

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed financial statements of Planet Based Foods Global Inc. for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, have been prepared by the management of the Company and approved by the Company's Audit Committee and the Company's Board of Directors.

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indication that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim condensed financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of the interim condensed financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Interim condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in US Dollars)

As at	Note	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
		\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash		-	1,082,719
Accounts receivable and other receivable	6	76,305	293,975
Prepaid expenses		81,056	138,093
Inventory	7	285,839	431,793
		443,200	1,946,580
Non-Current Assets			
Equipment, net	8	145,882	183,113
		589,082	2,129,693
Current Liabilities			
Bank overdraft		10,472	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		638,919	467,653
Due to related parties	11	106,784	8,000
		756,175	475,653
Long Term Liabilities			
Loan payable	14	75,521	-
Convertible debentures	15	222,581	-
		1,054,277	475,653
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	16	9,810,979	9,738,112
Contributed surplus	16	1,685,867	1,588,875
Equity portion of convertible debentures		9,497	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(140,157)	(58,151)
Deficit		(11,831,381)	(9,614,796)
		(465,195)	1,654,040
		589,082	2,129,693

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 15)

Approved on Behalf of the Board of Directors on November 29, 2023

“*Braelyn Davis*” Director

Braelyn Davis

“*James Harris*” Director

James Harris

The accompanying notes are integral to these consolidated financial statements.

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Interim condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	56,365	13,921	183,733	38,690
Cost of sales	91,351	5,589	268,348	18,106
Gross profit	(34,986)	8,332	(84,615)	20,584
Operating Expenses				
Advertising	39,017	132,409	361,624	522,165
Consulting	87,515	211,782	367,765	703,107
Depreciation	-	9,646	37,231	26,670
Employee and related costs	148,904	199,058	531,667	455,881
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	-	97	(218)	296
General and administration	32,440	14,277	149,555	43,335
Insurance	23,867	23,466	73,769	72,488
Investor relation expenses	-	(1,377)	-	180,436
Professional fees	27,371	13,526	54,790	81,850
Research and development	92,226	103,053	312,303	250,860
Stock based compensation	190	59,855	128,499	699,668
Transfer agent and regulatory	8,722	8,697	52,844	73,869
Travel and related	13,745	35,420	41,678	83,609
Total operating expenses	(473,997)	(809,909)	(2,111,507)	(3,194,233)
Other Income (Expenses)				
Interest income (expense)	(11,769)	-	(13,100)	1,170
Other income (expenses)	-	3,815	(7,363)	8,456
Impairment	-	-	-	-
	(11,769)	3,814	(20,463)	9,626
Net Loss	(520,752)	(797,763)	(2,216,585)	(3,164,023)
Other Comprehensive Loss (Income)				
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign exchange translation	(80,804)	(88,517)	(82,006)	(111,116)
Comprehensive Loss	(601,556)	(886,280)	(2,298,591)	(3,275,139)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.19)	(0.27)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – Basic and diluted	11,961,582	11,927,138	11,944,265	11,927,013

The accompanying notes are integral to these consolidated financial statements.

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Interim condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Common		Number of		Number of		Equity		Shareholders'		
	Shares	Shares	Subordinated	Subordinated	Multiple	Multiple	Portion of	Contributed	AOCI	Deficit	Equity
	Shares	Shares	Voting Shares	Voting Shares	Voting Shares	Voting Shares	Conversion	Surplus			(Deficiency)
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance - December 31, 2021	-	-	10,245,138	8,523,022	800,000	1,211,248	-	830,302	52,356	(4,765,009)	5,851,919
Shares issued from warrant exercised	-	-	2,000	3,842	-	-	-	(1,443)	-	-	2,399
Stock options granted and vested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	684,516	-	-	684,516
Issuance of restricted share units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,311	-	-	25,311
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(111,116)	(3,164,023)	(3,275,139)
Balance - September 30, 2022	-	-	10,247,138	8,526,864	800,000	1,211,248	-	1,538,686	(58,760)	(7,929,032)	3,289,006
Balance - December 31, 2022	-	-	10,247,138	8,526,864	800,000	1,211,248	-	1,588,875	(58,151)	(9,614,796)	1,654,040
Shares issued from RSU's exercised	-	-	100,000	72,867	-	-	-	(72,867)	-	-	-
Convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,497	27,694	-	-	37,191
Loan payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,759	-	-	10,759
Issuance of restricted share units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,406	-	-	131,406
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,006)	(2,216,585)	(2,298,591)
Balance - September 30, 2023	-	-	10,347,138	8,599,731	800,000	1,211,248	9,497	1,685,867	(140,157)	(11,831,381)	(465,195)

The accompanying notes are integral to these consolidated financial statements.

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Interim condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Note	September 30, 2023 \$	September 30, 2022 \$
Net Loss for the Period		(2,216,585)	(3,164,023)
Adjustment for Items not Involving Cash:			
Accrued interest and accretion on convertible debt	14,15	8,233	(459)
Depreciation	8	37,231	26,670
Foreign exchange gain or loss		(81,508)	(5,263)
Stock based compensation	14	128,499	699,668
Changes in Non-cash Working Capital:			
Other receivables		217,743	(23,534)
Prepays expenses		57,527	7,858
Inventory		145,953	(234,524)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		171,334	(8,450)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		(1,531,573)	(2,702,058)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of equipment		-	(76,722)
Net Cash from Investing Activities		-	(76,722)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from loans payable	11	85,000	(454,332)
Proceeds from related parties	12,14	98,785	(137,558)
Proceeds from convertible debentures	15	254,595	-
Net proceeds from Issuance of common stocks	16	-	2,396
Net Cash from Financing Activities		438,380	(589,494)
Effect of Foreign Exchange on Cash		2	(92,639)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash		(1,093,191)	(3,460,913)
Cash – Beginning of Period		1,082,719	5,425,339
Cash – End of Period		(10,472)	1,964,426

The accompanying notes are integral to these consolidated financial statements.

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Notes to the Interim condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Periods ended September 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Planet Based Foods Global Inc. (the “Company” or “PBF Global”), formerly known as Digital Buyer Technologies Corp. (“Digital”), was incorporated on February 18, 2017 under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). The principle business of the Company at the time of incorporation was the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses.

On June 28, 2021, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, DBT (USA) Corp. (“DBT”) in California USA.

On August 31, 2021, Digital completed its acquisition of Planet Based Foods Inc. (“PBF”) by way of a three-cornered acquisition and amalgamation among Digital, PBF and DBT (the “Transaction”). As part of the Transaction, the Company issued in aggregate, 15,616,778 subordinate voting shares and 4,000,000 multiple voting shares to the PBF shareholders in exchange for all of the outstanding shares of PBF.

After the completion of the Transaction, Digital changed its name to “Planet Based Foods Global Inc.”. In connection with the Transaction, Planet Based Foods Global Inc. merged with DBT (USA) Corp. to form the subsidiary of the Company (the “Subsidiary”).

The Transaction has been accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based payments. The Transaction is considered to be a reverse takeover of the Company by the legal acquiree. Although the Transaction resulted in PBF legally becoming a subsidiary of the Company, the transaction has been accounted for as a reverse takeover of the Company in accordance with guidance provided in IFRS 2 Share-Based Payments. As the Company did not qualify as a business according to the definition in IFRS 3, this reverse takeover transaction did not constitute a business combination. For financial reporting purposes, PBF is considered the accounting acquirer and comparative figures are financial information of PBF.

PBF was incorporated on October 9, 2018, under the laws of the State of California, United States. PBF’s primary focus is development of vegan meat-analog based products, made primarily from hemp plant derived proteins. PBF utilizes copacker relationships to manufacture and package its products for the wholesale market, including sales to restaurants and to resellers of Consumer Packaged Goods (“CPG”). PBF’s branding and trademarks include the acronym: H.E.M.P. “Honorable Ethical Moral Protein.”

The Company’s head office is located at Suite 2250 – 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. The Subsidiary’s head office is located at 2869 Historic Decatur Road, San Diego, California 92106.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and satisfy its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

As of September 30, 2023, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$11,831,381 (December 31, 2022: \$9,614,796) since inception. The Company also incurred a net loss of \$2,216,585 for the period ended September 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022: \$3,164,023). Accordingly, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on Company’s ability to continue as going concern. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on future profitable operations, management’s ability to manage costs and the future availability of equity or debt financing. Whether and when the Company can generate sufficient operating cash flows to pay for its expenditures and settle its obligations as they fall due is uncertain. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

Planet Based Foods Global Inc.
Notes to the Interim condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Periods ended September 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern (continued)

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on November 29, 2023.

2. Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, interim condensed Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) on a basis consistent with the significant accounting policies disclosed in note 2 of the most recent annual financial statements as at and for the year ended September 30, 2023 as filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

Basis of Measurement

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below. In addition, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

3. Significant Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the period. The Company’s management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The following are the critical judgments and areas involving estimates, that management have made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Fair value calculation of share-based payments

The fair value of share-based payments in relation to the reverse takeover is calculated using a Black Scholes option pricing model. There are a number of assumptions used in the calculation such as the share price, expected option life, the future price volatility of the underlying security and forfeiture rates which can vary from actual future events. The factors applied in the calculation are management’s best estimates based on industry average and future forecasts.

3. Significant Judgments and Estimates (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Expected Credit Loss

Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment at each reporting date by applying the expected credit loss impairment model. Expected credit loss represents management's best estimate and assumptions based on actual credit loss experience and informed credit assessment, and also takes into consideration forward - looking information. If actual credit losses differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected.

Valuation of Inventory

In calculating final inventory values, management is required to determine an estimate of spoiled, obsolete or expired inventory and compares the inventory cost to estimated net realizable value. The Company must determine if the cost of any inventory exceeds its net realizable value, such as products where prices have decreased or inventory has spoiled or has otherwise been damaged.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with an indefinite life or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually at year-end, and whenever events or circumstances that make it more likely than not that an impairment may have occurred, such as a significant adverse change in the business climate or a decision to sell or dispose all or a portion of a reporting units. Significant estimates are used in determination of the recoverable amount of the intangible asset, which include projected future cash flows, discount rate and terminal growth rate when value-in-use approach is used.

Fair value calculation of financial liability

The Company applied judgment and estimates when determining the fair value of its convertible debenture and loan payable (see Note 14 and 15).

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in the future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Going concern

Management has applied judgements in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing these consolidated financial statements. Management prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy and finance the operations through achieving positive cash flow from operations or by obtaining additional funding through debt or equity financing involves judgments. Management monitors future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

3. Significant Judgments and Estimates (continued)

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Determination of functional currency of the Company

The functional currency for each of the Company and its subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. The determination of each entity's functional currency requires analyzing facts that are considered primary factors, and if the result is not conclusive, the secondary factors. The analysis requires management to apply significant judgment since primary and secondary factors may be mixed. In determining its functional currency, management analyzed both the primary and secondary factors, including the currency of each entity's operating cash flow, and sources of financing.

Reverse take-over transaction

Judgement is used in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or an asset acquisition. The fair value of consideration to acquire the Company in the reverse take-over transaction comprised subordinate voting shares and warrants. Subordinate voting shares and warrants were valued on the date of issuance. The Company applied IFRS 2 Share-based Payment in accounting for the Transaction because the accounting acquiree did not constitute a business as of the acquisition date under IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and PBF, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. A subsidiary is the entity over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar and PBF is US dollar. The presentation currency of the Company is US dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Assets and liabilities of an entity that has a functional currency that is different from presentation currency are translated at exchange rate at the reporting date and the income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate during the reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from translation adjustments are recorded as other comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity, described as accumulated comprehensive income (loss).

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash

Cash includes cash held with financial institutions and cash on hand.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable and other receivable (excluding tax receivables), accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and short-term loans.

Financial assets

- **Initial recognition and measurement:**
Non-derivative financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified and measured as "financial assets at fair value", as either fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and "financial assets at amortized cost", as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition based on the Company's business model and the contractual terms of the cash flows. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at FVTPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
- **Subsequent measurement – financial assets at amortized cost:**
After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company has classified its cash and accounts receivable and other receivable (excluding tax receivables) as amortized cost.
- **Derecognition**
A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company no longer retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.
- **Impairment of financial assets**
The Company has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities

- **Initial recognition and measurement**
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, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVTPL. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and short-term loans, loan payable and convertible debentures. These are each measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

- **Subsequent measurement – financial liabilities at amortized cost**
After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.
- **Derecognition**
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – Value based on unadjusted quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (ie. as prices) or indirectly (ie. derived from prices); and
Level 3 – Valuation techniques using inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The amortization rates applicable to each category of property and equipment are as follows:

- Production Equipment 5 years

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include trademarks and logo and recipes.

Trademarks and logo represent the historical costs incurred for professional services in obtaining the trademarks. Trademarks and logo are indefinite life intangible assets and are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Recipes represent the historical cost incurred in obtaining the recipes. The Company acquired the recipes and related intellectual property (“Recipes”) from Hemp Food Company, LLC (“HFC”). In exchange, the Company granted 2,000,000 of Planet Based Foods, Inc., common shares to various parties of HFC and the Company further granted 10,000,000 and 500,000 common shares to various directors, officers and a consultant of the Company for their contribution on further refining the Recipes during the period ended December 31, 2018 and the year-ended December 31, 2019, respectively. It is management’s judgement that the fair value exchanged is equal to the current \$0.05 fair value per share of Planet Based Foods, Inc., common stock. It is management’s judgement that these contributions will retain their value indefinitely and are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the Cash Generating Unit (“CGU”) level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if there are indicators that intangible assets may be impaired.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment for its non-financial assets. If indicators exist, the Company determines if the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit (“CGU”) is greater than its carrying amount. A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets.

If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset or CGU is recorded at its recoverable amount with the reduction recognized in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the greater of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is the amount the asset could be sold for in an arm’s length transaction. The value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset from its continued use. The fair value less costs to sell considers the continued development of a property and market transactions in a valuation model.

Impairments are reversed in subsequent periods when there has been an increase in the recoverable amount of a previously impaired asset or CGU and these reversals are recognized in profit or loss. The recovery is limited to the original carrying amount less depreciation, if any, that would have been recorded had the asset not been impaired.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventories comprises costs of raw materials, tolling charge and costs incurred bringing the inventories to their present location. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated selling costs. In determining inventory valuation, any obsolete or damaged inventory was written down to net realizable value.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized by applying the five-step model under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”). The Company recognizes revenue when, or as, the goods or services are transferred to the control of the customer and performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company generates its revenue from the sale of products. The Company’s revenue is recognized when control of the goods has been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to customers and when all performance obligations have been fulfilled. The amounts recognized as revenue represent the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from third parties on the sales of goods, net of goods and services taxes and less returns, and discounts, at which time there are no conditions for the payment to become due other than the passage of time.

Performance obligations are satisfied at the point in time when products are delivered based on the volumes to customers at contractual delivery points, and prices have been agreed to with the purchaser and collectability is reasonable assured.

Convertible promissory notes

Convertible promissory notes are allocated between derivative liabilities and host debt on initial recognition with transaction cost attributable to the derivative liability expensed in the period. The host debt is net of attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs are allocated based on proportion to the allocation of proceeds. The derivative liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss using the Black Scholes pricing model. On initial recognition, host debt is the residual of total proceeds less the fair value of the derivative liability, net of transaction costs.

Share-based payments transactions

The Company’s stock-based compensation includes grants of stock options and restricted share units (“RSUs”). The stock option plan allows Company directors, officers and technical consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of share purchase options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in 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. The fair value is measured at grant date and the share-based compensation is expensed based on graded vesting. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted. Forfeiture rates are estimated in advance and are used in the estimate of the share-based expense for the consolidated financial statement period. Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

However, if the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the non-employee receives the goods or the services.

The Company accounts for RSUs issued to employees and non-employees (consultants and advisory board members) based on the fair market value of the Company’s subordinate voting share as of the date of issuance.

Warrants

Proceeds from issuances by the Company of units consisting of subordinate voting shares and warrants other than the straight warrants are allocated based on the residual method, whereby the carrying amount of the warrants is determined based on any difference between gross proceeds and the estimated fair market value of the subordinate voting shares. If the proceeds from the offering are less than or equal to the estimated fair market value of subordinate voting shares issued, a nil carrying amount is assigned to the warrants.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Government Assistance

Government Assistance due to impacts of COVID-19 received is recognized based on the specific program under which resources were provided. Non-returnable grants under the Small Business Administration (“SBA”) EIDL Advance program are classified as Other Income in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The SBA Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) provided short-term loans that may be forgiven, all or in part, provided certain use of funds conditions are met. These amounts are presented as Short-Term Loans until such time forgiveness is applied for and received. At such time forgiveness is received and recognized as Other Income in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Any portion of PPP that remains unforgiven will be reclassified as a short-term loans in the Statements of Financial Position.

Income taxes

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, 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.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its subordinate voting shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to subordinate voting shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of subordinate voting shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to subordinate voting shareholders or the weighted average number of subordinate voting shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the overall change in the net assets of the Company for a period, other than changes attributable to transactions with shareholders. It is made up of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes gains or losses, which IFRS requires recognizing in a period, but excluding from net income (loss) for that period.

5. New and Future Accounting Standards and Interpretations

New accounting standards adopted

Presentation of financial statements

An amendment to IAS 1 was issued in January 2020 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendment clarifies the criterion for classifying a liability as non-current relating to the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

IAS 8: Definition of Accountings Estimates

The IASB has issued an amendment to IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to introduce a new definition for accounting estimates, clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IAS 12: Income Taxes

The IASB has issued an amendment to IAS 12 – Income Taxes to narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted.

The adoption of these amendments does not have material impact the financial statements of the Company.

6. Accounts Receivable and Other Receivable

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	28,183	247,487
Other Receivables	-	4,709
Employee Advances	-	5,121
GST Receivable	48,122	36,658
	76,305	293,975

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7. Inventory

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
	\$	\$
Finished Goods Held for Sale	172,081	375,700
Raw Materials for Production	113,758	56,093
	285,839	431,793

The cost of inventory recognized as cost of sales during the period ended September 30, 2023 was \$268,348 (2022 - \$18,106). There were no write-downs of inventories nor any reversals of write-downs for all years presented.

8. Equipment

Cost	Production Equipment
	\$
As at December 31, 2021	173,540
Additions	80,666
As at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022	254,206
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at December 31, 2021	32,074
Depreciation Expense	39,019
As at December 31, 2022	71,093
Depreciation Expense	37,231
As at September 30, 2023	108,324
Net Book Value	
As at December 31, 2022	183,113
As at September 30, 2023	145,882

9. Intangible Assets

Trademarks and Logo

The Company has four trademark and logo registrations from the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Under United States law, trademarks can last an indefinite amount of time, but must be renewed every ten years at nominal cost. The amount capitalized represent the historical costs incurred for professional services in obtaining the trademarks.

Under IAS 38, and in judgement of management, these trademarks will retain their value indefinitely. The trademark and logo names are:

- Honorable Ethical Moral Protein
- May All Be Fed
- Planet Based Foods
- Seed Logo

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9. Intangible assets (continued)

Recipes

The Company traces its lineage to a now defunct entity called Hemp Food Company, LLC (“HFC”), and acquired the recipes and related intellectual property (“Recipes”) of HFC, at fair value in 2018. In exchange, the Company granted 2,000,000 of Planet Based Foods, Inc., common shares to various parties of HFC. The Company further granted 10,000,000 and 500,000 common shares to various directors, officers and a consultant of the Company for their contribution on further refining the Recipes during the period ended December 31, 2018 and the year-ended December 31, 2019, respectively. It was management’s judgement that the fair value exchanged is equal to \$0.05 fair value per share of Planet Based Foods, Inc., common stock. It was management’s judgement that these contributions will retain their value indefinitely. Under IAS 38, the Company will present the value of these non-monetary assets at cost, and management will review the assigned indefinite useful lives of these classes of assets. Management will consider possible future negative impacts such as changes in law, business environment, technology, or indicators of deterioration of financial performance as related to these assets.

As of September 30, 2023, management evaluated recoverability of the value of both trademarks and recipes using value in use approach. For the purpose of annual impairment testing, all of the intangible assets are allocated the only Cash – Generating Unit (“CGU”) the Company has as at September 30, 2023. Annual impairment testing involves determining the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the intangible assets are allocated and comparing this to the carrying value of the CGU. The key assumptions used in the estimates of the recoverable amounts are described below:

- Cash flows were projected based on the Company's long-term business plan. The business plan contains forecasts based on actual operating results in conjunction with anticipated future growth opportunities, as well as industry and market trends. The forecasts were extended to a total of five years (with a terminal year thereafter);
- The terminal growth rate of 2% was based on historical and projected industry data;
- The post tax discount rate applied in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU was in the range of 25% - 30%. The discount rates were estimated based on past experience and the weighted average cost of capital of each CGU group, other competitors in the industry and adjusted for risks in the cash flow.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to the decrease in the Company’s revenues compared to the budgeted revenue, indicators of impairment existed leading to a test of the recoverable amount of the intangible assets. In estimating the recoverable value, measuring fair value, the Company used a discounted cash flow model but determined it could not reliably estimate future revenue streams. The Company compared the indicated fair value using level 3 assumptions to the carrying value of its indefinite-lived assets, and as a result of the analysis, impairment charges of \$709,794 were recorded to write down its intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2022.

10. Short-Term Loans

The Company’s short-term loans payable balances at September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	SBA PPP	Short-Term Loans	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, at December 31, 2021	4,791	450,000	454,791
Repayment	(4,332)	(450,000)	(454,332)
Interest adjustment	(459)	-	(459)
Balance, at December 31, 2022 and September 30, 2023	-	-	-

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10. Short-term Loans (continued)

The SBA PPP Loan was issued by the United States SBA, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The loan originated May 1, 2020, and management has selected the 24-week covered period spend option. The loan is fully forgivable by SBA if certain covered spending criteria are met. As of December 31, 2020, no forgiveness was recognized because management estimated that the loan met the criteria for only partial forgiveness. In July 2021, management received notice from lender that an SBA forgiveness of \$20,209 was approved and this amount has been recorded as government assistance during the year ended December 31, 2021. The portion of the loan that remains unforgiven accrues interest at 1% per annum, and must be repaid within five years from October 17, 2020. The interest has been paid during the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Short-Term Loans consist of several different loans. First, is a \$50,000 loan from Worldwide Creative, LLC, whose principal holds 3,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The loan originated on March 6, 2020, is due on demand, has no collateral or security interest, and is interest free. The proceeds for the loan were used as general working capital and various corporate purposes. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company fully repaid this loan.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company borrowed short-term loans of \$100,000 from a former director on August 6, 2021 and \$100,000 from a third-party on August 23, 2021. Each loan matures at the earlier of the Company meeting the escrow release conditions for the Major Financing (Note 15), or within twelve months of the date of origination. Each loan accrues compound interest quarterly at a rate of 5% per annum. There are no collateral or security interests bound to these loans. The proceeds for the loans were used as general working capital and various corporate purposes. Effective as of closing of the merger transaction (or such other time as may be agreed between the parties), pursuant to a restricted stock unit agreement, each lender will be granted 200,000 restricted stock units, with each unit representing the right to receive one subordinate voting share in the capital of the Company, said restricted stock units to vest immediately. These two loans have been repaid and the restricted stock units have been issued during the year ended December 31, 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company borrowed short-term loans of \$100,000 from a former director on October 1, 2021 and \$100,000 on November 24, 2021. The loan matures at earlier of the escrow release conditions for the Major Financing (Note 15) or October 1, 2022 and November 24, 2022, respectively. The loan accrues compounded interest quarterly at a rate of 5% per annum. There are no collateral or security interests bound to these loans. The proceeds for the loans were used as general working capital and various corporate purposes. The loan has been repaid during the period ended September 30, 2023. Effective as of closing of the merger transaction (or such other time as may be agreed between the parties), pursuant to a restricted stock unit agreement, the former director will be granted 100,000 restricted stock units pursuant to the loan granted on November 24, 2021, with each unit representing the right to receive one subordinate voting share in the capital of the Company, said restricted stock units to vest immediately. These two loans have been repaid and the restricted stock units have been issued during the year ended December 31, 2022.

11. Related Party Transactions and Balances

<i>Transaction:</i>	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Transactions with Research & Development Director	72,000	72,000
Salary – CEO	78,317	96,154
Salary – COO/CFO	98,193	96,154
Professional Fees with former CFO	660	96,000
Consulting Fees with a Director	32,500	53,750

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11. Related Party Transactions and Balances (continued)

	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Balances:</i>	\$	\$
Amounts owing to CEO	59,662	-
Amount owing to Research & Development Director	24,000	-
Amounts owing to director	10,000	-
Amounts owing to COO/CFO	47,122	(5,000)*
Amounts owing to former CFO	660	8000
Total	141,444	3,000

* balance included in accounts receivable an other receivable

During the period ended September 30, 2023, the Company received the loan of \$85,000 from a related party. Please refer to note 14.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations. The stock based compensation is estimated at fair value, and the others are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon between the related parties.

12. Fair Value and Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable and other receivables (excluding tax receivables), accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and short-term loans.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents by depositing only with reputable financial institutions. Credit risk is primarily associated with trade receivables, as the Company grants credit to its customers in the normal course of business. Credit risk on trade receivables is minimized by performing credit reviews, ongoing credit evaluation and account monitoring procedures. All trade receivables are assessed for expected credit loss and the consolidated financial statements take into account an allowance for bad debts.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of PBF is US dollar. The reporting currency of the Company is US dollar. A significant change in the currency

exchange rates between the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The Company has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to currency fluctuations. A 1% fluctuation in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would have a before-tax effect of approximately an \$1,352 increase or decrease in net income, based on amounts held at period end.

12. Fair Value and Financial Instruments (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have floating rate debt.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company sole sources of funding was from issuance of Shares, shareholder loan, short-term loans, convertible debentures and revolving debt. The Company's access to financing has at times been uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant debt or equity funding.

13. Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, comprising share capital, contributed surplus, net of accumulated deficit. The Company manages its capital structure through the preparation of operating budgets, which are approved by the Board of Directors. The Company manages its capital, consisting of shareholders' equity, in a manner consistent with the risk characteristics of the assets it holds. All sources of financing are analyzed by the management and approved by the board of directors.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- to facilitate the completion of a corporate objectives.

The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through its detailed review and performance of due diligence on all potential acquisitions, preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to ensure an adequate amount of liquidity and monthly review of financial results. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management has not changed from prior year.

14. Loan Payable

On August 31, 2023, PBF received a loan of \$85,000 from a related parties of the Company. The loan bears interest at a rate of 10% per annual. The maturity date of the loan is August 31, 2025 (the "Maturity Date"). The interest will be paid on the Maturity Date, calculated and accrued on the quarterly basis. Per suant to the loan agreement, PBF agrees to pay an administrative fee of \$8,500 on the date when the loan is repaid.

PBF must repay the loan together with the administrative fee and all accrued and unpaid interest thereon, in full on the earliest of :

- (a) on the Maturity Date and
- (b) after an event of default, on the date of lender so demands.

Borrower may at its sole discretion prepay all or any parts of the outstanding principle and accrued interest thereon of the loan, together with the administration fee, prior to the Maturity Date without notice or penalty.

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14. Loan Payable (continued)

The loan is recorded at fair value on initial recognition, which was determined to be \$74,241 using a discount rate of 22%, resulting in a total discounted of \$10,759. As the loan was provided by a related party of the Company, the discount was recorded as an equity contribution. During the period ended September 30, 2023, accretion expense of \$1,280 (2022-\$nil) was recorded.

15. Convertible Debentures

During the period ended September 30, 2023, the Company completed a private placement of unsecured convertible debenture units of the Company (the “Units”) for aggregate proceeds of \$254,595 (C\$341,000). Each Unit will be comprised of one unsecured convertible debenture in the principal amount of C\$1,000 bearing interest at 10% per annum calculated and paid on maturity, being 18 months from the date of issuance (a “Debenture”) and 1,000 subordinate voting share purchase warrants of the Company (each, a “Warrant”). Each Warrant is exercisable in to one subordinate voting share at a price of C\$1.00 per warrant for a period of two years. Each Debenture is convertible at the holder’s option into fully paid subordinate voting shares of the Company at the conversion price of C\$0.50 at any time prior to the maturity date.

As the convertible debenture has a conversion feature, the equity and debt components must be bifurcated with value assigned to each as well as to warrants issued as part of the offering. The value assigned to the liability on the date of issuance was the present value of the contractually determined stream of future cash flows discounted at 22%, being the estimated rate that the market would apply to an instrument with comparable credit status and provide substantially the same cash flows, on the same terms, but without the conversion option. From the date of issuance, the liability component accretes up to its principal value using the effective interest method, with the charge recorded in finance expenses. The fair value assigned to the warrants on the date of issuance was based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Finally, the residual balance of proceeds on the offering was assigned to the conversion feature.

The components of the Company’s convertible debentures as of September 30, 2023 are as follows:

	Liability Component	Equity Component	Warrants	Total
	\$	\$		\$
December 31, 2022	-	-		-
On date of issuances, net of transaction costs	217,404	9,497	27,694	254,594
Accretion and interest expense recognized during the period	6,953			6,953
Foreign exchange movement	(1,776)	-	-	(1,776)
September 30, 2023	222,581	9,497	27,694	259,772

The fair value of warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Weighted average assumptions
Share price at grant date	C\$0.05
Risk-free interest rate	4.64%
Expected life	1.5
Expected volatility	165.02%
Expected dividends	0.00%

16. Equity

a) Share Capital

Authorized: Unlimited subordinate voting shares without par value
Unlimited multiple voting shares without par value (Collectively, the “Shares”)

The holders of the subordinate voting shares shall be entitled to notice of and to attend at any meeting of the shareholders of the Company, except a meeting of which only holders of another particular class or series of shares of the Company shall have the right to vote. At each such meeting holders of subordinate voting shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each subordinate voting share held.

The holders of MVS shall be entitled to notice of and to attend at any meeting of the shareholders of the Company, except a meeting of which only holders of another particular class or series of shares of the Company shall have the right to vote. At each such meeting, holders of multiple voting shares will be entitled to one vote in respect of each subordinate voting share into which such multiple voting share could ultimately then be converted, which for greater certainty, shall initially equal 2 votes per multiple voting share.

Subordinate Voting Shares

Issued and outstanding subordinate voting shares:

As of September 30, 2023, 10,347,138 (December 31, 2022: 10,247,138) subordinate voting shares were issued and outstanding.

On May 30, 2023, as a result of the conversion of RSU, the Company issued 100,000 subordinate voting shares. In relation to the conversion of RSU, the fair value of \$72,867 (CAD\$93,000) was allocated from reserves.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 2,000 subordinate voting shares for the exercise of warrants for cash proceeds of \$2,399 (CAD\$3,000). In relation to the exercise of the warrants, the proportionate fair value of \$1,443 was allocated from reserves.

Multiple Voting Shares

As of September 30, 2023, 800,000 (December 31, 2022: 800,000) multiple voting shares were issued and outstanding.

Share Consolidation

On January 15, 2021, the Company completed a ten to one share consolidation. All references to share and per share amounts in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the ten to one share consolidation.

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16. Equity (continued)

b) Warrants

The following is a summary of warrant transactions for the period ended September 30, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (year)
Balance at December 31, 2021	4,031,886	\$ 2.25	1.82
Warrants exercised	(2,000)	\$ 1.20	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	4,029,886	\$ 2.25	0.82
Warrants expired	(1,043,000)	\$ 2.35	-
Granted	341,000	\$ 0.75	
Balance at March 31, 2023	3,327,886	\$ 2.17	0.38

At September 30, 2023, the warrants outstanding and exercisable were as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants as at September 30, 2023
December 17, 2023	\$ 2.34 CAD \$ 3.00	2,704,376
December 17, 2023	\$ 2.34 CAD \$ 3.00	282,510
August 4, 2025	\$ 0.75 CAD \$ 1.00	274,000
August 25, 2025	\$ 0.74 CAD \$ 1.00	67,000
	2.17	3,327,886

During the period ended September 30, 2023, as part of convertible debenture, the Company issued 341,000 warrants were issued, Each Warrant is exercisable in to one subordinate voting share at a price of C\$1.00 per warrant for a period of two years.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, 2,000 warrants were exercised at CAD\$0.30 each for a total of \$2,399 (CAD\$3,000). In relation to the exercise of the warrants, the proportionate fair value of \$1,443 was allocated from reserves.

c) Stock Options

The Company has adopted an incentive share option plan (the “Stock Option Plan”), for the employees, directors, officers, consultants and employees of a person or company which provides management services to the Company or its associated, affiliated, controlled and subsidiary companies (the “Participants”), to grant such Participants stock options to acquire up to 10% of the Total Share Base from time to time. This is a “rolling” plan as the number of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the grant of stock options will increase as the Company’s issued and outstanding share capital increases.

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16. Equity (continued)

c) Stock Options (continued)

The continuity of stock options for the years ended September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	September 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Options outstanding and exercisable, beginning of the year	575,000	1.12	-	-
Granted	-	-	575,000	1.12
Options outstanding, end of period	575,000	1.12	575,000	1.12
Options exercisable, end of the period	575,000	1.12	575,000	1.12

The options outstanding at September 30, 2023 are as follows:

Number of Option Outstanding	Granted Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual life (Years)
470,000	January 11, 2022	January 11, 2032	\$ 1.19	(CAD \$1.50)	8.29
80,000	August 17, 2022	August 17, 2025	\$ 0.72	(CAD\$0.925)	1.88
25,000	October 27, 2022	October 27, 2023	\$ 1.11	(CAD\$1.50)	0.07
575,000			\$ 1.12	(CAD\$1.42)	7.04

On January 11, 2022, the Company granted 470,000 subordinate voting share purchase options to the directors, officers and a consultant. The options are exercisable at \$1.19 (CAD\$1.50), fully vested immediately and expire on January 11, 2032. The Company valued the options at \$639,812 (CAD\$806,520) using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to estimate the fair value of the options using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 1.50%; dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 142.84%; and expected option life of 5 years.

On August 17, 2022, the Company granted 80,000 subordinate voting share purchase options to a consultant. The options are exercisable at \$0.72 (CAD\$0.925), fully vested immediately and expire on August 17, 2025. Company valued the options at \$44,704 (CAD\$57,250) using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to estimate the fair value of the options using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 3.30%; dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 140.02%; and expected option life of 3 years.

On October 27, 2022, the Company granted 25,000 subordinate voting share purchase options to a consultant. The options are exercisable at \$1.11 (CAD\$1.50), fully vested immediately and expire on October 27, 2023. Company valued the options at \$7,742 (CAD\$10,488) using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to estimate the fair value of the options using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 3.82%; dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 151.34%; and expected option life of 1 year.

16. Equity (continued)

d) Restricted Share Units (“RSUs”)

The Company approved a restricted share units (the “RSU”) plan on July 12, 2021, which RSU is designed to provide certain directors, officers, consultants and other key employees of the Company and its related entities with the opportunity to acquire restricted share of the Company. RSU may be redeemed by any holder of RSU to receive an award payout of either: (a) one subordinate voting share of the Company for each whole vested RSU; or, (b) at the Company’s election, a cash amount equal to the fair market value of one subordinate voting share of the Company of each whole vested RSU.

The Company has not granted any RSU as at December 31, 2021 but is contractually required to issue 100,000 RSUs to a former director and a third-party related to short-term loans granted to the Company on August 6, 2021, August 23, 2021 and November 24, 2021, respectively (Note 11). This obligation to issue RSUs has been assessed as an equity instrument under IAS 32 because a fixed number of shares will be delivered. The Major Financing Price has been used to calculate the fair value of these RSUs and \$118,887 has been included in the contributed surplus balance. 40,000 RSUs has been granted on July 15, 2022 and 60,000 RSUs has been granted on October 27, 2022 . On May 30, 2023, 40,000 RSUs have been fully converted.

On July 15, 2022, the Company granted 60,000 RSUs to a consultant of the Company, in which 60,000 RSUs can be converted into subordinate voting shares immediately and will expire on December 1, 2025. As at December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a total share-based payment amount of \$25,311 (CAD\$33,000). On May 30, 2023, 60,000 RSUs have been fully converted.

On October 27, 2022, the Company granted 100,000 RSUs to a former director and consultant of the Company, in which 100,000 RSUs can be converted into subordinate voting shares immediately and will expire on December 1, 2025. As at December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a total share-based payment amount of \$42,446 (CAD\$57,500).

On June 27, 2023, the Company granted 494,000 RSUs to officers, employees and a consultant of the Company, in which 494,000 RSUs can be converted into subordinate voting shares immediately and will expire on December 1, 2026. As at September 30, 2023, the Company recorded a total share-based payment amount of \$128,309 (CAD\$172,900).

The continuity of RSU for the periods ended September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of RSU's
Outstanding, December 31, 2021	-
Granted	260,000
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	260,000
Granted	494,000
Converted	(100,000)
Outstanding, September 30, 2023	654,000
Exercisable, September 30, 2023	654,000

17. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to September 30, 2023, the Company completed a ten to one share consolidation. All references to share and per share amounts in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the ten to one share consolidation.

Subsequent to September 30, 2023, PBF received a loan of \$150,000 from a third party. The loan bears interest at a rate of 10% per annual. The maturity date of the loan is October 27, 2025 (the "Maturity Date"). The interest will be paid on the Maturity Date, calculated and accrued on the quarterly basis.

PBF must repay the loan and all accrued and unpaid interest thereon, in full on the earliest of :

- (a) on the Maturity Date and
- (b) after an event of default, on the date of lender so demands.

Borrower may at its sole discretion prepay all or any parts of the outstanding principle and accrued interest thereon of the loan prior to the Maturity Date without notice or penalty.

Subsequent to September 30, 2023, PBF received the loans for total of \$14,838 from a related parties of the Company. The loan bears interest at a rate of 10% per annual and paid on maturity, being 2 years from the date of the Loan Agreement. (the "Maturity Date"). The interest will be paid on the Maturity Date, calculated and accrued on the quarterly basis. Per suant to the loan agreement, PBF agrees to pay an administrative fee of \$1,484 on the date when the loan is repaid.

PBF must repay the loan together with the administrative fee and all accrued and unpaid interest thereon, in full on the earliest of :

- (a) on the Maturity Date and
- (b) after an event of default, on the date of lender so demands.

Borrower may at its sole discretion prepay all or any parts of the outstanding principle and accrued interest thereon of the loan, together with the administration fee, prior to the Maturity Date without notice or penalty.