



WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WestBond Enterprises Corporation and its subsidiary (together, the Company) as at March 31, 2020 and 2019 and April 1, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and 2019 and April 1, 2019;
- the consolidated statements of profit and comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.



Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Robert Coard.

(Signed) "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
June 18, 2020

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

	Notes	March 31 2020 \$	April 1 2019 \$ Note 3	March 31 2019 \$
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Plant and equipment	5	7,564,112	7,818,316	7,818,316
Right-of use-assets	3, 6	2,657,020	2,934,789	-
Lease deposits	3	-	-	18,012
Deferred tax asset	9	18,845	9,566	9,566
		<u>10,239,977</u>	<u>10,762,671</u>	<u>7,845,894</u>
Current Assets				
Inventory	7	1,286,708	1,244,081	1,244,081
Trade and other receivables		1,611,361	1,313,774	1,313,774
Prepaid expenses		88,292	57,604	57,604
Cash and cash equivalents		394,051	474,030	474,030
		<u>3,380,412</u>	<u>3,089,489</u>	<u>3,089,489</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>13,620,389</u></u>	<u><u>13,852,160</u></u>	<u><u>10,935,383</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Common shares issued and outstanding	8	4,138,710	3,903,940	3,903,940
Stock options	8	-	81,770	81,770
Contributed surplus		294,089	294,089	294,089
Retained earnings	3	1,458,218	1,213,860	1,071,338
Equity attributable to common shareholders		<u>5,891,017</u>	<u>5,493,659</u>	<u>5,351,137</u>
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Term bank loans	11	1,726,180	2,440,468	2,440,468
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap	11	64,939	34,480	34,480
Lease liability	3,12	2,514,018	2,722,750	-
Deferred operating lease liability	3	-	-	195,235
Deferred tax liability	9	1,227,568	984,675	931,962
		<u>5,532,705</u>	<u>6,182,373</u>	<u>3,602,145</u>
Current Liabilities				
Term bank loans	11	714,288	714,288	714,288
Lease liability	12	207,983	194,027	-
Trade and other payables	13	1,274,396	1,267,813	1,267,813
		<u>2,196,667</u>	<u>2,176,128</u>	<u>1,982,101</u>
Total Liabilities		<u><u>7,729,372</u></u>	<u><u>8,358,501</u></u>	<u><u>5,584,246</u></u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>13,620,389</u></u>	<u><u>13,852,160</u></u>	<u><u>10,935,383</u></u>

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 Profit and Comprehensive Income
(Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Years ended March 31	
		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Sales	14	11,667,892	11,363,162
Cost of sales	15	8,965,574	8,949,336
Gross Profit		2,702,318	2,413,826
Selling and distribution expenses	16	922,061	896,493
General and administrative expenses	17	710,094	763,499
Operating Profit		1,070,163	753,834
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(20,826)	8,737
Interest expense on bank loans		110,585	136,844
Interest expense on lease liabilities		125,315	-
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap		30,459	19,985
Profit Before Tax		824,630	588,268
Income tax expense	9	233,614	167,004
Profit and Comprehensive Income		591,016	421,264
Weighted average shares outstanding		34,373,177	33,692,923
Earnings per share, basic		0.017	0.013
Dilutive effect of stock options outstanding		-	637,500
Fully diluted weighted average shares outstanding		34,373,177	34,330,423
Earnings per share, fully diluted		0.017	0.012

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, 2018	3,883,225	88,985	294,089	902,943	5,169,242
Exercise of stock option	20,715	(7,215)	-	-	13,500
Dividends paid, \$0.075 per share	-	-	-	(252,869)	(252,869)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	421,264	421,264
Balance as at March 31, 2019	3,903,940	81,770	294,089	1,071,338	5,351,137
Adjustment of opening balance on adoption of IFRS 16 (note 3)	-	-	-	142,522	142,522
Balance as at April 1, 2019	3,903,940	81,770	294,089	1,213,860	5,493,659
Exercise of stock options	234,770	(81,770)	-	-	153,000
Dividends paid, \$0.01 per share	-	-	-	(346,658)	(346,658)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	591,016	591,016
Balance as at March 31, 2020	4,138,710	-	294,089	1,458,218	5,891,017

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	
		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Operating Activities			
Profit		591,016	421,264
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash flows from operating activities			
- depreciation of plant and office equipment		680,665	685,415
- depreciation of right-of-use assets		277,769	-
- deferred operating lease liability		-	31,542
- unrealized loss on interest rate swap		30,459	19,985
- interest expense on bank loans		110,585	136,844
- interest expense on lease liability		125,315	-
- income tax expense		233,614	167,004
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital		2,049,423	1,462,054
Increase in			
- inventory		(42,627)	(252,578)
- trade and other receivables		(297,587)	(195,780)
- prepaid expenses		(33,508)	(1,190)
Increase in			
- trade and other payables		377	511,286
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		1,676,078	1,523,792
Investing Activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	18	(430,537)	(361,554)
Financing Activities			
Repayment of term bank loans		(714,288)	(714,288)
Interest paid on bank loans		(107,764)	(136,844)
Interest portion of lease payments		(115,034)	-
Principal portion of lease payments		(194,776)	-
Exercise of stock options		153,000	13,500
Dividends paid		(346,658)	(252,869)
Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities		(1,325,520)	(1,090,501)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(79,979)	71,737
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		474,030	402,293
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year		394,051	474,030

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

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 were authorized for issue by resolution of the directors on June 18, 2020.

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 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, 2020 and 2019
(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.

Right-of-Use Assets

The International Accounting Standards Board issued *IFRS 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.

The company adopted this standard as of its opening statement of financial position for the year ended March 31, 2020 using the modified retrospective approach without restatement of prior periods. As a result it recognized a right-to-use asset and a lease liability for its lease of premises (note 12) and made the adjustments described in the following table. The lease liability recorded is the present value of the remaining lease payments from the date of adoption to the end of the lease term, including the period covered by an option to extend the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease payments are discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate at April 1, 2019 of 4.45%. The company elected not to apply the standard to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

	Non-Current Assets	Equity	Non-Current Liabilities	Current Liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ending Statement of Financial Position at March 31, 2019	7,845,894	5,351,137	3,602,145	1,982,101
Reversal of deferred lease liability	-	195,235	(195,235)	-
Related increase in deferred tax liability	-	(52,713)	52,713	-
Recognition of right-of-use asset and related lease liability	2,934,789	-	2,740,762	194,027
Application of lease deposits to lease liability	(18,012)	-	(18,012)	-
Opening Statement of Financial Position at April 1, 2019	10,762,671	5,493,659	6,182,373	2,176,128

WestBond Enterprises Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2020 and 2019
(Canadian Dollars)

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

Until March 31, 2019 leases were accounted for under International Accounting Standard 17 – *Leases* as prescribed by IFRS and rent expense was recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease beginning on the possession date. Accordingly, reasonably assured rent escalations were amortized over the lease term, and free-rent periods were allocated to a portion of rent expense. The difference between the recognized rental expense and the total rental payments was 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, were 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.

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.

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2020 and 2019

(Canadian Dollars)

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

- (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 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. The company's interest rate swap contract is classified in this category.

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.

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.

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2020 and 2019

(Canadian Dollars)

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

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.

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

The company sells goods that it has manufactured to its customers based on contracts comprising a purchase order from the customer and an order confirmation sent to the customer that sets the prices for the goods ordered. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the goods are shipped, which is when control of the products transfers to the customer and the company has no remaining performance obligations, provided it is probable that the company will collect the selling price for the goods.

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.

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.

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.

WestBond Enterprises Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2020 and 2019

(Canadian Dollars)

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

Effects of Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic

Efforts to slow the spread of the covid-19 coronavirus have led to the closure of some non-essential businesses in markets which we sell to. This has impacted the demand for some of our products. It is difficult to estimate the nature, timing and extent of the business and economic impact on pricing, customer demand and distribution networks and consequently, our financial and operating performance. This uncertainty could materially affect our operations and financial condition. The uncertainty could also materially affect estimates, including the valuation of plant and equipment and trade and other receivables. Actual results in future periods may materially differ from these estimates.

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 interest rate swaps. Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be held for trading and are measured at fair value. Interest rate swaps are carried at fair value. Trade and other receivables and all non-interest rate swap 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.

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 interest rate swaps are measured using level 1 inputs. Trade and other receivables, 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.

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. Nevertheless, during the year ended March 31, 2020 the company recognized an impairment loss of \$3,749 on trade receivables. During the year ended March 31, 2019, one of its customers entered into creditor protection proceedings and is attempting to refinance its operations, making the collection of \$70,578 in receivables doubtful, for which the company has made a full impairment allowance. At March 31, 2020 \$16,177 (2019 – \$29,698) of trade and other receivables were between 31 and 60 days past due and \$3,621 (2019 – \$nil) were more than 60 days past due, not including the receivables written off. The company does not expect credit losses based on a review of the debtors' operations and subsequent payments. At March 31, 2020 the amount of \$678,769 was due from one customer (2019 – \$618,137, three customers) each of whom represented more than 10% and together represented an aggregate of

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4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

42% of trade and other receivables (2019 – 47%). Two of the customers are long standing customers who consistently make regular payments and the third promptly pays within 15 days.

The company's revolving bank loan and term bank loan are at interest rates that fluctuate with market interest rates. The company has entered into an interest rate swap that effectively fixes the rate of interest on the term bank loan at 3.88% until November 22, 2022, which eliminates cash flow risk from the term loan interest. Changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap are reflected in profit, but will remain unrealized as long as the swap contract is held to maturity, at which point its fair value will be zero.

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 liabilities than US dollar financial assets. Over the past year, the exposure ranged from US\$257,121 net assets to US\$229,134 net liabilities and averaged US\$17,969 net liabilities (calculated on a monthly basis) and, at March 31, 2020, net assets were US\$257,121. Each change of 1% (e.g., a change from US\$1.00 = Cdn\$1.41 to Cdn\$1.42) 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\$2,571 on an exposure of US\$257,121. During the year ended March 31, 2020 the company realized foreign exchange gains of \$20,826 (2019 – losses of \$8,737). 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.

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5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Factory equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
At March 31, 2018				
Cost	12,711,347	159,119	139,199	13,009,665
Accumulated depreciation	(4,728,982)	(24,132)	(88,452)	(4,841,566)
Net book value	7,982,365	134,987	50,747	8,168,099
Additions	320,108	10,703	4,821	335,632
Disposals – cost	(160,204)	-	(3,930)	(164,134)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	160,204	-	3,930	164,134
Depreciation	(668,111)	(7,807)	(9,497)	(685,415)
At March 31, 2019				
Cost	12,871,251	169,822	140,090	13,181,163
Accumulated depreciation	(5,236,889)	(31,939)	(94,019)	(5,362,847)
Net book value	7,634,362	137,883	46,071	7,818,316
Additions	423,881	-	2,580	426,461
Disposals – cost	(110,444)	-	-	(110,444)
Disposals – accumulated depreciation	110,444	-	-	110,444
Depreciation	(664,440)	(8,670)	(7,555)	(680,665)
At March 31, 2020				
Cost	13,184,688	169,822	142,670	13,497,180
Accumulated depreciation	(5,790,885)	(40,609)	(101,574)	(5,933,068)
Net book value	7,393,803	129,213	41,096	7,564,112

Included in factory equipment at March 31, 2020 is equipment costing \$364,967 (2019– \$179,136) that was under construction or refurbishment or had not otherwise been made available for use. Substantially all of the plant and equipment has been pledged as collateral for the company's bank loans (notes 10 and 11).

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The company has leased premises until October 31, 2029. The value recorded for the right-of-use assets at April 1, 2019 is the future minimum lease payments discounted at the rate of 4.45%. Depreciation of the right-of-use assets is on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cost	2,934,789	2,934,789
Accumulated depreciation	277,769	-
Net book value	<u>2,657,020</u>	<u>2,934,789</u>

7. INVENTORY

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Raw materials	991,670	943,014
Finished goods	295,038	301,067
Total inventory	<u>1,286,708</u>	<u>1,244,081</u>

All of the inventory has been pledged as collateral for the company's bank loans (notes 10 and 11).

8. 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, 2018	33,665,800	3,883,225
Issued on the exercise of stock options	<u>150,000</u>	<u>20,715</u>
Outstanding at March 31, 2019	33,815,800	3,903,940
Issued on the exercise of stock options	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>234,770</u>
Outstanding at March 31, 2020	<u>35,515,800</u>	<u>4,138,710</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. No options have been granted under this plan.

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

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8 SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

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. An option to purchase 150,000 shares was forfeited during the year ended March 31, 2018 after the resignation of the holder. An option to purchase 150,000 shares was exercised during the year ended March 31, 2019. The options on the remaining 1,700,000 shares were exercised during the year ended March 31, 2020.

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9. 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:

	March 31 2020	April 1 2019	March 31 2019
	\$	\$	\$
Operating losses carried forward	18,845	9,566	9,566
Allowable capital losses carried forward	39,803	35,691	35,691
	58,648	45,257	45,257
Valuation allowance	(39,803)	(35,691)	(35,691)
Net deferred tax asset	18,845	9,566	9,566
Plant and equipment	1,831,827	1,955,340	1,955,340
Right-of-use assets	717,395	792,393	-
Lease liabilities	(734,940)	(787,530)	-
Operating losses carried forward	(586,714)	(975,528)	(1,023,378)
Net deferred tax liability	1,227,568	984,675	931,962

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.

	2020	2019
Combined statutory rate	27.00%	27.00%
	\$	\$
Income tax expense based on the statutory rates	222,650	158,832
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for income tax purposes	6,852	5,474
Increase in valuation allowance	4,112	2,698
Income tax expense for the year	233,614	167,004
Current portion	-	-
Deferred portion	233,614	167,004

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10. 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. Loans outstanding under the facility bear interest at bank prime rate plus 0.5% per annum and are payable on demand. A fixed and floating charge on substantially all of the company's assets has been pledged as collateral. No loans were outstanding under this facility at March 31, 2020 or 2019, however an irrevocable letter of credit for US\$14,000 was outstanding at March 31, 2020 (2019 – \$69,200) against the loan facility.

The company has covenanted with the bank to maintain various financial ratios and was in compliance with these covenants at March 31, 2020.

11. 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 with a final payment of the balance of principal in August 2023. Interest is payable monthly at bank prime rate plus 0.5% per annum. The company has entered into an interest rate swap with an effective date of December 22, 2017 and a maturity date of November 22, 2022. This swap effectively fixes the interest on the term bank loan to 3.88% per annum, comprising 2.38% which is fixed under the swap and a 1.5% credit charge.

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 10) also apply to the term loan facility.

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12. LEASE LIABILITY

The company has leased premises until October 31, 2029. Future minimum lease payments have been discounted at the rate of 4.45% as follows:

Years ending March 31	Principal Portion	Interest Portion	Total
	\$	\$	\$
2021	207,983	116,882	324,865
2022	217,423	107,442	324,865
2023	238,123	97,496	335,619
2024	264,216	86,458	350,674
2025	281,844	74,206	356,050
2026	302,390	61,188	363,578
2027	316,114	47,464	363,578
2028	335,806	33,149	368,955
2029	358,872	17,610	376,482
2030	199,230	2,373	201,603

Operating costs and property taxes for the premises, currently estimated at \$149,000 per year, are payable in addition to the minimum lease payments.

During the year ended March 31, 2020 the company expensed \$142,874 (2019 – \$152,747) in additional lease payments for operating costs and property taxes on its lease for premises and \$2,098 in lease payments for which the underlying assets are of low value.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Payable to suppliers for trade purchases	1,029,539	1,032,745
Payable to employees for wages and expenses	152,219	139,107
Payable to governments for withholding and sales taxes	34,158	50,810
Accrued liabilities	58,480	45,151
	<u>1,274,396</u>	<u>1,267,813</u>

14. SALES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Personal hygiene products	3,570,404	4,046,919
Clinical products	2,061,075	1,823,461
Long-term care products	1,868,135	1,992,870
Non-clinical air laid products	4,118,076	3,419,296
Other products	50,202	80,616
	<u>11,667,892</u>	<u>11,363,162</u>

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15. COST OF SALES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Materials	5,882,856	5,870,295
Production labour	962,145	975,466
Factory overhead labour	463,599	468,567
Variable overhead	508,374	436,285
Fixed overhead	216,610	522,804
Depreciation of plant equipment	673,109	675,919
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	258,881	-
	<u>8,965,574</u>	<u>8,949,336</u>

16. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Shipping	789,249	777,028
Wages, commissions and other employee benefits	110,323	103,872
Other	22,489	15,593
	<u>922,061</u>	<u>896,493</u>

17. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Administration and office	121,065	149,774
Corporate promotion	10,376	12,996
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	18,889	-
Impairment loss on trade receivables	3,749	70,578
Professional fees	59,215	62,737
Salaries and other employee benefits	496,800	467,414
	<u>710,094</u>	<u>763,499</u>

18. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the year ended March 31, 2020 trade and other payables related to the purchase of plant and equipment decreased by \$4,076 (2019 – \$25,922).

19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The company operates in one industry, disposable paper products. The company's plant and equipment are located in Canada. During the year ended March 31, 2020 the company had domestic sales in Canada of \$6,550,345 (2019 – \$6,404,052) and export sales to the United States and its territories of \$5,117,547 (2019 – \$4,959,110). During the year ended March 31, 2020 the company had sales to two customers of \$4,745,878 (2019 – three customers, \$5,109,847), each of whom represented more than 10% of sales.

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20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended March 31, 2020:

- The company incurred total compensation, comprising short-term employee benefits (including wages, salaries, bonuses, stock options, taxes and perquisites), of \$398,395 (2019 – \$399,389) to directors and officers of the company; and
- The company incurred \$10,355 (2019 – \$11,328) of legal fees in the normal course of operations with a firm in which a director of the company was a partner.

21. 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, 2020 and 2019.