



WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

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June 30, 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of WestBond Enterprises Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of WestBond Enterprises Corporation, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WestBond Enterprises Corporation as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

(Signed) "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants

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WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	March 31 2017 \$	March 31 2016 \$
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	5	8,735,948	9,210,007
Lease deposits		18,012	18,012
Deferred tax asset	8	4,350	8,518
		8,758,310	9,236,537
Current Assets			
Inventory	6	1,180,152	1,150,407
Trade and other receivables		891,105	864,993
Income tax recoverable		5,055	13,456
Prepaid expenses		41,698	38,354
Cash and cash equivalents		124,677	117,279
		2,242,687	2,184,489
Total Assets		11,000,997	11,421,026
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Common shares issued and outstanding	7	3,883,225	3,883,225
Stock options	7	96,200	96,200
Contributed surplus		286,874	286,874
Retained earnings		604,855	443,775
Equity attributable to common shareholders		4,871,154	4,710,074
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Term bank loans	10	3,869,044	4,583,332
Deferred operating lease liability		132,151	100,608
Deferred tax liability	8	608,374	547,729
		4,609,569	5,231,669
Current Liabilities			
Revolving bank loans	9	-	101,095
Term bank loans	10	714,288	416,668
Trade and other payables	11	805,986	961,520
		1,520,274	1,479,283
Total Liabilities		6,129,843	6,710,952
Total Equity and Liabilities		11,000,997	11,421,026
Commitments	17		

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(signed) "Gennaro Magistrale"

Director

(signed) "Owen Granger"

Director

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

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	<u>Years ended March 31</u>	
		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		\$	\$
Sales		8,969,371	7,788,049
Cost of sales	12	<u>7,148,766</u>	<u>6,343,668</u>
Gross Profit		1,820,605	1,444,381
Selling and distribution expenses	13	733,538	607,098
General and administrative expenses	14	<u>652,908</u>	<u>635,894</u>
Operating Profit		434,159	201,389
Foreign exchange loss		5,674	21,170
Gain on forward currency exchange contracts		-	(24,485)
Loss on disposal of equipment		-	5,509
Interest expense		<u>207,252</u>	<u>133,141</u>
Profit Before Tax		221,233	66,054
Income tax expense	8	<u>60,153</u>	<u>13,176</u>
Profit and Comprehensive Income		<u><u>161,080</u></u>	<u><u>52,878</u></u>
Weighted average shares outstanding		<u>33,665,800</u>	<u>33,665,800</u>
Earnings per share, basic		<u>0.005</u>	<u>0.002</u>
Dilutive effect of stock options outstanding		200,000	64,516
Fully diluted weighted average shares outstanding		<u>33,865,800</u>	<u>33,730,316</u>
Earnings per share, fully diluted		<u>0.005</u>	<u>0.002</u>

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

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares	Stock Options	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at March 31, 2015	3,883,225	96,200	286,874	390,897	4,657,196
Profit for the year	-	-	-	52,878	52,878
Balance as at March 31, 2016	3,883,225	96,200	286,874	443,775	4,710,074
Profit for the year	-	-	-	161,080	161,080
Balance as at March 31, 2017	3,883,225	96,200	286,874	604,855	4,871,154

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

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Years ended March 31	
		2017	2016
		\$	\$
Operating Activities			
Profit		161,080	52,878
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash flows from operating activities			
- depreciation		727,616	485,884
- loss on disposal of equipment		-	5,509
- deferred operating lease liability		31,543	48,103
- gain on forward currency exchange contracts		-	(24,485)
- interest expense		207,252	133,141
- income tax expense		60,153	13,176
- income tax refunded		13,061	38,723
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital		1,200,705	752,929
Increase in			
- inventory		(29,745)	(264,132)
- trade and other receivables		(26,112)	117,377
- prepaid expenses		(3,344)	(10,191)
Decrease in			
- trade and other payables		(154,040)	(80,027)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		987,464	515,956
Investing Activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	15	(254,454)	(4,593,413)
Interest capitalized		-	(60,148)
Realized loss on forward currency exchange contracts		-	(165,771)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(254,454)	(4,819,332)
Financing Activities			
Term loan proceeds		-	4,709,347
Repayment of term loans		(416,668)	-
Decrease in revolving bank loans		(101,095)	(257,023)
Interest paid		(207,849)	(128,079)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		(725,612)	4,324,245
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		7,398	20,869
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		117,279	96,410
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year		124,677	117,279

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

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2017 and 2016

(Canadian Dollars)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

WestBond Enterprises Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, WestBond Industries Inc., (together, the company) are a paper manufacturer and converter that manufactures disposable products for medical, hygienic and industrial uses. The company's manufacturing facilities are in Canada and its sales are primarily to Canada and the United States of America. The company is incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, and has its principal place of business at 7403 Progress Way, Unit 101, Delta, British Columbia.

The consolidated financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2017 were authorized for issue by resolution of the directors on June 30, 2017.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements consolidate the accounts of WestBond Enterprises Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, WestBond Industries Inc. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Functional and Presentation Currency and Foreign Currency Translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the "functional currency"). Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Generally, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, if appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to profit using the straight-line method in amounts sufficient to depreciate the costs of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Factory equipment	- 1.2 to 25 years
Leasehold improvements	- 15 to 25 years
Office equipment	- 3 to 15 years

The company allocates the cost initially recognized in respect of an item of plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. Residual values, method of depreciation

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2017 and 2016

(Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

and useful lives of the plant and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. Depreciation is not charged on assets until they are available for use in the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating unit or CGU). The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use (which is the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU). An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. When events or circumstances warrant, impairment losses are evaluated for potential reversals.

Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Raw materials inventory costs include all costs incurred to bring the materials to their current state and location, including the purchase price, duties, non-refundable taxes and freight. Finished goods inventory includes, in addition to the cost of the raw materials incorporated into their manufacture, the costs of labour incurred directly in their manufacture and an allocation of indirect variable overhead, fixed overhead and depreciation on plant and equipment. Costs are assigned to inventory on a first-in, first-out basis. Overhead related to raw materials manufactured by the company is allocated to the cost of those raw materials based on the practical capacity of the manufacturing plant. The allocation of the remaining overhead is based on the proportionate costs of the direct materials and labour costs included in finished goods inventory to the total materials and labour costs incurred during the period.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

At initial recognition, the company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

- (i) **Financial Assets at Amortized Cost:** Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost only if it is held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. The company's trade and other receivables are in this category and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment. Gains or losses on financial assets in this category are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, impaired or reclassified.
- (ii) **Financial Assets at Fair Value:** Financial assets not meeting the criteria for subsequent measurement at amortized cost are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. The company's cash and cash equivalents are in this category. Gains or losses arising from changes

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

in fair value are recognized in profit or loss unless the financial asset is an equity instrument that is not held for trading and the company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in its fair value in other comprehensive income.

(iii) **Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost:** Financial liabilities at amortized cost include trade and other payables and loans. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Loans are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(iv) **Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** A financial liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial liabilities in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise. The company's forward currency exchange contracts are classified in this category.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the company recognizes an impairment loss. The loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within 90 days of deposit.

Stock-Based Compensation Plan

The company has a stock-based compensation plan that permits the directors of the company to grant incentive stock options to its employees, directors and consultants. At the directors' discretion, stock options may vest in blocks over a designated period of time. Each vesting block in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each block is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense for options granted to employees and directors, or the cost of goods or services acquired in exchange for options granted to non-employees, is recognized over each block's vesting period by reflecting a contribution to shareholders' equity based on the number of awards expected to vest. The number of awards expected to vest is reviewed at least annually, with any impact being recognized immediately.

Income Tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2017 and 2016

(Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Current tax is the expected tax payable or refundable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable or refundable in respect of previous years.

In general, deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized in the period during which the significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company, the amount of revenue and costs incurred can be reliably measured and the company retains no managerial or effective control over the goods sold. This is when the goods are shipped. Revenue is measured based on agreed upon prices, net of estimated returns, discounts and rebates.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that common shares are issued for the exercise of stock options and warrants and that the assumed proceeds are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The excess, if any, over the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased is added to the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding to determine the diluted number of common shares outstanding. If the average market price during the period is less than the exercise price of the stock options or warrants, no dilution will occur.

Leased Premises

The company conducts its operations from leased premises. Rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease beginning on the possession date. Accordingly, reasonably assured rent escalations are amortized over the lease term, and free-rent periods are allocated to a portion of rent expense. The difference between the recognized rental expense and the total rental payments is reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position as a deferred operating lease liability.

Lease inducements, including cash and the reimbursement of costs incurred by the company for leasehold improvements, are deferred and accounted for as a reduction of rent expense over the term of the related lease on a straight-line basis.

Other operating payments associated with leased premises are recorded in the period in which the expenses occur.

Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the company's management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant judgments and estimates are made in the determination of the net realizable value of inventories and the useful lives of plant and equipment.

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

The company adjusts inventory values so that the carrying value does not exceed the net realizable value. This requires the use of estimates of the inventory that will be sold, the prices at which it will be sold, and an assessment of expected orders from customers. The estimates also reflect changes in products and changes in demand due to obsolescence and competition.

The company bases the amount of depreciation charged against plant and equipment on estimates of the expected useful life of each component of plant and equipment. The estimates consider normal wear and tear, obsolescence and continued usefulness to the company.

New and Revised Accounting Standards

The International Accounting Standards Board adopted *IAS 16, Leases* in January 2016, effective for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The new standard requires a lessee to recognize a “right-of-use” asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The lessee recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion. Assets and liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease.

Effective for its financial year ending March 31, 2020 the company will be required to reflect an asset and related liability for the lease of its premises. The company has not yet quantified the impact this will have on its financial position.

The International Accounting Standards Board adopted *IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, in May 2014 effective for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, which establishes the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the Standards on leases, insurance contracts, and financial instruments. The adoption of this standard will not have any significant impact on the company's financial statements, other than the disclosure of additional information.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has various financial instruments including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, revolving bank loans, term bank loans, trade and other payables and foreign currency hedges. Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be held for trading and are measured at fair value. Foreign currency hedges are carried at fair value. Trade and other receivables and all non-hedge financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost.

IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires the company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The company primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements. There are three input levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 - quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Level 3 - unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents and foreign currency hedges are measured using level 1 inputs. Trade and other receivables, revolving bank loans, and trade and other payables are financial instruments whose fair value approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity. The fair value of the term loans approximates the carrying value because the interest rates are at fluctuating market rates.

The company does not believe it is subject to any significant concentration of credit risk. Cash and cash equivalents are held with a major financial institution. Trade and other receivables are the result of sales to a relatively wide customer base, primarily in North America. The company only deals with customers that it considers creditworthy. At March 31, 2017 \$5,776 (2016 – \$10,938) of trade and other receivables were between 31 and 60 days past due and \$19,533 (2016 – \$19,125) were more than 60 days past due. The company does not consider these accounts impaired based on a review of the debtors' operations and subsequent payments. During the year ended March 31, 2017 the company wrote off \$nil in trade and other receivables (2016 – \$1,141). At March 31, 2017 the amount of \$248,813 (2016 – \$362,389) was due from two customers (2016 – three customers), each of whom represented more than 10% and together represented an aggregate of 28% of trade and other receivables (2016 – 42%). One of the customers is part of a large multinational corporate group and is highly creditworthy. The other customer is a long standing customer who consistently makes regular payments.

The company's revolving bank loan and term bank loan are at interest rates that fluctuate with market interest rates. At the levels of indebtedness at March 31, 2017 a 1% increase or decrease in the annual rate of interest would cause interest expense to increase or decrease and operating cash flows to decrease or increase, respectively, by \$45,833 per year.

Portions of the company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are denominated in US dollars; accordingly, the company is exposed to fluctuations in the US/Cdn dollar exchange rates. While the amounts of exposure change on a daily basis, the company generally has more US dollar financial assets than US dollar liabilities. Over the past year, the exposure ranged from US\$146,300 net assets to US\$182,071 net liabilities and averaged US\$17,122 net liabilities (calculated on a monthly basis) and, at March 31, 2017, net liabilities were US\$35,086. Each change of 1% (e.g., a change from US\$1.00 = Cdn\$1.33 to Cdn\$1.34) in the value of the US dollar in relation to the Cdn dollar results in a gain or loss (before income tax), with a corresponding effect on cash flows, of Cdn\$351 on an exposure of US\$35,086. During the year ended March 31, 2017 the company realized foreign exchange losses of \$5,674 (2016 – \$21,170). The US dollar financial assets generally result from sales to US customers. The US dollar financial liabilities generally result from purchases of raw materials from US and international suppliers.

The company had equipment purchase commitments outstanding and trade and other payables denominated in European euros aggregating €478,065 at March 31, 2015, accordingly the company was exposed to fluctuations in the Euro/Cdn dollar exchange rates. During the year ended March 31, 2016 the company entered into forward exchange contracts that effectively fixed the exchange rate on €417,324 of the commitments at a weighted average of €1.00 = Cdn\$1.4122. The company realized a gain of \$24,485 on these commitments during the year ended March 31, 2016.

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March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Canadian Dollars)

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Factory equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
At March 31, 2015				
Cost	10,873,060	59,185	129,044	11,061,289
Accumulated depreciation	(2,973,955)	(6,564)	(58,603)	(3,039,122)
Net book value	7,899,105	52,621	70,441	8,022,167
Additions	1,646,536	62,985	6,713	1,716,234
Disposals – cost	(105,749)	-	(1,640)	(107,389)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	63,239	-	1,640	64,879
At March 31, 2016				
Cost	12,413,847	122,170	134,117	12,670,134
Accumulated depreciation	(3,379,454)	(10,610)	(70,063)	(3,460,127)
Net book value	9,034,393	111,560	64,054	9,210,007
Additions	226,790	19,495	7,272	253,557
Disposals – cost	(40,823)	-	(2,419)	(43,242)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	40,823	-	2,419	43,242
Depreciation	(708,430)	(6,651)	(12,535)	(727,616)
At March 31, 2017				
Cost	12,599,814	141,665	138,970	12,880,449
Accumulated depreciation	(4,047,061)	(17,261)	(80,179)	(4,144,501)
Net book value	8,552,753	124,404	58,791	8,735,948

Included in factory equipment at March 31, 2017 is equipment costing \$156,615 (2016 \$155,271) that was under construction or refurbishment or had not otherwise been made available for use.

6. INVENTORY

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Raw materials	673,056	891,386
Finished goods	507,096	259,021
Total inventory	1,180,152	1,150,407

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

The company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued

	<u>Common Shares Issued</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Ascribed Value</u>
		\$
Outstanding at March 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017	<u>33,665,800</u>	<u>3,883,225</u>

Stock Option Plan

During the year ended March 31, 2016 the company adopted a stock option plan that permits the directors of the company to grant incentive stock options to the employees, directors, officers and consultants of the company. The maximum number of shares issuable under the plan is 10% of the outstanding common shares of the company at the time of the grant, less any stock options previously granted and still outstanding. Options granted under the plan expire after a maximum of 10 years. The option exercise price is generally set as the market price at the time of granting; however, a discount from the market price is permitted under the plan, subject to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

During the year ended March 31, 2015 stock options were granted under the company's previous stock option plan to purchase a total of 2,000,000 common shares at \$0.09 per share until December 3, 2019. The options were fully vested on granting. The fair value of \$96,200 ascribed to the stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, assuming a risk-free interest rate of 1.3%, a dividend yield of 0%, an expected option life of 5 years and expected volatility of 63%. The expected volatility was estimated using 5 years of historical data. The options were outstanding and had a remaining life of 2.7 years at March 31, 2017. No stock options were granted, vested, exercised or forfeited during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2017.

Shareholder Rights Plan

The company's shareholder rights plan (the "Plan") was not renewed at its annual general meeting on August 15, 2016 and consequently ceased to be effective. The company had adopted the Plan to protect its shareholders from unfair, abusive or coercive takeover strategies. The Plan, in effect, allowed holders of common shares to purchase additional common shares from the company at a 50% discount to the prevailing market price on the occurrence of certain triggering events, including acquisition by a person or group of persons of 20% or more of the shares of the company in a transaction that was not a Permitted Bid under the Plan. The rights under the Plan were not exercisable by the acquiring person or group of persons. The rights under the Plan were not triggered by purchases of shares made pursuant to a take-over bid that was made to all shareholders on identical terms by way of a take-over circular prepared in compliance with applicable securities laws, and certain other conditions set out in the agreement signed to implement the Plan.

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8. INCOME TAX

The components of the company's deferred income tax asset and liability are the tax effects of temporary differences in the tax and accounting bases of:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Share issue costs deductible in future periods	4,350	8,518
Allowable capital losses carried forward	29,887	29,887
	34,237	38,405
Valuation allowance	(29,887)	(29,887)
Net deferred tax asset	4,350	8,518
Depreciation of plant and equipment	1,718,589	947,041
Operating losses carried forward	(1,110,215)	(396,720)
Other tax deductions carried forward	-	(2,592)
Net deferred tax liability	608,374	547,729

The income tax expense shown on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income differs from the amounts obtained by applying combined Canadian and British Columbia statutory rates to profit or loss before tax as follows:

	2017	2016
Combined statutory rate	26.00%	26.00%
	\$	\$
Income tax expense based on the statutory rates	57,521	17,174
Tax effect of income and expenses that are not taxable or deductible for income tax purposes	2,632	(815)
Decrease in valuation allowance	-	(3,183)
Income tax expense (recovery) for the year	60,153	13,176
Current portion	(4,660)	(14,367)
Deferred portion	64,813	27,543

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9. REVOLVING BANK LOANS

The company has a \$1,500,000 revolving bank loan facility. The loan outstanding at any time may not be greater than the total of 75% of Canadian accounts receivable, 50% of U.S. accounts receivable and 50% of inventory, less accounts payable having priority over the bank, such as to governments and employees. Accounts receivable older than 90 days and inventory in excess of \$1,500,000 are not included in the calculation. The loan outstanding under the facility bears interest at bank prime rate plus 0.75% per annum and is payable on demand. A fixed and floating charge on substantially all of the company's assets has been pledged as collateral.

The company has covenanted with the bank to maintain various financial ratios and was in compliance with these covenants at March 31, 2017.

10. TERM BANK LOANS

The company has a term bank loan facility used for the purchase of certain production equipment. Repayment of the loans is in monthly instalments of \$59,524 commencing September 2016 with a final payment of the balance of principal in August 2018. Interest is payable monthly at bank prime rate plus 1.5% per annum. A specific charge against the equipment purchased with the loan proceeds and a fixed and floating charge on substantially all of the company's assets has been pledged as collateral. The covenants applicable to the revolving bank loans (note 9) also apply to the term loan facility.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Payable to suppliers for trade purchases	598,695	763,653
Payable to employees for wages and expenses	114,785	106,820
Payable to governments for withholding and sales taxes	49,198	44,751
Accrued liabilities	43,308	46,296
	<u>805,986</u>	<u>961,520</u>

12. COST OF SALES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Materials	4,320,428	3,988,802
Production labour	832,463	769,251
Factory overhead labour	445,605	351,201
Variable overhead	332,179	267,470
Fixed overhead	503,010	494,160
Depreciation	715,081	472,784
	<u>7,148,766</u>	<u>6,343,668</u>

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13. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Shipping	624,764	513,727
Wages, commissions and other employee benefits	95,186	78,697
Other	13,588	14,674
	<u>733,538</u>	<u>607,098</u>

14. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Administration and office	171,433	166,662
Corporate promotion	6,274	8,429
Professional fees	53,399	57,400
Salaries and other employee benefits	421,802	403,403
	<u>652,908</u>	<u>635,894</u>

15. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the year ended March 31, 2017 trade and other payables related to the purchase of plant and equipment decreased by \$897 (2016 – \$84,903). Liabilities supported by term loan commitments of \$2,889,425 were incurred for the purchase of equipment during the year ended March 31, 2015 and settled during the year ended March 31, 2016.

16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The company operates in one industry, the disposable paper and polyethylene industry. The company's plant and equipment are located in Canada. During the year ended March 31, 2017 the company had domestic sales in Canada of \$5,818,244 (2016 – \$5,181,886) and export sales to the United States of \$3,151,127 (2016 – \$2,606,163). During the year ended March 31, 2017 the company had sales to three customers of \$3,362,974 (2016 – \$3,396,954), each of whom represented more than 10% of sales.

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17. COMMITMENTS

The company has an operating lease for premises ending October 31, 2029. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Years ending March 31	\$
2018 – 2019	299,057
2020	309,810
2021 – 2022	324,865
2023	335,619
2024	350,674
2025	356,050
2026 – 2027	363,578
2028	368,955
2029	376,482
2030	219,615

Operating costs and property taxes for the premises, currently estimated at \$151,000 per year, are payable in addition to the minimum lease payments.

During the year ended March 31, 2017 the company expensed \$330,599 (2016 – \$330,599) in minimum lease payments, and \$144,758 (2016 – \$148,628) in additional lease payments for operating costs and property taxes, on its operating leases for premises.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended March 31, 2017:

- The company incurred total compensation, comprising short-term employee benefits (including wages, salaries, bonuses, stock options, taxes and perquisites), of \$369,129 (2016 – \$355,512) to directors and officers of the company; and
- The company incurred \$11,714 (2016 – \$12,673) of legal fees in the normal course of operations with a firm in which a director of the company is a partner. At March 31, 2017 trade and other payables include \$nil (2016 – \$1,776) due to the firm.

19. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The company manages share capital, warrants, stock options and retained earnings as capital. The company's objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard the ability of the company to continue as a going concern; to permit the company to continue expanding its operations, to the extent compatible and economically viable expansion opportunities are available; and to maximize shareholder returns. The company employs policies and processes for managing capital: to ensure that the covenants and terms under its revolving bank loans and term bank loans are complied with; to ensure that adequate prices are received for the company's production to maximize operating cash flows; and to maximize shareholder returns. The company was in compliance with the covenants and terms under its revolving bank loans and term bank loans during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.