operational risks and capital allocation decisions of a diversified consultancy business; (iii) may use Bitcoin holdings for strategic purposes beyond pure investment returns; (iv) is subject to different regulatory requirements as an English domiciled consultancy company rather than an investment vehicle; and (v) may face conflicts between optimising Bitcoin returns and pursuing the Company's core business objectives.

If the Company's combined business model is viewed favourably relative to pure Bitcoin exposure, the securities of the Company may trade at a premium. However, the market's sentiment relating to Bitcoin from time to time, the Bitcoin's valuation from time to time as well as to the Company's Bitcoin treasury strategy may increase the volatility of the Company's share price and could result in the Company's securities underperforming. The Company's ability to expand its Bitcoin holdings relies heavily on raising equity and/or debt financing. If funds are unavailable or needed for operating costs or any interest costs instead, the Company may be unable to effectively grow its Bitcoin treasury. If the Company's cash flow were to become insufficient to pay any debt obligations, then this could lead to default and forced sale of the Company's assets. The Company anticipates that a significant portion of its assets will be concentrated in its Bitcoin holdings at any given moment in time. The concentration of assets in Bitcoin limits the Company's ability to mitigate risk that could otherwise be achieved by holding a more diversified portfolio of treasury assets.

In addition, the Company has sought legal and regulatory advice from a leading English law firm as to its status under English financial regulation. As at the date of this document, the advice received is that the Bitcoin related activities of the Company should not require the Company to need to be authorised by, regulated by or otherwise registered with the FCA in the UK. Equally, the Company should not be considered an "alternative investment fund" for such regulatory purposes. In seeking such advice, the senior management of the Company has sought to act reasonably but understand that this is a largely untested area of a potentially complex and politically sensitive area of law and regulation in the UK. Accordingly, there can be no guarantee

that the relevant regulatory authorities will agree with such conclusions. Any such development in this regard could adversely impact the Company.

Security of the Company's data and Bitcoin

The Company is subject to a number of laws relating to privacy and data protection, including the UK's Data Protection Act 1988 and the Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Such laws govern the Company's ability to collect, use and transfer personal information relating to its customers as well as its employees. Despite controls to protect the confidentiality and integrity of customer information, the Company may breach restrictions or may be subject to attack from computer programmes that attempt to penetrate its network security and misappropriate confidential information. Any perceived or actual failure to protect confidential data could harm the Company's reputation and credibility, reduce its sales, reduce its ability to attract and retain customers or result in litigation or other actions being brought against it or the imposition of fines.

Bitcoin is controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key(s) relating to the local or online digital wallet in which the Bitcoin is held. While the Bitcoin blockchain ledger requires a public key relating to a digital wallet to be published when used in a transaction, private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the Bitcoin held in such wallet. To the extent the private key(s) for a digital wallet are lost, destroyed, or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key(s) is accessible, neither the Company nor its custodians will be able to access the Bitcoin held in the related digital wallet. The Company cannot guarantee that its digital wallets, nor the digital wallets of its custodians held on its behalf, will not be compromised as a result of a cyberattack. The Bitcoin and blockchain ledger, as well as other digital assets and blockchain technologies, have been, and may in the future be, subject to security breaches, cyberattacks, or other malicious activities.