



WORLD-CLASS Extractions

FRA: WCF OTCQB: WCEXF CSE: PUMP

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the periods ended January 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.**RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

AS AT	Note	January 31, 2022 \$ (Unaudited)	April 30, 2021 \$ (Audited)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		2,916,680	2,377,635
Accounts receivable (net)	7	48,989	1,760,325
Sales tax receivable	8	22,373	15,349
Loans receivable	9	404,754	-
Inventory	10	-	100,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	11	138,380	362,036
Total current assets		3,531,176	4,615,345
Non-current assets			
Investments	6	1,042,369	-
Goodwill	4, 13, 32	-	8,767,399
Right-of-use assets	4, 22, 32	-	613,346
Property and equipment (net)	12	57,723	971,851
Intangible assets (net)	4, 13, 32	-	678,089
Total non-current assets		1,100,092	11,030,685
TOTAL ASSETS		4,631,268	15,646,030

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.**RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

AS AT	Note	January 31, 2022 \$ (Unaudited)	April 30, 2021 \$ (Audited)
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	218,841	1,014,802
Customer deposits	15	341,211	341,211
Due to related parties	29	957	437,991
Current portion of lease obligations	4, 23, 32	-	191,706
Convertible debt	4, 18, 32	-	2,255,249
Derivative liabilities	4, 18, 32	-	633,950
Loans payable	4, 16, 32	-	143,750
Liabilities of discontinued operations	32	8,878	8,878
Total current liabilities		569,887	5,027,537
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current portion of lease obligations	4, 23, 32	-	782,340
Government grant	17	71,056	95,618
Total non-current liabilities		71,056	877,958
Total liabilities		640,943	5,905,495
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	19	61,756,937	61,756,937
Reserves	20, 21	2,798,159	3,374,192
Deficit		(60,564,771)	(60,574,718)
Equity attributable to holders of the parent		3,990,325	4,556,411
Non-controlling interest	4, 32	-	5,184,124
Total shareholders' equity		3,990,325	9,740,535
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		4,631,268	15,646,030

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitments (Note 33)

Subsequent events (Note 34)

Restatement (Note 35)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

Signed "Chand Jagpal", DirectorSigned "Michael Galloro", Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.
RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
		January 31, 2022 (Restated - Note 35)	January 31, 2021	January 31, 2022 (Restated - Note 35)	January 31, 2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	24	-	-	100,000	-
Cost of Sales		-	-	(100,000)	-
Gross Profit		-	-	-	-
Operating expenses					
Selling expenses	25	-	1,846	-	18,620
General and administrative expenses	25	212,812	621,022	850,147	2,926,675
Impairment loss	11, 12	10,001	-	157,280	15,629
Depreciation and amortization	12, 23, 22	5,349	66,647	28,400	198,507
Total operating expenses		228,162	689,515	1,035,827	3,159,431
Loss before other expenses		(228,162)	(689,515)	(1,035,827)	(3,159,431)
Other income (expenses)					
Interest expenses and bank charges	16, 17, 26	(3,562)	(5,960)	(8,751)	(13,816)
Loss on sale of PED	4, 26, 32	(5,369,667)	-	(5,369,667)	-
Other income	26	22,242	78,828	378,448	481,643
Total other income (expenses)		(5,350,987)	72,868	(4,999,970)	467,827
Loss from continuing operations		(5,579,149)	(616,647)	(6,035,797)	(2,691,604)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	32	(814,876)	(10,231)	(1,732,441)	165,001
Net loss for the period		(6,394,025)	(626,878)	(7,768,238)	(2,526,603)
Other comprehensive income					
Unrealized gain on investments	6	72,025	-	72,025	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		(6,322,000)	(626,878)	(7,696,213)	(2,526,603)
Allocation of net income (loss):					
Equity holders of the parent		(6,394,025)	(514,455)	(7,768,238)	(2,557,844)
Non-controlling Interest	4, 32	-	(112,423)	-	31,241
Net loss for the period		(6,394,025)	(626,878)	(7,768,238)	(2,526,603)
Allocation of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period:					
Equity holders of the parent		(6,322,000)	(514,455)	(7,696,213)	(2,557,844)
Non-controlling Interest	4, 32	-	(112,423)	-	31,241
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		(6,322,000)	(626,878)	(7,696,213)	(2,526,603)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		625,196,572	625,196,572	625,196,572	625,196,572
Loss per share for net loss attributable to equity holders of the parent					
From continuing operations		(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
From discontinued operations		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.
RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Equity attributable to holders of the Parent									Total Shareholders' Equity \$
	ISSUED CAPITAL				RESERVES				Non- controlling Interest \$	
	Note	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital \$	Options \$	Warrants \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Fair value revaluation \$	Deficit \$		
Balance, April 30, 2020		625,196,572	61,756,937	5,270,728	2,246,614	-	-	(60,914,506)	5,436,999	13,796,772
Pineapple Express Delivery (PED) Shares issued for settlement of debt		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,896	24,896
PED shares issued for finder's fee		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,500	67,500
Cancellation or expiry of stock options		-	-	(3,151,386)	-	-	-	3,151,386	-	-
Expiry of warrants		-	-	-	(324,816)	-	-	324,816	-	-
Share-based payments		-	-	437,685	-	-	-	-	-	437,685
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,557,844)	31,241	(2,526,603)
Balance, January 31, 2021		625,196,572	61,756,937	2,557,027	1,921,798	-	-	(59,996,148)	5,560,636	11,800,250
Balance, April 30, 2021		625,196,572	61,756,937	1,778,667	1,595,525	-	-	(60,574,718)	5,184,124	9,740,535
Cancellation or expiry of stock options	20	-	-	(673,881)	-	-	-	673,881	-	-
WCE shares revaluation	4	-	-	-	-	-	101,279	-	298,721	400,000
Share-based payments	20	-	-	25,823	-	-	-	-	-	25,823
Unrealized gain on investments	6	-	-	-	-	72,025	-	-	-	72,025
Net loss from discontinued operations	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	(438,649)	(1,293,792)	(1,732,441)
Gain on sale of PED attributable to NCI	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,520,180	1,520,180
Disposition of PED	32	-	-	-	-	-	(101,279)	5,810,512	(5,709,233)	-
Net loss from continuing operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,035,797)	-	(6,035,797)
Balance, January 31, 2022		625,196,572	61,756,937	1,130,609	1,595,525	72,025	-	(60,564,771)	-	3,990,325

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.**RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the period ended	
	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
	(Restated - Note 35)	
	\$	\$
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Net loss	(7,768,238)	(2,526,603)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	28,400	198,507
Loss on disposition of PED	5,369,667	-
Impairment loss	157,280	15,629
Foreign exchange loss	-	29,650
Lease interest	4,148	41,295
Share-based payments	25,823	437,685
Gain on lease liability	(211,105)	-
Interest	2,637	(5,231)
Other income	-	(26,241)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(48,989)	16,269
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,825	159,052
Due to related parties	(29,976)	18,630
Sales tax receivable	(7,024)	401,354
Inventory	100,000	(267,900)
Due from related party	-	(82,213)
Liabilities from discontinued operations	-	1,677
Prepaid expenses	62,949	61,721
Customer deposits	-	(142,000)
Cash used in operating activities - continuing operations	(2,276,603)	(1,668,719)
Cash from (used in) operating activities - discontinued operations	1,583,445	(313,372)
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Issuance of loan to Cobra	-	(2,500,000)
Issuance of loan receivable	(400,000)	-
Disposition of loan receivable	-	2,500,000
Disposal of PED, net cash	1,911,984	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(67,065)	(274)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	1,444,919	(274)
Cash flows used in investing activities - discontinued operations	(79,921)	(418,522)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Repayment of lease obligation	(98,146)	(138,882)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities - continuing operations	(98,146)	(138,882)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities - discontinued operations	(34,649)	(74,592)
Change in cash for the period	539,045	(2,614,361)
Cash, beginning of the period	2,377,635	5,632,160
Cash, end of the period	2,916,680	3,017,799

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 30)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

World Class Extractions Inc. ("World-Class" or "WCE" or "the Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on December 2, 1965. The head office of the Company is located at Suite 308 - 9080 University Crescent, Burnaby, BC, V5A 0B7. The registered office is located at 2200 - 885 W Georgia St. Vancouver, BC, V6C 3E8.

The Company is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "PUMP", the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "WCF" and "WKN:A2PF9C", and the OTCQB Venture Market, under the symbol: "WCEXF".

The Company is an innovation-driven company previously operating through its wholly-owned subsidiary Soma Labs Scientific Inc. ("Soma Labs" or "Soma") based in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia and partially-owned subsidiary, Pineapple Express Delivery Inc. ("PED") based in Burlington, Ontario. PED specializes in compliant and secure delivery of government regulated products, including legal cannabis delivery within select provinces in Canada and liquor delivery in certain jurisdictions in Saskatchewan and was disposed of during the period ended January 31, 2022. Soma Labs was a designer, manufacturer, and supplier of extraction and processing equipment and solutions and was disposed of subsequent to the period ended January 31, 2022.

Subsequent to January 31, 2022, the shareholders approved a special resolution to change the Company's business. The proposed change of business would refocus the Company's business operations from a cannabis and hemp company to an investment company.

Going Concern

The Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$7,696,213 for the period ended January 31, 2022. As at January 31, 2022, the Company had a history of losses and an accumulated deficit of \$60,564,771. Total cash used in continuing operations for the period ended January 31, 2022, amounted to \$2,276,603.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on achieving profitable operations, positive operating cash flows and obtaining the necessary financing to develop the current products. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. The Company will continue to review the prospects of raising additional debt and equity financing to support its operations until such time that its operations become self-sustaining, to fund its operating activities and to ensure the realization of its assets and discharge of its liabilities. While the Company is exerting its best efforts to achieve the above plans, there is no assurance that any such activity will generate sufficient funds for future operations. These factors indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future rather than a process of forced liquidation. These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. Such adjustments could be material.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic known as COVID-19. This is causing significant financial market and social dislocation. The pandemic has affected Soma Labs by posing significant delays to deploy and implement its extraction and processing facilities and the ability to procure new opportunities in deploying and implementing extraction systems. This has also resulted in significant economic uncertainty and consequently, it is difficult to reliably measure the potential impact of this uncertainty on the Company's future financial results.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance and Presentation

These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements include all necessary disclosures required for interim financial statements but do not include all disclosures required for annual financial statements. Therefore, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the most recent audited annual financial statements and the notes thereto for the year ended April 30, 2021 and 2020.

These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as at January 31, 2022 and for the period then ended have been restated. The Company discovered deficiencies in the accounting information subsequent to the filing and issuance of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements resulting from an amended PED trial balance being provided as at the date of loss of control. Consequently, the Company has revised its accounting for the sale of PED (Note 35). These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the directors of the Company on July 6, 2022.

Basis of Measurement

These restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, share-based compensation, consideration and acquisitions, which are stated at their fair value.

Significant Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The preparation of the restated interim condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Estimates and associated assumptions applied in determining asset or liability values are based on historical experience and various other factors including other sources that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances but are not necessarily readily apparent or recognizable at the time such estimates or assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Significant Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments (continued)

The information about significant areas of estimates considered by management in preparing the interim condensed consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Income taxes

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods. Deferred tax assets (if any) are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

Stock options and warrants

Determining the fair value of warrants and stock options requires estimates related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of stock price volatility, the expected forfeiture rate and the expected term of the underlying instruments. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could have a significant impact on the Company's future operating results or on other components of shareholders' equity.

Fair value of financial instruments

Certain of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. In estimating fair value the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. In applying the valuation technique, management is required to determine and make assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, dividend yield and forfeiture rate. Such assumptions are inherently uncertain and changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Convertible debt conversion option

The identification of convertible debt components is based on interpretations of the substance of the contractual arrangement and therefore requires judgment from management. The separation of the components affects the initial recognition of the convertible debenture at issuance and the subsequent measurement of interest on the liability component. The determination of fair value of the liability is also based on a number of assumptions, including contractual future cash flows, discount rates, and the presence of any derivative financial instruments. Additionally, significant judgment is required when accounting for the redemption, conversion or modification of these instruments.

Inventory

Net realizable value for inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provisions are made in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period for any difference between book value net realizable value.

The impairment loss of inventory assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgment. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories, damaged, obsolete, slow moving inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Significant Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Useful lives of property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets

The estimated useful lives of assets are reviewed by management and adjusted if necessary. To estimate the useful life, management must use its past experience with the same or similar assets and may review engineering estimates and industry practices for similar pieces of equipment and assets and apply statistical methods to assist in its determination of useful life.

For intangible assets, the useful lives have been determined based on management estimated attrition rates related to the associated asset. Any subsequent change in these estimates would affect the amount of amortization recorded over future periods.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Determining the amount of impairment of non-financial assets requires an estimation of the recoverable amount, which is defined as the higher of fair value less the cost of disposal or value in use. Many of factors used in assessing recoverable amounts are outside of the control of management and it is reasonably likely that assumptions and estimates will change from period to period. These factors include economic and market conditions, discount rates, growth rates and the future cash flows of the cash generating units (CGU's) to which the asset belongs to. The changes may result in future impairments in the Company's long-term assets.

Goodwill and intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indicators that impairment may have occurred, by comparing the carrying value to their recoverable amount. When impairment indicators are present, the recoverable amount of the CGU or the group of CGUs, which is the higher of its estimated fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is determined. Significant judgment is involved in estimating the model inputs used to determine the recoverable amount of the CGUs, in particular future cash flows, discount rates and terminal growth rates, due to the uncertainty in the timing and amount of cash flows and the forward-looking nature of these inputs. Future cash flows are based on financial plans agreed by management, which are estimated based on forecast results, business initiatives, planned capital investments and returns to shareholders. The use of different assumptions and estimates could influence the determination of the existence of impairment and the valuation of goodwill.

Determination of CGUs

CGUs are determined based on the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Management judgment is required to identify the cash generating units ("CGU") of the Company.

Allowance for expected credit loss (ECL)

The Company recognizes an impairment loss allowance for ECL on accounts receivable, using a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. In its assessment, management estimates the expected credit losses based on actual credit loss experience and informed credit assessment, taking into consideration forward-looking information. If actual credit losses differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Significant Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Leases

The application of IFRS 16 Leases, requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise renewal options (or not exercise termination options) are considered. Assessing whether a contract includes a lease also requires judgment. Estimates are required to determine the incremental borrowing rate to measure liabilities where the interest rate in the lease is not readily available.

Intangible assets

Management uses judgment in estimating the fair value of intangible assets, such as software and technology, acquired in a business combination and uses internally developed valuation models that consider various factors and assumptions including forecasted cash earnings, growth rates and discount rates. Management also uses judgment in estimating customer attrition rates to determine the appropriate amortization period for the software and technology.

The information about significant areas of judgment considered by management in preparing the interim condensed consolidated financial statements is as follows:

- i. the determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management;
- ii. the determination of whether non-controlling interest is material for purposes of IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities*;
- iii. assessing control and significant influence over an investee;
- iv. the determination of functional currency;
- v. the assessment of whether a contract is or contains a lease, whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset and whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset;
- vi. factors that are used in determining the discount rates applied to investments with inherent lack of liquidity in the Company's investments held in escrow; and
- vii. the Company's assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern requires judgments about the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements (Note 1). The Company's objectives are to ensure that there are adequate capital resources to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and maintain adequate levels of funding to support its ongoing operations and development such that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing variable rate investments which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. Cash and cash equivalents are held with Canadian financial institutions.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Consolidation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries of which it has control. All significant intercompany balances, transactions and any unrealized gains and losses arising from intercompany transactions, have been eliminated. The Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Entity	Country of Incorporation	Operations	Effective Interest
Soma Labs Scientific Inc.	Canada	Commercialization of the Company's extraction and processing systems utilizing various technologies to effectively produce extracts and concentrates from cannabis and hemp and isolate essential compounds found in the plant material; Development and deployment of extraction equipment, technology and services	100%
1230167 BC Ltd.	Canada	Inactive	100%
1323194 BC Ltd.	Canada	Holding company for new business ventures	100%

On December 23, 2020, Greenmantle Products Limited, a company that had sales of premium disposable vaporizer cartridges, pens and related materials, was dissolved.

On October 21, 2019, Cobra was incorporated as a 100% wholly owned subsidiary, to serve as a holding company for new business ventures of WCE. During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company sold its 100% equity investment in Cobra to an arm's length party.

As at the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company held a 25.32% economic interest of PED and a voting interest of 80% until March 27, 2022. The voting interest effectively gives WCE the right to control business decisions of PED that can directly affect the return of its investment. PED offers compliant and secure delivery of government regulated products including medical and recreational cannabis in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and liquor delivery in certain jurisdictions in Saskatchewan. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company, PED, Fire & Flower Holdings Corp. ("FFHC") and its wholly owned subsidiary Hifyre™ Inc. ("Hifyre") entered into agreements whereby Hifyre acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of PED (the "Transaction"). As consideration for the Transaction, FFHC has assumed and repaid approximately \$5.15 million in debt owed by PED and issued a total of 1,153,142 common shares of FFHC ("Common Shares"), of which a total of 313,708 shares were released on closing, with the remainder placed into escrow pending completion of customary working capital adjustments and subject to achievement of certain performance-based milestones in the fiscal 2022 year. In connection with FFHC's acquisition of PED, the Company received \$1,911,984 cash on closing, and an aggregate of up to 278,945 FFHC Common Shares, with 62,800 Common Shares released on closing and the remainder placed in escrow. As a result of the sale, all of the Company's shares in PED have been exchanged for Common Shares of FFHC. PED's financials were consolidated to WCE in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements up to the sale of PED.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Consolidation (continued)

Control

The Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- Power over an investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support the presumption and when the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

- the contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of the investee
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- the Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control over the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of WCE and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Company's accounting policies. All intra-Company asset, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Company are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Company. Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity, separate from equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

c) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of acquisition, of assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Company. The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date. Acquisition related costs are recognized in consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred. The excess of the consideration over the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. Evaluation of components of consideration requires management judgment.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Separately recognized goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis or when there is an indication of impairment. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or CGUs which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

e) Property and equipment

On initial recognition, property and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items.

Property and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they occurred. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount and are recognized net within other income in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Depreciation is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss and is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets is provided as follows:

Facility equipment	20% declining balance
Computer software and equipment	30% - 55% declining balance
Leasehold improvements and office furniture	20% declining balance
Automobile	20% declining balance

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted, if appropriate.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue is comprised of the delivery of cannabis and sale of extraction systems. Revenues are recognized when delivery of cannabis has occurred and are accepted by the customer. The Company recognizes revenue in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive taking into account any variation that may result from rights of return. Areas of judgment include identifying the customer per the definition within IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and determining whether control has passed to the customer.

The Company uses the following five-step contract-based analysis of transactions to determine if, when and how much revenue can be recognized:

1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligation(s) in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when or as the Company satisfies the performance obligation(s).

Sale of extraction systems and delivery of cannabis. These revenue-generating activities of the Company have a single performance obligation and revenue is recognized at the point in time when control of the product transfers and the Company's obligations have been fulfilled. This generally occurs when the product is shipped or delivered to the customer, depending upon the method of distribution and shipping terms set forth in the contract. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for the services rendered by the Company.

g) Inventory

Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

All inventories are periodically reviewed for impairment due to slow-moving and obsolete inventory. The provisions for obsolete, slow-moving or defective inventories are recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Previous write-downs to net realizable value are reversed to the extent there is a subsequent increase in the net realizable value of the inventories.

h) Investments

Investments is comprised of equity instruments of publicly traded companies reported at fair value with any unrealized gains or losses recognized through other comprehensive income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a lease liability and a right-of-use asset at the lease commencement date. The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's applicable incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate which the Company would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the Company expects to exercise an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. It is depreciated in accordance with the depreciation requirements of IAS 16 Property, from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the end of the lease term. Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to net earnings over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**j) Foreign currencies**

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the relevant transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Translation gains and losses are included in foreign exchange gain (loss) of the period in which they occur. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be individually tested are grouped together into the smallest Company of assets that generate cash inflows or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognized in impairment in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lesser of the revised estimated recoverable

amount, and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

l) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has control or joint control over the Company, has significant influence over the Company or is a member of key management personnel of the Company. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

m) Share-based payments

The stock option plan allows the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from share-based payment reserve to share capital.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) Share-based payments (continued)

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are all measured at the fair value of the share-based payments, otherwise, measured at the fair value of the services received.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest. When vested options are forfeited or are not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognized in share-based payments is transferred to accumulated losses (deficit).

n) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows, its contractual terms give rise on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and it is not designated as FVTPL.

Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument by-instrument basis) on the day of acquisition to designate them as at FVTOCI.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. None of the Company's financial assets are classified at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. The Company's investments are classified as FVTOCI.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value (including transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. The Company's financial assets at amortized cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable and loans receivable.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTPL or amortized cost are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Gains or losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

Financial Assets	Classification	
	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
Cash	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Loans receivable	Amortized cost	-
Investments	FVTOCI	-

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A financial liability is defined as any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or they expire.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities	Classification	
	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Loans payable	-	Amortized cost
Government grant	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Convertible debt	-	Amortized cost
Derivative liability	-	FVTPL

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. For interest receivables and loans receivable the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of a lifetime expected loss provision. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

(iv) Compound financial instruments

Convertible debentures are compound financial instruments whose components may be allocated between a financial liability component and an equity instrument component. The identification of such components embedded within a convertible debenture requires significant judgement given that it is based on the interpretation of the substance of the contractual arrangement. Where the conversion option is fixed, the financial liability, represents the discounted obligation to repay the cash component and is initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The residual amount is recognized in equity. Where the conversion option is variable, the derivative liability is measured first and carried at fair value and the residual balance represents the financial liability measured at amortized cost. Transaction costs are apportioned to the debt liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o) Loss per share

Basic loss per share represents the loss for the period, divided by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings represents the profit or loss for the period, divided by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of dilutive shares that could result from the exercise of stock options, warrants and other similar instruments where the inclusion of these items would not be anti-dilutive. When a loss per share calculation based on the fully diluted number of shares would be less than the loss per share calculated on the basic number of shares, diluted loss per share is anti-dilutive and accordingly, the diluted loss per share would be the same as basic loss per share.

p) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity, in which case it is recognized in shareholders' equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Company does not provide for temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date applicable to the period in which realization or settlement can reasonably be expected.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

IFRIC 23, Uncertainty Over Income Taxes - In June 2017, the IASB issued a new IFRIC interpretation to specify how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes. IAS 12 Income Taxes provides requirements on the recognition and measurement of current or deferred income tax liabilities and assets. However, it does not provide a specific requirement for the accounting for income tax when the application of tax law to a particular transaction or circumstance is uncertain. As a result, the interpretation aims to reduce the diversity in how entities recognize and measure a tax liability or tax asset when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The new interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Management has concluded that there is no impact on the adoption of this guidance because there is no significant uncertainty in accounting for income taxes of the Company.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Share capital

Common shares are classified as shareholders' equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from share capital.

The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and common share purchase warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated to common shares based on the fair value of a common share at the issuance date of the unit offering and any residual remaining is allocated to common share purchase warrants. Subsequent to the initial recognition of warrants, any modification to the original terms of the warrants attached to units that were initially recognized in accordance with the residual value approach does not result in a re-measurement adjustment.

r) Intangible assets

Expenditures on the research phase of projects are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalization are expensed as incurred.

Directly attributable costs include employee costs incurred on equipment and machine development along with an appropriate portion of relevant overheads and borrowing costs.

All finite-lived intangible assets, including capitalized internally developed assets, are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing. Any capitalized internally developed asset that is not yet complete is not amortized but is subject to impairment testing.

Subsequent expenditures on the maintenance of developed assets are expensed as incurred.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss within other income or other expenses.

Amortization is calculated using the following terms and methods:

Software and technology	5 years straight-line
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s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of WCE acts as the chief operating decision maker which assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions with inputs from top management which consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the President.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t) Discontinued operations

The Company classifies disposal groups as discontinued operations if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A disposal Company qualifies as discontinued operations if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sell

Loss from discontinued operations are excluded from net loss from continuing operations and are presented as a single amount under "loss from discontinued operations" account in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

u) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value once there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. A forgivable loan from government is treated as a government grant when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will meet the terms for forgiveness of the loan.

v) Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") that are not yet effective. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

4. SALE OF SUBSIDIARY

On January 21, 2022, the Company completed the sale of its partially owned subsidiary, PED, to FFHC, whereby the Company received \$1,911,984 for settlement of debt owed by PED to WCE and an aggregate of up to 278,945 FFHC Common Shares with a fair value of \$970,344. 62,800 FFHC Common Shares were released on closing ("Initial Release Shares") and 216,145 FFHC Common Shares were placed in escrow. 16,949 FFHC Common Shares will be released at such time as the effective date net working capital is finalized ("Working Capital Holdback Shares") and agreed upon and 199,196 being released upon the trailing nine-month revenue is agreed upon ("Revenue Holdback Shares"). Due to the FFHC Common Share restrictions, the Company considers the shares to be discounted due to lack of liquidity. At January 21, 2022, the fair value of \$970,344 was calculated using the Black Scholes option pricing model assuming no expected dividends, weighted average expected life remaining of 0.79, weighted volatility of 68.21% and risk-free rate of 1.22%.

The Initial Release Shares and the Working Capital Holdback Shares are subject to restrictions on transfer for a period of three months following the Effective Date and the Revenue Holdback Shares shall be subject to restrictions on transfer for a period of twelve months following the Effective Date.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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4. SALE OF SUBSIDIARY (continued)

Within 90 days after January 21, 2022, Hifrye shall provide a calculation of an effective date net working capital statement. The Working Capital Holdback Shares will be released from escrow no earlier than 20 business days after receipt of the effective date net working capital statement and no later than 20 business days after the parties engage an independent accountant to resolve any objections in the effective date net working capital statement.

If the working capital is a positive amount that is greater than the target working capital, all Working Capital Holdback Shares will be released and additional shares will be issued, dollar for dollar, that is equal to the working capital adjustment amount divided by the deemed share price. If the working capital is a negative amount, the aggregate amount shall decrease, dollar for dollar, resulting in a certain number of Working Capital Holdback Shares being cancelled. In the event that the negative working capital adjustment exceeds the Working Capital Holdback Shares, the difference shall be settled by accessing the Revenue Holdback Shares.

Within 30 days after September 30, 2022, Hifrye shall provide an income statement and trailing nine-month revenue statement ("Revenue Statement"). The Revenue Holdback Shares will be released from escrow no earlier than 20 business days after receipt of the Revenue Statement and no later than 20 business days after the parties engage an independent accountant to resolve any objections in the Revenue Statement. If the trailing nine-month revenue exceeds the earn-out target, the Revenue Holdback Shares will be released. If the trailing nine-month revenue is less than the earn out target, the aggregate consideration amount shall be decreased, dollar for dollar, by the amount of such difference and those shares shall be cancelled, with any remaining shares released from escrow.

Prior to the sale of PED, PED sold 25,000,000 common shares of WCE for \$400,000. As a result, the proceeds were recognized in shareholders' equity split between the equity holders of the Parent for \$101,279 and non-controlling shareholders for \$298,721. Due to the sale of PED, the Company has classified the revaluation to deficit.

During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company recorded a loss on disposal of PED of \$5,369,667 (Note 35) as outlined below:

	January 31, 2022
	\$
Net assets disposed attributable to equity holder of the parent (Note 32)	(515,404)
Goodwill disposed (Note 13 and 32)	8,767,399
Fair value of FFHC investment received	(970,344)
Cash received, net overpayment	(1,911,984)
Loss on sale of PED	5,369,667

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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5. DISPOSTION OF COBRA

Cobra Ventures Inc. ("Cobra") was incorporated on October 21, 2019. During the year ended April 30, 2021, an arm's length party purchased a 50% equity investment in Cobra for \$1.00 from World-Class. During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement, whereby World-Class sold its remaining 50% equity investment in Cobra and the Cobra demand promissory note to an arm's length party for proceeds of \$2,500,000 (Note 9).

6. INVESTMENTS

Investments consists of 278,945 FFHC Common Shares. The Company acquired 278,945 FFHC Common Shares in connection with the sale of PED with a fair value of \$970,344. 216,145 have been placed in escrow pending completion of customary working capital adjustments and subject to achievement of certain performance-based milestones in the fiscal 2022 (Note 4). Due to the FFHC Common Share restrictions, the Company considers the shares to be discounted due to lack of liquidity. As at January 31, 2022, the fair value of \$1,042,369 was calculated using the Black Scholes option pricing model assuming no expected dividends, weighted average expected life remaining of 0.76, weighted volatility of 68.46% and risk-free rate of 1.22%. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company recorded an unrealized gain on investment through other comprehensive income of \$72,024.

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	-	-
Acquisition of investment	970,344	-
Unrealized gain in FVTOCI	72,025	-
Investments	1,042,369	-

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	49,989	1,826,529
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(66,204)
Accounts receivable - net of allowance	49,989	1,760,325

Trade receivables arise from sales in the normal course of business and usually has a 30-day credit term. These are non-interest bearing and are carried at amortized cost. Subsequent to January 31, 2022, \$Nil was subsequently collected.

8. SALES TAX RECEIVABLE

This account consists of the refunds claimed for goods and services tax from the government. The balance as at January 31, 2022 is \$22,373 (April 30, 2021 – \$15,349).

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. LOANS RECEIVABLE

- (a) On July 30, 2019, a supplier issued a promissory note to the Company for the principal sum up to US\$500,000 or lesser with interest at 5% per annum. This secured loan was due and payable on July 31, 2020. As at April 30, 2021, the Company loaned US\$250,000 and recorded accrued interest of US\$21,918 for a total of US\$271,918 due. The balance of the promissory note amounted to \$341,463. As at April 30, 2021, the supplier has been unable to pay the loan, and has been unable to come to any settlement with the Company. There is significant uncertainty on the collectability of the loan, and as such, the total value of the loan amounting to \$341,463 was charged to impairment loss for the year ended April 30, 2021. As at January 31, 2022, there has been no change to the collectability of the loan.
- (b) During the year ended April 30, 2021, Cobra borrowed \$5,000,000 in the form of demand promissory notes which, the Company advanced \$2,500,000 to Cobra. Interest is payable on the promissory note issued to World-Class at a rate of 10% per annum, compounded monthly. Proceeds from the promissory notes were used to purchase the senior secured convertible debenture of HydRx Farms Ltd. operating as Scientus Pharma ("HydRx"). During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement, whereby World-Class sold its remaining 50% equity investment in Cobra and the Cobra demand promissory note to an arm's length party for proceeds of \$2,500,000. World-Class has no ongoing role or interest in Cobra or HydRx.
- (c) During the period ended January 31, 2022, a promissory note was issued to the Company for the principal sum of \$400,000 due on or before April 15, 2022 ("Maturity Date"). Interest is payable on the promissory note at a rate of 4% per annum, payable on the Maturity Date. As at January 31, 2022, the loan receivable balance amounted to \$400,000 and accrued interest totaled \$4,754.

10. INVENTORY

During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company, wrote-off its inventory to their net realizable values. Finished goods of \$100,000 as at April 30, 2021 refers to the net realizable value of an extraction system which was sold during the period ended January 31, 2022 for \$100,000 (Note 24).

During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company, wrote-off its WIP and finished goods to their net realizable values and recorded an impairment loss of \$489,226.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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11. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Rent security deposit	1,150	82,475
Equipment deposits	134,934	134,934
Other prepayments to vendors	2,296	144,627
Prepaid Expenses and Deposits	138,380	362,036

Rent security deposits

Rent security deposits pertain to prepaid amounts for damages that might be claimed against a leased property. These can be claimed in full or in part at the end of the lease subject to actual charges.

Equipment deposits

Equipment deposits refer to payments made for the extraction equipment ordered but were not yet delivered and for future equipment purchases.

Deposit for hemp supply

On February 25, 2019, the Company and two other entities, one party being a medical standard processing entity and the other being a research and development license holder (collectively, the "Purchasers"), entered supply agreements with a supplier. Pursuant to the agreements, the Purchasers agreed to purchase up to 1,000 kilograms of the supplier's 2018 hemp crop, and the entire 2019 hemp crop and beyond up to a maximum of \$5,000,000 in product. The Purchasers guarantee to purchase at least \$1,000,000 in product from the supplier and agreed to make a deposit in the amount of up to \$500,000 towards the guarantee. The \$500,000 deposit will be used to purchase equipment and to fund expenses approved by the Purchasers. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company advanced \$166,667 to the supplier on May 7, 2019.

The deposit would be applied to the 2019 crop based on an agreed formula. The Purchasers would not be required to pay for any 2019 product until the deposit is applied in full. The supplier shall repay the deposit on or before December 31, 2020 in the event there is insufficient 2019 product based on the agreed formula. The Purchasers, at their sole option, may accept a portion of the 2020 crop as payment of the deposit. As of April 30, 2021, the full amount of the deposit is still outstanding, and no interest accrual was made. During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company impaired the deposit of \$166,667 to profit or loss.

Other prepayments

Other prepayments include various advance payments to suppliers for purchases and services, including insurance premiums, which were delivered or rendered after the end of the reporting period. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company impaired other prepayments of \$10,000 to profit or loss.

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12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Facility Equipment \$	Computer Software and Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements and Office Furniture \$	Leasehold Improvements not yet in use \$	Automobile \$	Total \$
Costs:						
Balance, April 30, 2020	260,502	99,687	809,381	-	129,390	1,298,960
Additions	-	-	175,030	257,257	16,000	448,287
Impairment	(174,003)	(43,477)	(380,051)	-	-	(597,531)
Disposals	-	(3,794)	(25,000)	-	(9,000)	(37,794)
Balance, April 30, 2021	86,499	52,416	579,360	257,257	136,390	1,111,922
Additions	67,065	-	71,576	-	-	138,641
Impairment	(86,499)	(52,416)	(27,750)	-	-	(166,665)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(623,186)	(257,257)	(136,390)	(1,016,833)
Balance, January 31, 2022	67,065	-	-	-	-	67,065
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Balance, Apr 30, 2020	50,020	31,589	63,856	-	2,845	148,310
Amortization	30,714	18,421	170,884	-	25,582	245,601
Impairment	(80,640)	(26,914)	(129,079)	-	-	(236,633)
Disposals	-	(2,252)	(9,011)	-	(5,944)	(17,207)
Balance, Apr 30, 2021	94	20,844	96,650	-	22,483	140,071
Amortization	10,829	1,910	68,609	-	16,268	97,616
Impairment	(1,581)	(22,754)	4,520	-	430	(19,385)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(169,779)	-	(39,181)	(208,960)
Balance, January 31, 2022	9,342	-	-	-	-	9,342
Net Book Value:						
April 30, 2021	86,405	31,572	482,710	257,257	113,907	971,851
January 31, 2022	57,723	-	-	-	-	57,723

Additions

Additions for the period pertain to leasehold improvements on PED's facilities in Ontario that were derecognized on the date the Company lost control of PED and new facility equipment purchased for Soma.

Impairment

During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company determined that the equipment, computer software and equipment, and leasehold improvements and office furniture are unable to generate economic benefit as at January 31, 2022 and hence recorded an impairment loss of \$147,280.

Disposal of subsidiary

The Company sold its interest in PED; therefore, on the date the Company lost control of PED, leasehold improvements and office furniture, leasehold improvements not yet in use and automobile of \$807,873 was derecognized (Notes 4 and 32).

During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company determined that the equipment, computer software and equipment, and leasehold improvements and office furniture for the Company's subsidiary, Soma Labs are unable to generate economic benefit as at April 30, 2021 and hence recorded an impairment loss of \$360,898.

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13. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill \$	Software and Technology \$	Total \$
Costs:			
Balance, April 30, 2020 and April 30, 2021	8,767,399	865,653	9,633,052
Disposal of subsidiary	(8,767,399)	(865,653)	(9,633,052)
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance, April 30, 2020	-	14,428	14,428
Amortization	-	173,136	173,136
Balance, April 30, 2021	-	187,564	187,564
Amortization	-	129,852	129,852
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(317,416)	(317,416)
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-
Net Book Value:			
April 30, 2021	8,767,399	678,089	9,445,488
January 31, 2022	-	-	-

Goodwill

During the year ended April 30, 2020, the Company recognized goodwill resulting from the acquisition of PED amounting to \$8,767,399. As at April 30, 2021, impairment assessments were done on the CGU by determining the fair value less costs of disposal using a discounted cash flow approach. It was determined that there was no impairment of goodwill. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company sold its interest in PED; therefore, on the date the Company lost control of PED, goodwill of \$8,767,399 was derecognized (Note 4 and 32).

Software and Technology

Upon acquisition of PED, the Company gained access to PED's software and technology. The fair values of these assets were determined to be \$865,653 as at March 31, 2020. These assets are amortized using the straight-line method for five years and are assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired. An assessment of impairment as at April 30, 2021 was completed and no impairment loss was recognized relating to this asset. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company sold its interest in PED; therefore, on the date the Company lost control of PED, software and technology of \$317,416 was derecognized (Note 4 and 32).

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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14. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Accounts payable	74,044	591,802
Accrued liabilities	144,797	423,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	218,841	1,014,802

Accounts payable are generally trade payables, non-interest bearing and are settled on 30 to 60-day payment terms. Accruals include liabilities for remuneration and benefits, interest, and other expenses billed after the reporting period. During the period ended January 31, 2022, an accrual of \$220,000 for an outstanding employee claim with potential liability of \$250,000 was derecognized due to the sale of PED (Note 4 and 32) and an accrual of \$100,756 was recorded for an overpayment of PED line of credit. Accrued liabilities are generally settled within 12 months from end of reporting period.

15. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Customer deposits refer to amounts paid by customers in advance for goods they have ordered. As at January 31, 2022, this account includes outstanding deposits totaling \$341,211 for delayed sale of equipment (April 30, 2021, - \$341,211). These are expected to be paid back within the following fiscal year.

16. LOANS PAYABLE

Loans payable pertain to two promissory notes entered into by the Company's subsidiary, PED. The details of the loans are as follows. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized the two promissory notes due to the sale of PED (Note 4 and 32).

	Interest	Commencement	Maturity	Principal and interest owing as at January 31, 2022	Principal and interest owing as at April 30, 2021
				\$	\$
Promissory Note 1	12%	October 31, 2019	March 31, 2021	-	71,875
Promissory Note 2	12%	October 31, 2019	March 31, 2021	-	71,875
Loans Payable				-	143,750

17. GOVERNMENT GRANT

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
CEBA Loan – WCE	35,519	31,849
CEBA Loan – Soma Labs	35,537	31,816
CEBA Loan – PED	-	31,953
Government Grant	71,056	95,618

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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17. GOVERNMENT GRANT (continued)

Due to the global outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (“COVID-19”), the federal government of Canada introduced the Canada Emergency Business Account (“CEBA”). CEBA provides an interest-free loan (“CEBA Loan”) of \$40,000 to eligible businesses. The CEBA Loan has an initial term that expires on December 31, 2022, throughout which, the CEBA Loan remains interest free. Repayment of \$30,000 by December 31, 2022, results in a \$10,000 loan forgiveness. If the balance is not paid prior to December 31, 2022, the remaining balance will be converted to a 3-year term loan at 5% annual interest, paid monthly effective January 1, 2023. The full balance must be repaid by no later than December 31, 2025. WCE, Soma and PED each received \$40,000 loans from the Government as part of the CEBA. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company sold its interest in PED; therefore, on the date the Company lost control of PED, the PED loan from the Government as part of the CEBA was derecognized (Note 4 and 32).

Pursuant to IAS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, the benefit of a government loan at below – market rate is treated as a government grant and measured in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. The benefit of below market rate shall be measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan (being the present value of a similar loan at market rates) and the proceeds received. The Company has estimated the initial carrying value of the CEBA loans total \$50,758, using a discount rate of 15%, which was the estimated rate for a similar loan without the interest – free component:

The difference of \$26,242 will be accreted to CEBA Loan liability over the term of the CEBA Loan and offset to other income on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. During the period ended January 31, 2022, total interest expense recognized for the CEBA loans amounted to \$7,391 (January 31, 2021– \$7,524).

As a result of COVID-19, some governments made available wage-subsidy programs for eligible entities who meet certain criteria. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company, through its subsidiary, Soma Labs, applied for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (“CEWS”) and received \$Nil (January 31, 2021- \$96,923) from CEWS recognized as other income in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

As a result of COVID-19, the federal government of Canada introduced the Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy (“CERS”) to cover part of commercial rent or property expenses. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company, through its subsidiary, Soma Labs received \$Nil (January 31, 2021 - \$22,208) from CERS recognized as other income in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

18. CONVERTIBLE DEBT AND DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

	Interest	Maturity	Principal owing as at January 31, 2022 \$	Principal owing as at April 30, 2021 \$
Convertible debt*	3%	December 31, 2021	-	610,941
Convertible note	12%	September 30, 2021	-	1,624,895
Balance			-	2,235,836

*Amounts due to a company controlled by a Director include \$Nil (\$112,941 – April 30, 2021) of principal owing (Note 29).

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18. CONVERTIBLE DEBT AND DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES (continued)

A) Convertible debt

	Convertible debt	Convertible note	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, April 30, 2020	452,921	1,543,484	1,996,405
Reclass to related parties	(105,192)	-	(105,192)
Revaluation	-	(81,999)	(81,999)
Interest accretion	18,328	197,148	215,476
Accretion	98,547	132,012	230,559
Balance, April 30, 2021	464,604	1,790,645	2,255,249
Reclass from related parties	105,192	-	105,192
Revaluation	-	(45,484)	(45,484)
Interest accretion	31,037	210,735	241,772
Accretion	48,244	84,181	132,425
Disposal of subsidiary	(649,077)	(2,040,077)	(2,689,154)
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-

Upon acquisition of PED, included in the liabilities assumed are convertible debentures to arm's length investors. The conversion of the loans to shares in PED is subject to WCE's pre-emptive rights. Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized the PED convertible debentures to arm's length investors (Note 4 and 32).

For accounting purposes, the convertible debentures are hybrid financial instruments and were allocated into corresponding debt and derivative liability (conversion feature) components at the date of issue. The Company used the fair value method, which allocated the values based on their fair market value at date of issue. Upon issuance of the unsecured debentures, the fair value of the debt component was \$477,365. Transaction costs of \$32,400 were incurred on the unsecured convertible debentures, all allocated to the debt component.

Also upon acquisition of PED, included in the liabilities assumed is a promissory note to an investor with a conversion feature. The loan bears a 12% interest and is convertible to PED shares subject to the Company's pre-emptive rights. The secured loan carries with it a pledge to the lender of PED's assets as collateral. Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized PED promissory note to an investor with a conversion feature (Note 4 and 32).

For accounting purposes, the promissory note with a conversion feature is a hybrid financial instrument and was bifurcated into corresponding debt and derivative liability (conversion feature) components at the date of issue. The Company used the fair value method, which allocated the values based on their fair market value at date of issue. Upon issuance of the secured note, the fair value of the debt component was \$1,518,181. During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company, through its subsidiary PED, renegotiated the promissory note whereby the maturity date of March 31, 2021 was moved to September 30, 2021. All other terms remained the same. The remeasured fair value of the debt component as at March 31, 2021 was \$1,762,923, resulting in an unrealized gain of \$81,999. Prior to the sale of PED, the Company, through PED, renegotiated the promissory note whereby the maturity date of September 30, 2021 was moved to December 31, 2021. All other terms remained the same. The remeasured fair value of the debt component as at September 30, 2021 was \$1,895,932, resulting in an unrealized gain of \$45,484.

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18. CONVERTIBLE DEBT AND DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES (continued)

B) Derivative liabilities

	Convertible debentures		Convertible note	
	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
Number of options	-	4,238,233	-	12,401,139
Stock price	\$ -	\$ 0.15	\$ -	\$ 0.15
Exercise price	\$ -	\$ 0.15	\$ -	\$ 0.15
Term (year)	-	0.65	-	0.42
Volatility	-%	100%	-%	100%
Annual rate of quarterly dividends	-%	0%	-%	0%
Risk-free rate	-%	0.29%	-%	0.29%
Fair Value	\$-	\$199,077¹	\$-	\$471,675

¹ As at April 30, 2021 - \$36,802 of the \$199,077 has been reclassified to due to related parties.

The derivative component of the convertible debentures is classified as a liability since the instruments have multiple conversion features and will not be settled with a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments. The derivative component was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and debt component was calculated at the present value of cash flows, which consist of the interest and principal payments. The fair value of the derivative liability as at acquisition date was determined using the key assumptions as listed above and is re-measured at fair value at each reporting period. Upon acquisition, the fair value of the derivative component of the convertible debentures was \$323,812. Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized PED derivative component of the convertible debenture (Note 4 and 32).

As at January 31, 2022, the fair value of the derivative component of the convertible debenture was \$Nil (\$199,077 - April 30, 2021) of which \$Nil (\$36,802 - April 30, 2021) was reclassified to due to related parties since one of the holders of the instrument is a Company controlled by a Director (Note 29).

The derivative component of the convertible note was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and debt component was calculated at the present value of cash flows, which consist of the interest and principal payments. The fair value of the derivative liability as at the PED acquisition date was determined using the key assumptions as listed above and is re-measured at fair value at each reporting period. Upon acquisition, the fair value of the derivative component of the convertible note amounted to \$732,932. As at January 31, 2022, the fair value of the derivative component of the convertible debenture was \$Nil (\$471,675 - April 30, 2021).

19. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The holders of the common shares are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets. The shares issued by the Company prior to the reverse takeover are not reflected in the statements of changes in equity as the number of shares have been revised to reflect the number of shares of WCE.

No capital activity was initiated during the period ended January 31, 2022 and the year ended April 30, 2021.

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19. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Shares held in escrow

Pursuant to an escrow agreement dated March 11, 2019, a total of 10,500,000 common shares, held by principals of the Company, are held in escrow and shall be released from escrow on the following dates:

Number of Common Shares	% of Outstanding Common Shares	Release Schedule
10,500,000	1.70%	10% released on March 13, 2019; 15% released 6 months from Listing (listing to the CSE); 15% released 12 months from Listing; 15% released 18 months from Listing; 15% released 24 months from Listing; 15% released 30 months from Listing; 15% released 36 months from Listing.

As at January 31, 2022, a total of 8,925,000 escrowed shares have been released to the escrowed shareholders (April 30, 2021 – 7,350,000).

20. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Option Plan (“SOP”)

The Company maintains a stock option plan under which directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company (the “Grantees”) and its affiliates are eligible to receive stock options. Pursuant to the SOP, the Board may in its discretion grant to eligible Grantees, the option to purchase common shares at the fixed price over a defined future period. Generally, the options vest over six months from the date of grant. The SOP is a rolling plan under which the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance is 10% of the issued shares of the Company at the time of granting the options. At January 31, 2022, there are a total of 32,919,657 (April 30, 2021 – 19,909,657) stock options available for granting under the SOP.

The SOP is intended to enhance the Company’s ability to attract and retain highly qualified officers, directors, key employees and consultants, and to motivate such persons to serve the Company and to expend maximum effort to improve the business results and earnings of the Company, by providing to such persons an opportunity to acquire or increase a direct proprietary interest in the operations and future success of the Company.

Stock Options

During the period ended January 31, 2022:

- i) On June 1, 2021, the Company granted a total of 2,000,000 incentive stock options to certain officers of the company’s subsidiary. The options have an exercise price of \$0.05 per share and expire on June 1, 2026. The options will vest at a rate of 50% upon the date of the grant and the remaining 25% six months thereafter.
- ii) The Company recognized share-based payments of \$25,823 in statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period ended January 31, 2022 (Note 29).

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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20. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Stock Options (continued)

- iii) 15,010,000 stock options were cancelled/forfeited.

During the year ended April 30, 2021:

- i) On May 27, 2020, the Company granted a total of 9,010,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company. The options have an exercise price of \$0.05 per share and expire on May 26, 2024. The options will vest at a rate of 50% upon the date of the grant and the remaining 50% six months thereafter.
- ii) The Company recognized share-based payments of \$437,685 in statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended April 30, 2021.
- iii) 5,560,000 stock options were cancelled/forfeited.

The following summarizes the stock options activity:

	January 31, 2022		April 30, 2021	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Outstanding, beginning of year	42,610,000	0.06	39,160,000	0.07
Grant and issuance	2,000,000	0.05	9,010,000	0.05
Cancelled/Forfeited	(15,010,000)	0.07	(5,560,000)	0.08
Total Outstanding	29,600,000	0.06	42,610,000	0.06
Total Outstanding and Exercisable	29,600,000	0.06	42,610,000	0.06

During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company transferred \$673,881 (2020 - \$1,175,425) from reserves to deficit for stock options forfeited and options that expired unexercised.

The following summarizes the stock options outstanding at January 31, 2022:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Options Issued and Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable
June 1, 2026	\$ 0.05	4.33	1,500,000	1,500,000
March 19, 2022	\$ 0.17	0.13	3,100,000	3,100,000
March 9, 2023	\$ 0.20	1.10	90,000	90,000
April 23, 2024	\$ 0.05	2.23	16,900,000	16,900,000
May 26, 2024	\$ 0.05	2.32	8,010,000	8,010,000
	\$ 0.06	2.13	29,600,000	29,600,000

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20. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Stock Options (continued)

For valuation purposes, the fair values of compensation options granted were estimated on their dates of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions:

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
Volatility Rate	115%	157%
Risk-free rate	0.91%	0.35%
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%
Exercise price	0.05	0.05
Share price	0.02	0.025
Dividend yield rate	0%	0%
Weighted average life	5.00 years	4.00 years

The expected price volatilities were based on the average historic volatility of three similar companies adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility, since there is no historical price data for the Company.

21. WARRANTS

No warrant activity was initiated during the period ended January 31, 2022.

During the year ended April 30, 2021, 15,924,825 warrants expired unexercised.

The following is a summary of warrant transactions:

	January 31, 2022		April 30, 2021	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance, beginning of period	18,910,575	0.14	34,835,400	0.14
Expired	-	-	(15,924,825)	0.13
Balance, end of period	18,910,575	0.14	18,910,575	0.14

During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company transferred \$Nil (April 30, 2021 - \$651,089) from reserves to deficit for warrants that expired unexercised.

The following warrants were outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2022:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Warrants
April 18, 2022	\$ 0.18	0.21	3,000,000
September 22, 2022	\$ 0.13	0.64	15,910,575
		0.57	18,910,575

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22. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Langley Facility

On March 6, 2018, the Company through its subsidiary, Soma Labs Scientific, Inc., entered into a 5-year lease agreement for leased premises in Langley, British Columbia, commencing June 1, 2018 and ending on May 31, 2023. The minimum base rent is \$13,350 per month. In accordance with IFRS 16, the Company recognized right-of-use asset of \$468,918 as at May 1, 2019 equal to the present value of all remaining lease payments discounted at an incremental borrowing rate of 14%. The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis, over the remaining lease term. The Company determined that the right-of-use asset for the Company's subsidiary, Soma Labs is unable to generate economic benefit as at April 30, 2021. Therefore, the right-of-use asset has been fully impaired. On July 7, 2021, the Company, through its subsidiary, Soma Labs, entered into a termination and release agreement to terminate the lease agreement effective, October 31, 2021. The landlord retained the security deposit on file of \$36,116.

Equipment Lease

On November 25, 2019, the Company leased equipment for a monthly fee of \$1,874, with first month payment of \$4,464. The term is for 24 months starting on December 1, 2019 and the Company has the option to buy the equipment at the end of the lease term for a price of \$4,933. The Company recognized right-of-use asset of \$47,221 as at December 1, 2019 equal to the present value of all remaining lease payments discounted at an incremental borrowing rate of 14%.

Ontario Facility

Upon acquisition of PED, the Company acquired the right to use the leased premises in Burlington, Ontario. The lease is for 10 years and commenced on October 1, 2019. The minimum base rent per month for years 1 to 10 of the 10-year lease are respectively \$7,520 for year 1, \$7,725 for year 2, \$7,929 for year 3, \$8,133 for year 4, \$8,338 for year 5, \$8,542 for year 6, \$8,746 for year 7, \$8,951 for year 8, \$9,155 for year 9, and \$9,359 for year 10. The fair value on March 31, 2020 recognized upon business combination amounted to \$523,861, equal to the present value of all remaining lease payments discounted at PED's incremental borrowing rate of 12%. The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis, over the remaining lease term. Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized the ROU asset relating to the Ontario Facility (Note 4 and 32).

Manitoba Facility

Along with the acquisition of PED came the lease of an office space in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The lease is for three years and commenced on November 1, 2018. The monthly rent per month for years 1 to 3 for the 3-year lease are respectively \$1,600 for year 1, \$1,700 for year 2, and \$1,800 for year 3. As at March 31, 2020, the ROU asset recognized amounted to \$28,602, equal to the present value of all remaining lease payments discounted at PED's incremental borrowing rate of 12%. The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis, over the remaining lease term.

During the period ended October 31, 2021, PED entered into a five-year lease for a 1,600 square foot facility in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The lease is for five years and commenced on August 1, 2021, renewable for another five years. The annual lease payment is \$17,520 for years one (1) to three (3) and \$19,120 for years four (4) and five (5). On August 1, 2020, the right-of-use asset recognized amounted to \$107,788, equal to the present value of all remaining lease payments discounted at PED's incremental borrowing rate of 12%. The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis, over the remaining lease term, including the renewal term.

Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized the ROU asset relating to the Manitoba Facility (Note 4 and 32).

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22. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)**Ottawa Facility**

On April 30, 2020, PED entered into a five-year lease agreement for a 1,803 sq. ft facility in Ottawa, Ontario, renewable for another five years commencing on May 1, 2020 and ending on April 30, 2025. The annual lease payment is \$21,636 with an escalation rate of \$0.25 per sq. ft. per year. On May 1, 2020, the right-of-use asset recognized amounted to \$139,887, equal to the present value of all remaining lease payments discounted at PED's incremental borrowing rate of 12%. The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis, over the remaining lease term, including the renewal term. Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized the ROU asset relating to the Ottawa Facility (Note 4 and 32).

Cost	Langley Facility \$	Equipment Lease \$	Ontario Facility \$	Manitoba Facility \$	Ottawa Facility \$	Total \$
Balance, April 30, 2020	468,918	47,221	523,861	28,602	-	1,068,602
Additions	-	-	-	-	139,887	139,887
Impairment	(468,918)	-	-	-	-	(468,918)
Balance, April 30, 2021	-	47,221	523,861	28,602	139,887	739,571
Additions	-	-	-	107,788	-	107,788
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(523,861)	(136,390)	(139,887)	(800,138)
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	47,221	-	-	-	47,221
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance, April 30, 2020	(114,837)	(9,838)	(4,555)	(1,505)	-	(130,735)
Additions	(114,837)	(23,610)	(54,663)	(18,065)	(13,989)	(225,164)
Impairment	229,674	-	-	-	-	229,674
Balance, April 30, 2021	-	(33,448)	(59,218)	(19,570)	(13,989)	(126,225)
Additions	-	(13,773)	(40,998)	(14,421)	(10,492)	(79,684)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	100,216	33,991	24,481	158,688
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	(47,221)	-	-	-	(47,221)
Carrying value						
Balance, April 30, 2021	-	13,773	464,643	9,032	125,898	613,346
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-

23. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, using the effective interest method for the present value determination. As the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the Company applied an average incremental borrowing rate. The Company used discount rates of 12-14% to calculate the present value of its lease payments. Total interest expense on lease liabilities for the period ended January 31, 2022 was \$4,148 (April 30, 2021 - \$52,775). Due to the sale of PED, during the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company derecognized lease obligations relating to PED (Note 4 and 32).

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23. LEASE OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The following table represents lease obligation for the Company:

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Current	-	191,706
Non-current	-	782,340
Total lease obligation	-	974,046

The following table shows the rollforward of lease obligations:

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Beginning balance	974,046	1,015,719
Additions	107,788	131,989
Interest expense	4,148	52,775
Interest expense from discontinued operations	60,955	93,567
Reversals	(211,105)	-
Lease payments	(203,149)	(320,004)
Disposal of subsidiary	(732,683)	-
Ending balance	-	974,046

The following table presents the contractual undiscounted cashflows for lease obligation:

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Less than one year	-	300,323
One to five years	-	773,826
More than 5 years	-	367,432
Total undiscounted lease obligation	-	1,441,581

24. REVENUES

Revenue source	Note	Nine months ended		Three months ended	
		January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Sale of extraction system	10	100,000	-	-	-
Total revenues		100,000	-	-	-

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25. OPERATING EXPENSES**Selling expenses**

	Nine months ended		Three months ended	
	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investor relations	-	5,770	-	-
Marketing and research	-	6,146	-	140
Travel and marketing	-	6,704	-	1,706
	-	18,620	-	1,846

General and administrative expenses

	Note	Nine months ended		Three months ended	
		January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Consulting fees	29	61,292	144,718	42,388	8,500
Filing fees		52,796	75,771	34,482	25,592
Lease interest	23	4,148	41,295	79	39,053
Office expenses		158,348	113,270	3,054	26,727
Management fees	29	120,000	169,500	15,000	55,500
Professional fees		84,690	460,727	23,384	128,172
Remuneration and benefits	29	343,050	930,021	91,459	225,362
Rent		-	139,764	-	29,967
Research and development		-	411,780	-	70,000
Share-based payments	20, 29	25,823	437,685	2,966	11,865
Shop expenses		-	2,144	-	284
		850,147	2,926,675	212,812	621,022

26. OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)

	Note	Nine months ended		Three months ended	
		January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest expense and bank charges	16,17	(8,751)	(13,816)	(3,562)	(5,960)
Interest income		5,322	126,751	4,487	91,524
Loss on asset disposal		-	(110,479)	-	(110,479)
Loss on sale of PED	4, 32	(5,369,667)	-	(5,369,667)	-
Government grant	17	-	39,026	-	-
CEWS	17	-	96,923	-	96,923
CERRS	17	-	22,208	-	22,208
Reversal of impairment on deposit		-	200,275	-	-
Customer deposit write-down		-	135,238	-	-
Gain on lease liability	23	211,105	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		-	(64,106)	-	(25,369)
Others		162,021	35,807	17,755	4,021
		(4,999,970)	467,827	(5,350,987)	72,868

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at January 31, 2022 and April 30, 2021, the carrying value of all financial instruments carried at amortized cost are equivalent to fair value. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The risk for cash and cash equivalents cash is mitigated by holding these instruments with highly rated Canadian financial institutions. Accounts receivable primarily consist of trade accounts receivable and other receivables.

The Company provides credit to certain customers in the normal course of business and has established credit evaluation and monitoring processes to mitigate credit risk. The Company's credit risk exposure lies on its ability to collect from its business partners for advances made for new business deals. The Company's ECL on its trade receivables as at January 31, 2022 is nominal (April 30, 2021 – \$66,204).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its contractual obligations and financial liabilities as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at January 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of \$2,916,680 (April 30, 2021 - \$2,377,635) to settle current liabilities of \$569,887 (April 30, 2021 - \$5,027,537). The Company's future financial success will be dependent upon the ability to monetize its technologies or obtain necessary financing to meet its contractual obligations. All of the Company's current financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than a year and are subject to normal trade terms.

		January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
Current liabilities	Note	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	218,841	1,014,802
Customer deposits	15	341,211	341,211
Due to related parties	29	957	437,991
Current portion of lease obligations	23	-	191,706
Convertible debt	18	-	2,255,249
Derivative liability	18	-	633,950
Loans payable	16	-	143,750
Liabilities of discontinued operations	32	8,878	8,878
Total current liabilities		569,887	5,027,537

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The tables summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities used for liquidity management and liabilities as at January 31, 2022 and April 30, 2021 based on contractual undiscounted receipts and payments.

January 31, 2022	<1 year	1-5 years	>5years
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 218,841	\$ -	\$ -
Due to related parties	957	-	-
Loans payable - current	-	-	-
Government grant	-	71,056	-
Convertible debt	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	\$ 219,798	\$ 71,056	\$ -
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Derivative liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
April 30, 2021			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,014,802	\$ -	\$ -
Due to related parties	437,991	-	-
Loans payable - current	143,750	-	-
Government grant	-	95,618	-
Convertible debt	2,255,249	-	-
Total financial liabilities at amortized cost	\$ 3,851,792	\$ 95,618	\$ -
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Derivative liability	\$ 633,950	\$ -	\$ -

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the variable rate of interest earned on bank deposits. The interest rate risk on bank deposits is insignificant as the deposits are short term. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk in respect of any loans payable and receivable which are subject to a fixed rate of interest.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Canadian dollar. The Company does not hedge its exposure to currency fluctuations. However, Management believes that the Company is subject to minimal foreign exchange risk as most transactions incurred are in CAD.

(b) Price risk

The Company's investments are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at January 31, 2022, if the fair value of the Company's investment had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, other comprehensive profit or loss for the period ended January 31, 2022 would have been approximately \$104,237 higher/lower.

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27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The Company applied the following fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value into three levels.

The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 – inputs to valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 – inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

During the period ended January 31, 2022 and year ended April 30, 2021, there were no transfers between the three levels of fair value measurements. Financial assets which are a Level 2 measurement in the fair value hierarchy consisted of investments totaling \$1,042,369. The fair value of the convertible debts is affected by market rates which are applicable to them on the dates of issuance. A change in those discount rates may result in significantly higher or lower fair value measurements.

January 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Derivative liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

April 30, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Derivative liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 633,950

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its extraction technology and delivery operations and to maintain flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital within a framework of acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as well as cash. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is primarily dependent on the capital markets as its source of operating capital and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the cannabis company markets and by the status of the Company's technology progress in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its technical capability. The Company's total managed capital cash of \$2,916,680 (April 30, 2021 - \$2,377,635) and equity attributable to holders of the parent of \$3,990,325 (April 30, 2021 - \$4,556,441).

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29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at January 31, 2022, amounts due to related parties totaled \$957 (April 30, 2021 - \$437,991) of which \$957 (April 30, 2021 - \$45,906) are unsecured, payable on demand, and without interest.

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
CEO of WCE	-	11,601
Former President of WCE	957	14,082
CFO of WCE	-	5,250
CEO of PED	-	250,091
CFO of PED	-	14,973
Director*	-	141,994
Total	957	437,991

*Amounts due to a company controlled by a Director include \$Nil (\$141,994 – April 30, 2021) of convertible debt and derivative liabilities (Note 17).

Included in the due to the CEO of PED above is a promissory note entered into by the Company's subsidiary, PED, with a carrying value as at January 31, 2022 of \$Nil (April 30, 2021 - \$250,091). The details of the loan are as follows:

	Interest	Commencement	Maturity	Principal owing as at January 31, 2022	Principal owing as at April 30, 2021
				\$	\$
Promissory note	12%	March 30, 2020	March 31, 2022	-	240,945

Pursuant to the disposal of subsidiary, the due to related party in connection with PED has been derecognized during the period ended January 31, 2022.

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29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

During the periods ended January 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Management fees	120,000	169,500
Consulting fees	-	5,000
Accounting fees	2,396	24,000
Finders' fee	-	67,500
Legal fees	-	3,700
Remuneration and benefits	115,542	287,625
Remuneration and benefits from discontinued operations	373,300	459,567
Research and development	-	5,254
Other income	-	79,001
Share-based payments	25,823	377,758
	637,061	1,478,905

- Management fees reported as part of general and administrative expenses (Note 24) consist of \$75,000 (2021 - \$112,500) paid to a company of which the former President of the Company has significant interest and \$45,000 (2021 - \$57,000) was paid to a company controlled by the CFO.
- Consulting fees included as part of general and administrative expenses (Note 24) consist of \$Nil (2021 - \$5,000 to a company of which the former President of the Company has significant interest).
- Accounting fees presented as part of professional fees (Note 24) consist of \$2,396 (2021 - \$24,000) to a company controlled by the CFO.
- Remuneration and benefits reported as part of general and administrative expenses (Note 24) consist of \$115,542 to the CEO (2021 - \$112,500 to CEO, \$63,942 to the Former CIO, \$111,183 to the Former President of Soma).
- Remuneration and benefits from discontinued operations reported as part of discontinued operations (Note 4 and 32) consist of \$160,800 to the CEO of PED, \$106,250 to the CFO of PED and \$106,250 to the CTO of PED (2021 - \$240,800 to CEO of PED, \$112,500 to the CFO of PED and \$106,267 to the CTO of PED).
- Share-based payments reported as part of general and administrative expenses (Note 24) consist of \$12,912 to the CEO of PED and \$12,911 to the CTO of PED (2020: \$26,829 to former director, \$92,274 to directors, \$114,540 to the former President, \$10,697 to the CFO, \$114,540 to the CEO, \$12,585 to the Former CIO and \$6,293 to the Former President of Soma).

As at January 31, 2022, PED owes \$Nil (April 30, 2021 - \$580,340) to the Company for advances and interest in accordance with the credit facility agreement between the Company and the subsidiary. This is subject to an annual interest rate of 12%, compounded monthly. During the period ended January 31, 2022, in connection with the disposal of subsidiary, \$676,784 was repaid to the Company (Note 4 and 32).

On February 3, 2021, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with the CEO of PED whereby, the Company purchased 1,000,000 common shares of PED for \$100,000. The transaction took place prior to the sale of PED.

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30. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company incurred the following non-cash financing transactions during the periods ended January 31, 2022 and 2021:

	January 31, 2022	January 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Shares issued for settlement of debt of PED	-	24,896

Cash payments for the period ended January 31, 2022 amounted to \$203,149 (April 30, 2021: \$320,004). Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	Convertible debentures \$	Convertible note \$	Lease obligations \$	Government grant \$	Total \$
April 30, 2020	452,921	1,543,484	1,015,719	80,000	3,092,124
Cash items:					
Payments	-	-	(185,095)	-	(185,095)
Payments*	-	-	(134,909)	-	(134,909)
Non-cash items:					
Reclass*	(105,192)	(81,999)	-	(26,242)	(213,433)
Additions*	-	-	131,989	27,215	159,204
Interest expense*	18,328	197,148	93,567	4,737	313,780
Interest expense	-	-	52,775	9,908	62,683
Accretion*	98,547	132,012	-	-	230,559
April 30, 2021	464,604	1,790,645	974,046	95,618	3,324,913
Cash items:					
Payments	-	-	(98,146)	-	(98,146)
Payments*	-	-	(105,003)	-	(105,003)
Non-cash items:					
Reclass*	105,192	(45,484)	-	-	59,708
Additions*	-	-	107,788	-	107,788
Reversal	-	-	(211,105)	-	(211,105)
Interest expense*	31,037	210,735	60,955	3,496	306,223
Interest expense	-	-	4,148	7,391	11,539
Accretion*	48,244	84,181	-	-	132,425
Disposal of subsidiary	(649,077)	(2,040,077)	(732,683)	(35,449)	(3,457,286)
January 31, 2022	-	-	-	71,056	71,056

*from discontinued operations

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31. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company's principal reporting segments are corporate and development, development and deployment of extraction technology and services, and discontinued operations which makes up the previous segments: delivery, sale of disposable vaporizer pens and cartridges and sale of automation solution equipment (January 31, 2021 – corporate and development, development and deployment of extraction technology and services, delivery (discontinued during the period ended January 31, 2022), segments sale of disposable vaporizer pens and cartridges (discontinued during the year ended April 30, 2021), and sale of automation solution equipment (discontinued during the year ended April 30, 2020). The reportable segments were determined based on the nature of the services provided and goods sold. One significant customer accounts for 100% of the sales (January 31, 2021 – Nil%). All of the Company's assets are situated in Canada.

Reportable segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

January 31, 2022	Corporate and development	Development and deployment of extraction equipment, technology and services	Discontinued operations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	-	100,000	-	100,000
Gross margin	-	-	-	-
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	(92,980)	-	(92,980)
Segment income (loss) from operating activities before corporate expenses	-	(92,980)	-	(92,980)
Unallocated costs:				
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(735,947)	-	-	(735,947)
Impairment	(157,280)	-	-	(157,280)
Interest income	5,322	-	-	5,322
Depreciation and amortization	(19,059)	(9,341)	-	(28,400)
Stock-based compensation	(25,823)	-	-	(25,823)
Gain on lease liability	-	211,105	-	211,105
Gain on asset disposal	-	162,021	-	162,021
Loss on sale of PED	(5,369,667)	-	-	(5,369,667)
Lease interest	(976)	(3,172)	-	(4,148)
Loss from continuing operations	(6,303,430)	267,633	-	(6,035,797)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	(1,732,441)	(1,732,441)
Reportable segment assets	4,360,660	270,608	-	4,631,268
Reportable segmented liabilities	185,094	446,971	8,878	640,943

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31. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

January 31, 2021	Corporate and development \$	Development and deployment of extraction equipment, technology and services \$	Delivery \$	Discontinued operations \$	Total \$
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Gross margin	-	-	-	-	-
Research and development expenses net of credits and grants	(331,576)	(80,204)	-	-	(411,780)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	(399,558)	-	-	399,558)
Segment income (loss) from operating activities before corporate expenses	(331,576)	(479,762)	-	-	(811,338)
Unallocated costs:					
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(1,313,901)	-	-	-	(1,313,901)
Impairment of inventory	-	(15,629)	-	-	(15,629)
Depreciation and amortization	(41,176)	(157,331)	-	-	(198,507)
Stock-based compensation	(437,685)	-	-	-	(437,685)
Interest income	126,751	-	-	-	126,751
Lease interest	(3,122)	(38,173)	-	-	(41,295)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,000,709)	(690,895)	-	-	(2,691,604)
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	165,001	-	165,001
Reportable segment assets	3,900,921	1,175,353	4,456,000	-	9,532,274
Reportable segmented liabilities	654,893	939,357	4,896,295	8,878	6,499,423

32. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that either has been abandoned, disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and: (i) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; (ii) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; or (iii) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resell.

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32. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

As at January 31, 2022, the liabilities of discontinued operations recognized in the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position relate to the customer deposits and accounts payable amounting to \$8,878 (April 30, 2021 – \$8,878).

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$	\$
Sales of automation on control solution equipment – customer deposits	7,201	7,201
Sales of disposable vaporizer pens – accounts payable	1,677	1,677
Total	8,878	8,878

The restated financial performance results of the discontinued operations (Note 35), which are presented as a net amount on the interim condensed consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, are summarized below:

	Period from May 1, 2021 to January 21, 2022	Adjustments	Restated period from May 1, 2021 to January 21, 2022	Nine months ended January 31, 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	7,166,765	(92,450)	7,074,315	7,006,279
Cost of sales	(5,754,443)	113,324	(5,641,119)	(4,765,582)
Gross profit	1,412,322	20,874	1,433,196	2,240,697
Depreciation	281,520	(2,769)	278,751	267,024
Administrative expenses	994,633	(22,791)	1,034,719	496,310
Lease interest	60,955	-	60,955	71,190
Professional fees	256,677	25,000	281,677	67,948
Rent	165,233	21,939	187,172	97,709
Remunerations and benefits	1,099,088	(16,453)	1,082,635	931,986
Total operating expense	2,858,106	4,926	2,925,909	1,932,167
Income (loss) before other expenses	(1,445,784)	15,948	(1,492,713)	308,530
Other income (expenses)				
Acquisition fees	-	-	-	(67,500)
Interest and bank charges	(707,577)	105,268	(602,309)	(524,189)
Unrealized gain on conversion feature	299,704	-	362,581	435,375
Other income	-	-	-	12,785
Total other income (expenses)	(407,873)	105,268	(239,728)	(143,529)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,853,657)	121,216	(1,732,441)	165,001
Allocation of income (loss) from discontinued operations:				
Equity holder of the parent	(469,341)	30,692	(438,649)	133,760
Non-controlling interest	(1,384,316)	90,524	(1,293,792)	31,241
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,853,657)	121,215	(1,732,441)	165,001

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32. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

	Period from November 1, 2021 to January 21, 2022 \$	Adjustments \$	Restated period from November 1, 2021 to January 21, 2022 \$	Three months ended January 31, 2021 \$
Sales	2,226,889	(92,450)	2,134,439	2,649,140
Cost of sales	(1,730,991)	113,324	(1,617,667)	(1,924,648)
Gross profit	495,898	20,874	516,772	723,492
Depreciation	91,706	(2,769)	88,937	90,953
Administrative expenses	488,421	(22,791)	465,630	164,344
Lease interest	23,226	-	23,226	27,098
Professional fees	115,854	25,000	140,854	38,156
Rent	62,582	21,939	84,521	43,366
Remunerations and benefits	376,846	(16,453)	360,393	318,778
Total operating expense	1,158,635	4,926	1,163,561	682,695
Income (loss) before other expenses	(662,737)	15,948	(646,789)	40,797
Other income (expenses)				
Acquisition fees	-	-	-	-
Interest and bank charges	(356,356)	105,268	(251,088)	(253,467)
Unrealized gain on conversion feature	-	-	-	202,439
Other income	83,001	-	83,001	-
Total other income (expenses)	(273,355)	105,268	(168,087)	(51,028)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(936,092)	121,216	(814,876)	(10,231)
Allocation of income (loss) from discontinued operations:				
Equity holder of the parent	(237,016)	30,692	(206,324)	102,192
Non-controlling interest	(699,076)	90,524	(608,552)	(112,423)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(936,092)	121,215	(814,876)	(10,231)

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.**NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021**

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32. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

As at January 21, 2022, the date of disposition, the net assets (liabilities) of PED derecognized totaled \$6,731,815, as detailed below:

	\$	Adjustments \$	Restated \$
Cash		8,345	8,345
Accounts receivables	400,682	194,974	595,656
Other receivables	460,880	(144,515)	316,365
Prepays	307,769	(40,900)	266,869
Plant and equipment	813,277	(5,403)	807,874
Right-of-use-assets	641,450	-	641,450
Intangibles	548,237	-	548,237
Cash overdrawn	(98,632)	98,632	-
Accounts payable and accrued liability	(743,171)	(141,043)	(884,214)
Current portion of lease obligations	(46,460)	-	(46,460)
Long term portion of lease obligations	(686,223)	-	(686,223)
Derivative liability	(416,529)	62,877	(353,652)
Government grant	(35,501)	53	(35,448)
Convertible debenture	(2,689,154)	-	(2,689,154)
Due to related party	(315,050)	15,175	(299,875)
Factoring loan	(143,375)	73,021	(70,354)
Loans payable	(155,000)	-	(155,000)
Net assets (liabilities)	(2,156,800)	121,216	(2,035,584)
Net assets (liabilities) attributable non controlling interest	(1,610,704)	90,524	(1,520,180)
Net assets (liabilities) attributable to equity holder of the parent	(546,096)	30,692	(515,404)
Total net assets (liabilities)	(2,156,800)	121,216	(2,035,584)
Goodwill	8,767,399	-	8,767,399
Total net assets (liabilities) derecognized	6,610,599	121,216	6,731,815

As at January 21, 2022, the date of disposition, the non-controlling interest and reserves that were derecognized to deficit totaled \$5,810,512, as detailed below:

	\$
Fair value revaluation reserve	101,279
Non-controlling interest	5,709,233
Total	5,810,512

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021

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32. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

The financial information of PED, WCE's subsidiary that was disposed of during the period ended January 31, 2022, that had a material non-controlling interest is provided below. As at January 31, 2022, WCE has Nil% (April 30, 2021 – 25.32%) economic interest in PED and non-controlling stockholders have 100% in PED (April 30, 2021 – 74.68%).

Summary of PED's financial information	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Current assets	-	2,953,711
Noncurrent assets	-	1,626,185
Current liabilities	-	3,486,772
Noncurrent liabilities	-	654,131

The table below summarizes the movements in NCI:

	January 31, 2022	April 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Beginning balance	5,184,124	5,436,999
Addition (reduction)	298,721	(7,604)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(1,293,792)	(245,271)
Gain on sale of PED	1,520,180	-
Dividends	-	-
Disposition of subsidiary	(5,709,233)	-
Ending balance	-	5,184,124

33. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's subsidiary, Soma Labs, had an outstanding employment claim. At this time the outcome is unknown, and no amount has been accrued with respect to this claim.

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to January 31, 2022:

The Company has resolved to redeploy its assets and resources in a way that would, without a major acquisition or change of control, result in a "change of business" under the rules and policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "Proposed COB"). On April 29, 2022, the shareholders of WCE approved a special resolution approving the Proposed COB. The Proposed COB would see the Company move from being a "Life Science" company focused on cannabis to an "investment company" focused on the raising of money and investing in companies without getting involved in the mind and management of the investee companies. The Proposed COB is subject to regulatory approval, including the approval of the Canadian Securities Exchange.

1,575,000 escrowed shares were released to the escrowed shareholders for a total of 10,500,000 being released (Note 19).

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.

NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries Soma Labs and 1323194 BC Ltd. amalgamated.

The Company completed the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, Soma Labs, to CannaWorld Ventures Inc. ("CannaWorld"), whereby the Company received 15,000,000 CannaWorld common shares with a fair value of \$750,000. In the event that at any time until CannaWorld lists its common shares for trading on a stock exchange, CannaWorld issue common shares less than \$0.075 to any person, other than common shares issued pursuant to this agreement, CannaWorld shall issue to the Company additional common shares that equals the difference between \$750,000 divided by the lower per price share, less the number of common shares previously issued to the Company.

4,600,000 stock options have cancelled/expired unexercised.

3,000,000 warrants have expired unexercised.

35. RESTATEMENT

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as at January 31, 2022 and for the period then ended have been restated. The Company discovered deficiencies in the accounting information subsequent to the filing and issuance of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements resulting from an amended PED trial balance being provided as at the date of loss of control. This resulted in the loss from discontinued operations decreasing by \$121,216 to \$1,732,441 (Note 32) and the loss on sale of PED increasing by \$30,692 to \$5,369,667 (Note 4). Consequently, the Company has revised its accounting for the sale of PED.

There is no material impact to the loss per share and no impact to the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at January 31, 2022.

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.**NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021**

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35. RESTATEMENT (continued)

The effect of the restatement is as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

	Nine months ended January 31, 2022 \$	Adjustments \$	Restated Nine months ended January 31, 2022 \$
Sales	100,000	-	100,000
Cost of Sales	(100,000)	-	(100,000)
Gross Profit	-	-	-
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	850,147	-	850,147
Impairment loss	157,280	-	157,280
Depreciation and amortization	28,400	-	28,400
Total operating expenses	1,035,827	-	1,035,827
Loss before other expenses	(1,035,827)	-	(1,035,827)
Other income (expenses)			
Interest expenses and bank charges	(8,751)	-	(8,751)
Loss on sale of PED	(5,338,975)	(30,692)	(5,369,667)
Other income	378,448	-	378,448
Total other income (expenses)	(4,969,278)	(30,692)	(4,999,970)
Loss from continuing operations	(6,005,105)	(30,692)	(6,035,797)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,853,657)	121,216	(1,732,441)
Net loss for the period	(7,858,762)	90,524	(7,768,238)
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealized gain on investments	72,025	-	72,025
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(7,786,737)	90,524	(7,696,213)
Allocation of net income (loss):			
Equity holders of the parent	(7,858,762)	90,524	(7,768,238)
Non-controlling Interest	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	(7,858,762)	90,524	(7,768,238)
Allocation of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period:			
Equity holders of the parent	(7,786,737)	90,524	(7,696,213)
Non-controlling Interest	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(7,786,737)	90,524	(7,696,213)

WORLD CLASS EXTRACTIONS INC.**NOTES TO THE RESTATED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****As at and for the period ended January 31, 2022 and January 31, 2021**

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35. RESTATEMENT (continued)**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

	Nine months ended January 31, 2022 \$	Adjustments \$	Restated Nine months ended January 31, 2022 \$
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Net loss	(7,858,762)	90,524	(7,768,238)
Items not involving cash:			
Depreciation and amortization	28,400	-	28,400
Loss on disposition of PED	5,338,975	30,692	5,369,667
Impairment loss	157,280	-	157,280
Lease interest	4,148	-	4,148
Share-based payments	25,823	-	25,823
Gain on lease liability	(211,105)	-	(211,105)
Interest	2,637	-	2,637
Change in non-cash operating working capital:			
Accounts receivable	(48,989)	-	(48,989)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,825	-	37,825
Due to related parties	(29,976)	-	(29,976)
Sales tax receivable	(7,024)	-	(7,024)
Inventory	100,000	-	100,000
Prepaid expenses	62,949	-	62,949
Cash used in operating activities - continuing operations	(2,397,819)	121,216	(2,276,603)
Cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	1,532,836	50,609	1,583,445
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Issuance of loan receivable	(400,000)	-	(400,000)
Disposal of PED, net cash	1,911,984	-	1,911,984
Purchase of property and equipment	(67,065)	-	(67,065)
Cash flows used in investing activities - continuing operations	1,444,919	-	1,444,919
Cash flows used in investing activities - discontinued operations	18,883	(98,804)	(79,921)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
Repayment of lease obligation	(98,146)	-	(98,146)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities - continuing operations	(98,146)	-	(98,146)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities - discontinued operations	38,372	(73,021)	(34,649)
Change in cash for the period	539,045	-	539,045
Cash, beginning of the period	2,377,635	-	2,377,635
Cash, end of the period	2,916,680	-	2,916,680